

A Concise
ATLAS
of the
Republic of
CROATIA

& of the Republic of Bosnia
and Hercegovina



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The Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute, Zagreb, Croatia

**A CONCISE ATLAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA
(& OF THE REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA)**

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PREFACE

In 1992 the Republic of Croatia became an internationally recognized state and a member of the United Nations Organization. Centuries long aspiration of the Croatian people became a reality on the political map of both Europe and the World.

As a new full member of the international community, Croatia was faced with a number of duties and tasks. Among Croatia's primary course of action was to enter the international exchange of information, cartographic information being no doubt an important part of it. It was with this in mind that the *Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute* compiled and published *A Concise Atlas of the Republic of Croatia (and of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina)*.

The Atlas is intended for readers abroad, no matter whether their interest in Croatia is purely professional, or of a private nature. It has been also aimed at the numerous Croats in diaspora who, until recently, have never had an atlas of their motherland published in a language spoken all over the world. The Atlas outlines geographical, demographic and economic features of Croatia. It includes information on the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia and also sheds light on the history of the Croatian people and their cultural heritage.

The Atlas focuses on topographic and thematic maps. The topographic maps are drawn in the scale of 1:500 000 and consist of 11 double-page plates. The largest towns and their environs are to be found on separate maps drawn in the scale of 1:200 000. In order to make things easier for the reader, an index of geographical names has been supplied. Due to geographical, historical and geopolitical interrelation and owing to spatial distribution of Croatian people as well as the joint war reality, the territory of Croatia's neighboring, and newly-independent state, the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina has been covered by the maps too. Furthermore, the inclusion of these maps seemed appropriate in view of the media's interest in the war in both Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina. This has been also indicated by the title of the Atlas.

The thematic or special subject maps deal almost exclusively with the territory of the Republic of Croatia. Only in cases when specific themes are dealt with (Croatian diaspora, dialects of the Croatian language, historical maps and transport), the contents of thematic maps include the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. Each thematic map is coupled with a short text lending additional information.

The *History* chapter carries a concise summary of the main events which occurred before, and especially after, the Croats had settled down in the new homeland. The historical maps feature the territorial changes the Croatian state passed through and historically forced disjunction of the Croatian lands.

The contents also include basic information concerning state symbols and the Constitution of the Republic of Croatia. Fundamental statistics about the Republic of Croatia, and, partially, the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina, are shown in tables.

In compiling and completing the book, the *Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute* relied, to a certain degree, on the *Zemljopisni atlas Republike Hrvatske* (Geographical Atlas of the Republic of Croatia) published in 1992 as a joint effort with the *Školska knjiga* publishing house from Zagreb. A number of topographic and thematic maps from that edition have been adapted for this Atlas, whereas other maps as well as chapters on state symbols, history, Constitution, index and statistical tables have been compiled and written anew. In compiling the maps, official data, stemming primarily from the 1991 census, were used. Certain thematic maps have been drawn up on the basis of results and data obtained through scientific research carried out by their authors.

For the most part, the Atlas was compiled at the *Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute*, but the final result would be incomplete were it not for contribution from other eminent experts in the field. The *Miroslav Krleža Lexicographical Institute* would like to thank all those who contributed to the Atlas and whose efforts have made this project possible. The publisher sincerely hopes that this Atlas will serve its readers as a concise and contemporary handbook able to lend new insights and an abundance of novel facts about the young European state and country called the Republic of Croatia.

Editor

Zagreb, January 1993.

C O N T E N T S

	Page
STATE SYMBOLS	1
Republic of Croatia – General Data	2
Flag	3
Coat of Arms	4
National Anthem	5
Flag of the President	6
Parliament	7
TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS	9
Europe 1:18,000,000	10–11
Croatia and Bosnia & Hercegovina 1:1,750,000	12–13
Key to Map Plates	14–15
Zagreb – Varaždin – Bjelovar 1:500,000	16–17
Rijeka – Pula – Ogulin 1:500,000	18–19
Zagreb – Sisak – Karlovac 1:500,000	20–21
Osijek – Vukovar – Slavonski Brod 1:500,000	22–23
Zadar – Gospić – Mali Lošinj 1:500,000	24–25
Bihać – Banja Luka – Jajce 1:500,000	26–27
Derventa – Tuzla – Travnik 1:500,000	28–29
Split – Šibenik – Sinj 1:500,000	30–31
Sarajevo – Foča – Mostar 1:500,000	32–33
Makarska – Vis – Korčula 1:500,000	34–35
Dubrovnik – Metković – Lastovo 1:500,000	36–37
Zagreb, Osijek 1:200,000	38
Rijeka, Split 1:200,000	39
Sarajevo, Mostar 1:200,000	40
Map Key	41
THEMATIC MAPS	43
Land Boundaries and Regions	44–45
Maritime Boundaries and Administrative-Territorial Division	46–47
Height Zones	48
Geology	49
Hydrogeology and Seismotectonics	50
Mean Annual Precipitation	51
Average Temperatures in January	52
Average Temperatures in July	53
Climate Regions and Climate Diagrams	54
Natural Vegetation	55
Hydrography	56–57
Population Density in 1991	58
Urban Settlements and Population in 1991	59
Changes in Number of Inhabitants	60
Natural Population Change	61
Depopulation from 1953 to 1981	62
Gross National Product	63
Population According to Religion in 1991	64
Population According to Nationality in 1991	65

Croats in Neighboring States	66
Croats in Diaspora	67
Croatian Dialect Groups	68
Štokavian Dialects	69
Čakavian Dialects	70
Kajkavian Dialects	71
Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry	72-73
Industry, Mining, and Power Supply System	74-75
Transportation	76-77
Tourism and Natural Protected Areas	78-79
Cultural Heritage	80-81
HISTORY AND HISTORIC MAPS	83
History	84-93
Croatia until the Twelfth Century	94
Territorial Changes from the Sixteenth to the Eighteenth Centuries	95
Croatian Lands in the Nineteenth Century	96
Croatia in the Yugoslav State in 1918	97
Banate of Croatia in 1939	98
Croatia during World War II	99
Croatia in the Yugoslavia 1945 - 91	100
CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM	101-103
STATISTICS	105-126
MAP INDEX	127-159

STATE SYMBOLS

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA - GENERAL DATA

FLAG

COAT OF ARMS

NATIONAL ANTHEM

FLAG OF THE PRESIDENT

PARLIAMENT

OFFICIAL NAME: Republika Hrvatska

GEOGRAPHIC CO-ORDINATES: longitude 13° 29' 40'' and 19° 27' 00'' E
latitude 42° 22' 40'' and 46° 33' 10'' N

SURFACE: 56,538 sq km land and islands
33,200 sq km territorial sea

LENGTH OF LAND BOUNDARIES: 2,028 km

LENGTH OF INDENTED COASTLINE: 1,778 km land
4,012 km islands

POPULATION: 4,784,265 inhabitants (1991 census)

CAPITAL: Zagreb (706,770 inhabitants; Greater Zagreb 933,914 inhabitants)

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE: Croatian

FORM OF GOVERNMENT: multiparty republic with one legislative house

CHIEF OF STATE: President

HEAD OF GOVERNMENT: Prime Minister

MONETARY (transitory) UNIT: Croatian dinar (hrd)

TIME ZONE: Mid-European

LICENCE PLATE: HR



The flag of the Republic of Croatia consists of three colors: red, white, and blue with the coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia in the middle. The ratio between the length and the width of the flag is 1:2. The colors are painted horizontally in the following order: red, white, and blue. Each color accounts for one third of the flag. The coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia is located in the middle of the flag so that its upper part (the crown) extends to the red stripe of the flag, while the lower part enters the blue stripe of the flag. The central point of the coat of arms corresponds to the point where the diagonals on the flag cross.

The flag of the Republic of Croatia is also used on the ships of the Croatian merchant navy.

Modern Croatian flag was established under the influence of the French revolution, which made a tricolor popular as the sign of liberty, and on the basis of the heraldic colors of coats of arms (red and silver of the Croatian, silver and blue of the Slavonian, and blue of the Dalmatian coats of arms). The uniting of the colors represented a tendency to unite Croatian lands and when the Croatian National Revival became a political one and reached its peak in 1848, a red-white-blue tricolor was established by uniting the red-white Croatian and white-blue Slavonian flags. It, thus, became the constant Croatian national and state flag, which was sanctioned by the Croato-Hungarian Compromise of 1868 as the »united flag of the Kingdom of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia.«

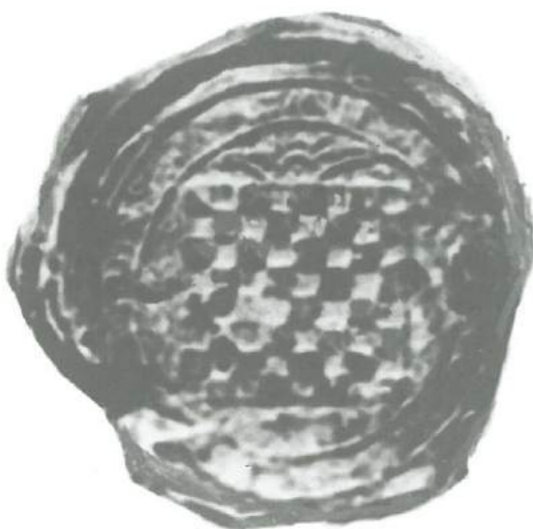
Flag of the Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia. Croatian History Museum, Zagreb (Inventory no. 11862)





The coat of arms of the Republic of Croatia is a historic Croatian coat of arms in the shape of a shield divided both horizontally and vertically into twenty five red and white (silver) squares in such a way that the first square in the left corner is a red one. Above the shield there is a crown with five points which makes a soft arc connecting the left and right upper parts of the shield. Five smaller shields are situated in the crown representing the historic coats of arms of Croatian lands (from left to right: the oldest known coat of arms of Croatia, coats of arms of the Republic of Dubrovnik, of Dalmatia, Istria, and Slavonia).

The ratio of the height of the squares in the main shield and the height of the smaller shields in the crown is 1:2.5, while the ratio of the width of the squares in the main shield and the width of the smaller shields in the crown is 1:1. The coat of arms is bordered by a red line.



Coat of arms of the Kingdom of Croatia on the seal from the Charter confirming the election of Ferdinand I of the Hapsburgs for Croatian King at Cetin in 1527

The Croatian coat of arms appeared on the hanging seal on the document concerning the election of Ferdinand I of the Hapsburgs for the Croatian king at the town of Cetin in 1527. There were 8×8 alternating red and white squares and it was a diplomatic sanction of the coat of arms that started to appear, with different numbers and order of colors, since the second half of the fifteenth century and which finally became established as having 5×5 squares, while the order of colors in the first square would continue to change up to the twentieth century (in 1883 Croatian Parliament with the Article 18 prescribed that the coat of arms should start with a white square; after World War II Croatian constitutions prescribed red in the first square).

The historical division of Croatian lands can be seen in the very use of coats of arms. The Dalmatian coat of arms appeared as early as the fourteenth century: three silver crowned lion heads turned to the left on a red square, after that three, heraldically called »leopard« heads from the front on a blue square. The Slavonian coat of arms – a marten on a red square between the two beams (representing rivers) on a larger blue square – was confirmed in 1496. For its coat of arms Istria got a golden goat with red horns and hoofs on a blue square, while Dubrovnik took a Hungarian coat of arms in the fourteenth century as a base for its emblem. The coat of arms of the Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia was established with the Croato-Hungarian Compromise of 1868 by uniting all the coats of arms.



According to the Constitution, *Lijepa naša domovino* (*Our Beautiful Homeland*) is the Croatian National Anthem.

Both the lyrics and the tune of the anthem were created during the Croatian National Revival. The lyrics were written by the poet Antun Mihanović, a follower of the Revival. The poem was published in 1835 in the first annual file of the literary magazine *Danica Horvatska* (no.10), under the title *Horvatska domovina* (*Croatian Homeland*). The poem, according to researches done by his contemporaries (Franjo Kuhač), was set to music in 1846 by Josip Runjanin, an amateur musician, who was also a follower of the revival ideas, but the first preserved sheet music of the poem was created in about 1862 (in the *Sbirca različitih četveropjevah mužkoga zbora* – *Collection of Different Four-part Singing of the Men's Choir*, II volume). Since the 1890's, and especially after a Jubilee Exhibition of the *Croatian and Slavonian Economist Association* held in Zagreb in 1891, the Mihanović–Runjanin creation was sung as an anthem at all festive occasions. After having spread among the people, it soon achieved the status of a national anthem. Since then it has been referred to using a title taken from the text of the first verse.



The flag of the President of the Republic of Croatia is a square with the bordering edge consisting of a narrow stripe of red and white squares. The historical Croatian coat of arms containing 25 red and silver squares is situated in the middle of the flag on a blue base. The shield is decorated with a garland of medallions in which historic coats of arms of Croatian lands are arranged from left to right in the following order: the oldest known Croatian coat of arms and coats of arms of the Republic of Dubrovnik, Dalmatia, Istria, and Slavonia. Sheaves of parallel golden, red, and white stripes run vertically from medallions. Over the shield there is a ribbon with the colors of the flag of the Republic of Croatia in the middle of which the golden letters RH, which stand for the Republic of Croatia, are embroidered in Roman capitals.



Croatian Parliament voting for independence on June 25th, 1991 (photo: A. Boršić)

Assemblies were held very early in the history of Croatia (a well-known Assembly was held in 1076 at which »both the clergy and the people were unanimous in their decision« and Dmitar Zvonimir was crowned king). At the height of the Middle Ages, diets were summoned in Northern Croatia (*cogregatio generalis regni totius Sclavoniae*) in 1273, and in Southern Croatia in 1351. From 1558, the Croatian countries had one diet which was the legal, administrative and judicial body until 1848, whereby Croatia received a certain privileged status within the union formed by the Austrian and Hungarian lands. In 1848 Croatian diet of the estates was transformed into the elected Parliament.

Having severed all ties with the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in 1918, the Croatian Parliament was not summoned in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia. During World War II, in the Independent State of Croatia, Parliament was reinstated as Croatian National Parliament (1942) as well as by the Partisan Movement as Anti-Fascist Council for the National Liberation of Croatia (ZAVNOH, 1943), which after the war was to become the Parliament of the People's Republic (later Socialist Republic) of Croatia. Following free elections held in 1990, Parliament of the Republic of Croatia became multiparty governing body.

Croatian Parliament 1848 by D. Weingärtner (Museum of Croatian History, Zagreb)



TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA / REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

EUROPE
CROATIA & BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
KEY TO MAP PLATES
ZAGREB - VARAŽDIN - BJELOVAR
RIJEKA - PULA - OGULIN
ZAGREB - SISAK - KARLOVAC
OSIJEK - VUKOVAR - SLAVONSKI BROD
ZADAR - GOSPIĆ - MALI LOŠINJ
BIHAĆ - BANJA LUKA - JAJCE
DERVENTA - TUZLA - TRAVNIK
SPLIT - ŠIBENIK - SINJ
SARAJEVO - FOČA - MOSTAR
MAKARSKA - VIS - KORČULA
DUBROVNIK - METKOVIĆ - LASTOVO
ZAGREB, OSIJEK
RIJEKA, SPLIT
SARAJEVO, MOSTAR
MAP KEY



Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan are members of
THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES



SLOV. - SLOVENIA
MAC. - MACEDONIA

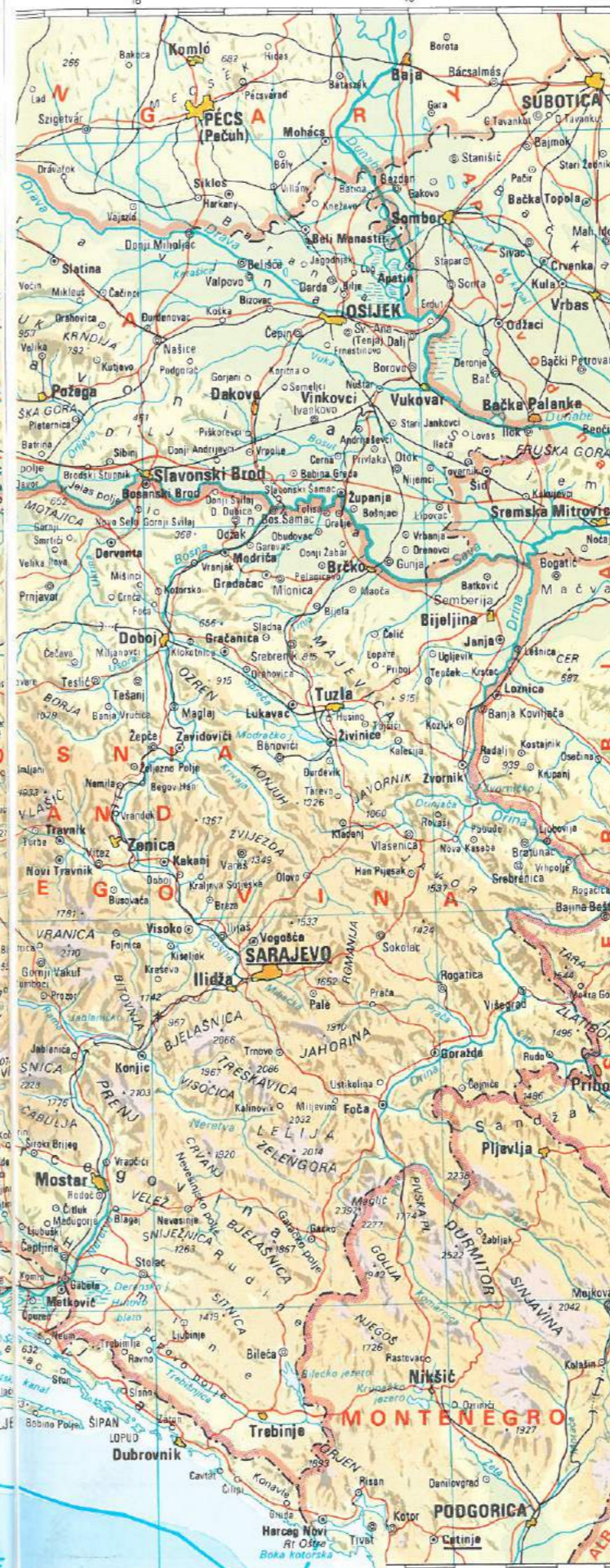
B. & H. - BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA
M.N. - MONTENEGRO

REYKJAVIK ○ up to 100 000 inh.
GRAZ ○ 100 000 - 500 000 inh.
FRANKFURT ○ 500 000 - 1 000 000 inh.

MILANO ○ 1 000 000 - 5 000 000 inh.
LONDON ○ over 5 000 000 inh.



Russia, Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Turkmenia and Uzbekistan are members of
THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES



According to its location, the Republic of Croatia (56,538 sq km) is a central European (Pannonian) and Mediterranean country. It borders on Mediterranean, Pannonian, Dinaric, and pre-Alpine regions, but territorially and culturally it belongs primarily to the first two regions.

According to geographical characteristics, there are three large regions in Croatia: the Mediterranean or the Adriatic region, the mountainous region, and the Pannonian one. The Mediterranean region makes up 31.6% of the Croatian territory and 30.6% of its inhabitants. It is divided longitudinally into the islands, the coastline, and the hinterland, and latitudinally into the Istrian, the Kvarner, and the Dalmatian regions. The geographic characteristics are governed by the sea, Karst relief and hydrography, a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. Most densely inhabited and the largest settlements are along the coast. Many coastal cities date back to antiquity and have the oldest urban tradition in Croatia.

The Pannonian region includes the largest and most densely populated part of the Republic: 3,175,000 inhabitants, or 66.4%, live on 54.4% of the Croatian territory. Half of this area is cultivated land. Slavonia along with Baranja is the main granary of Croatia, while its eastern parts are the most valuable from the agricultural point of view. The central part of Croatia is the most important one in view of transport, population, geography, and economic significance, also due to the functions of Zagreb, the Croatian capital.

The mountainous region is the smallest and least populated one. It covers only 14% of the area and has 3% of the population. It consists of a relatively high Karst region with the Karst poljes and river valleys. Gorski Kotar, which is somewhat higher, is situated to the north-west and Lika to the southeast. The curb limestone plateau (Kordun) is located in the northeast descending in terraces to the edges of the Pannonian basin. The mountainous region of Croatia is sparsely populated, with no larger settlements and is the least developed of the three regions.

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (51,129 sq km) is a Dinaric country according to its geographical position. The largest part of its territory is covered by the Dinaric mountain range, connecting the Pannonian area in the north and the Mediterranean one in the south, both within Croatia. Due to the geographical position, as well as to a corresponding shape of the state territories of both countries, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina make one geopolitical whole. In the political sense, of course, they are two independent countries.

On the basis of geographical characteristics, Bosnia and Herzegovina is usually divided into four large regions: the North Bosnia, the Central Bosnia, the high Karst area, and the sub-Mediterranean region.

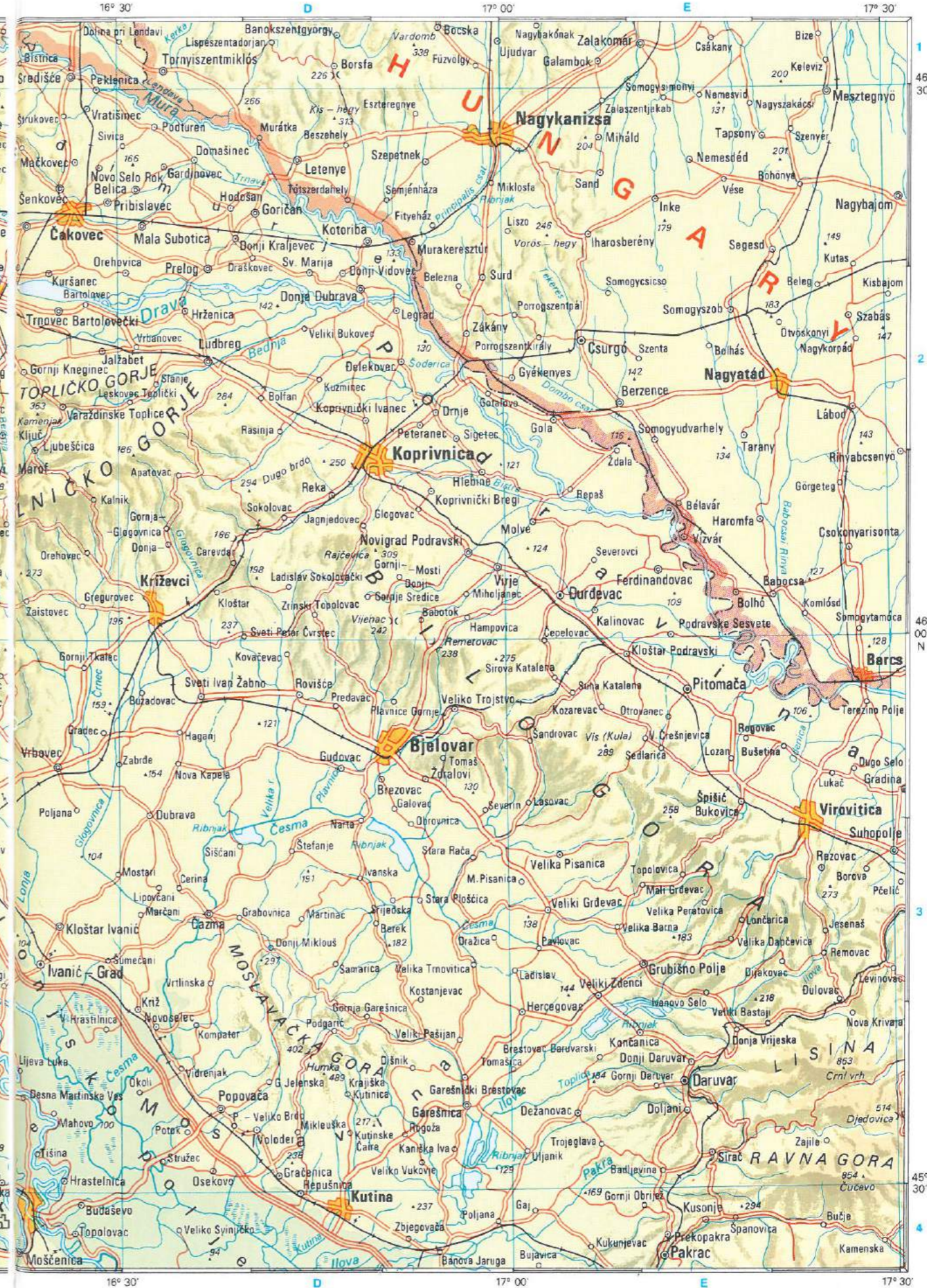
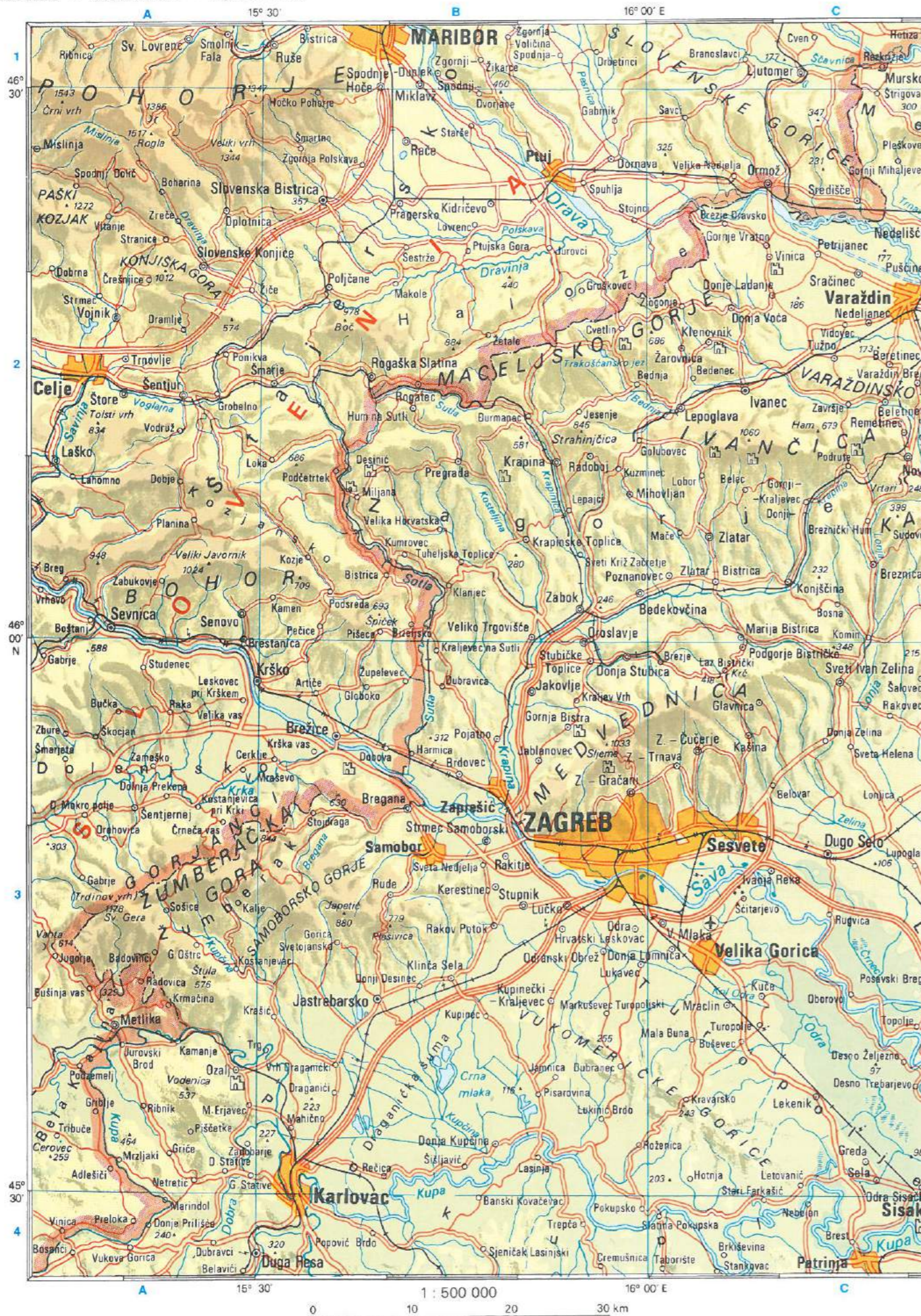
The North or Peripannonian Bosnia is a low, hilly area and is most densely populated one. It covers about 40% of the state territory with 55% of the inhabitants. Most of the arable land and orchards are here, as well as important coal-deposits (the Tuzla basin), along with iron ore deposits (Ljubija). The largest towns are Banja Luka, in the west-em part of the region, and Tuzla in the eastern part.

The Central Bosnia is a mountainous area and Bosnian medieval core area. It covers 27% of the area with 32% of the population. Due to the variety of geological structure, the area is also rich in coal and ores because older rocks prevail. Due to this, industry, especially ferrous metallurgy, has developed. So far as the economy, population, and transport are concerned, the large Sarajevo-Zenica basin is the most significant.

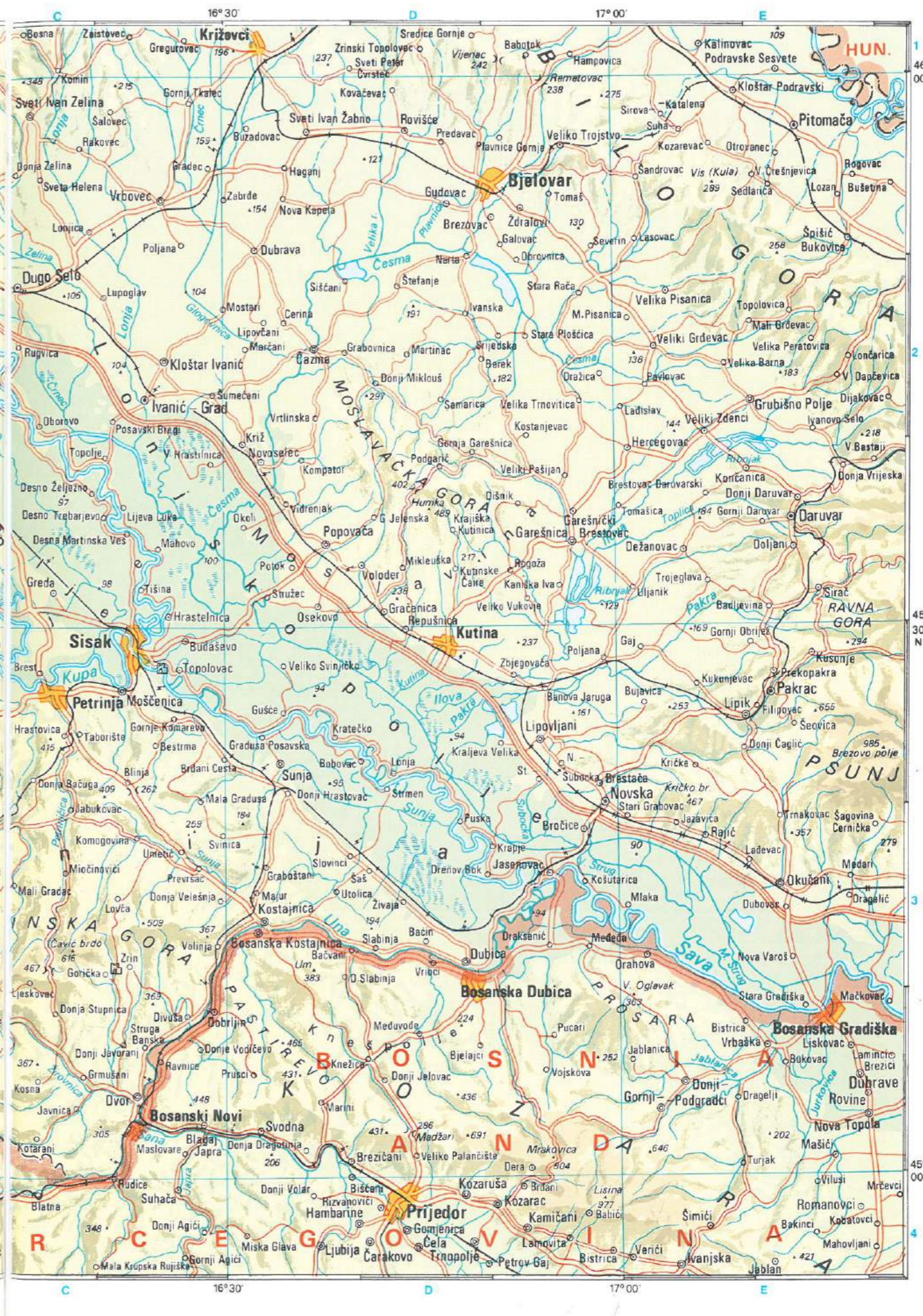
The region of the high Karst covers 21% of the state area with only 6% of the population. Two basic elements are significant in the relief: mountain ridges (*bilas*) with valleys (the Karst poljes, river valleys). The two main parts of the region are the West Bosnia and the Highland of Herzegovina, separated by the valley of the upper flow of the Neretva River. This region is sparsely populated, while the main economic branches are livestock breeding and forestry. There are no larger settlements.

The sub-Mediterranean area, or Lowland Herzegovina, is the smallest of the main regions. It covers 12% of the area and has about 7% of the population. Many Karst poljes and low plateaus prevail in relief. Agriculture is a dominant branch. Due to the mild climate wine-growing, cultivation of early fruit and vegetables, tobacco, citrus fruits, and flowers are the most important. The main settlement is Mostar, situated in the Neretva River valley at the vital transport thoroughfare leading from the Adriatic coast to Sarajevo and from there through the Bosna River valley to the Croatian Posavina.

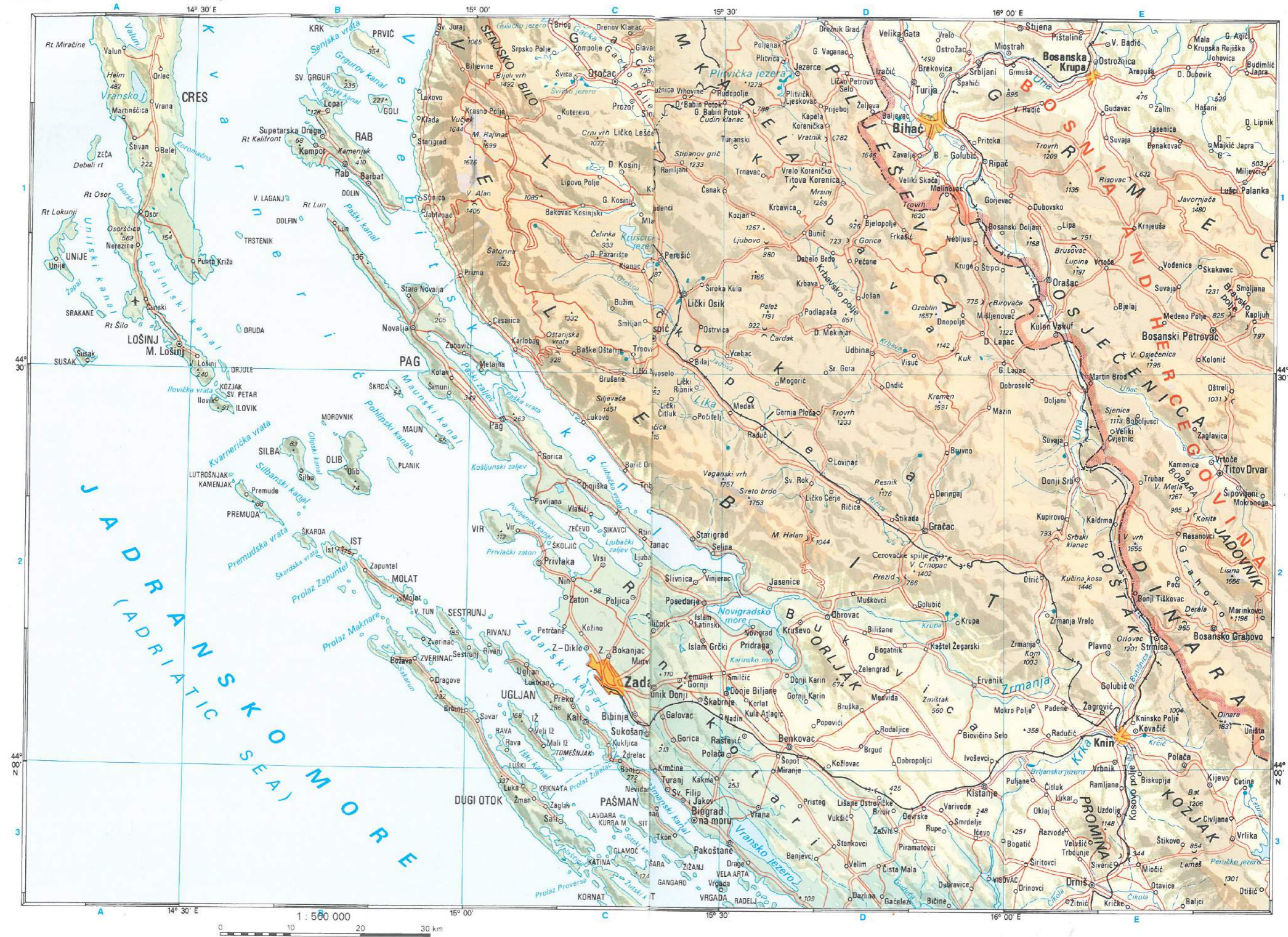




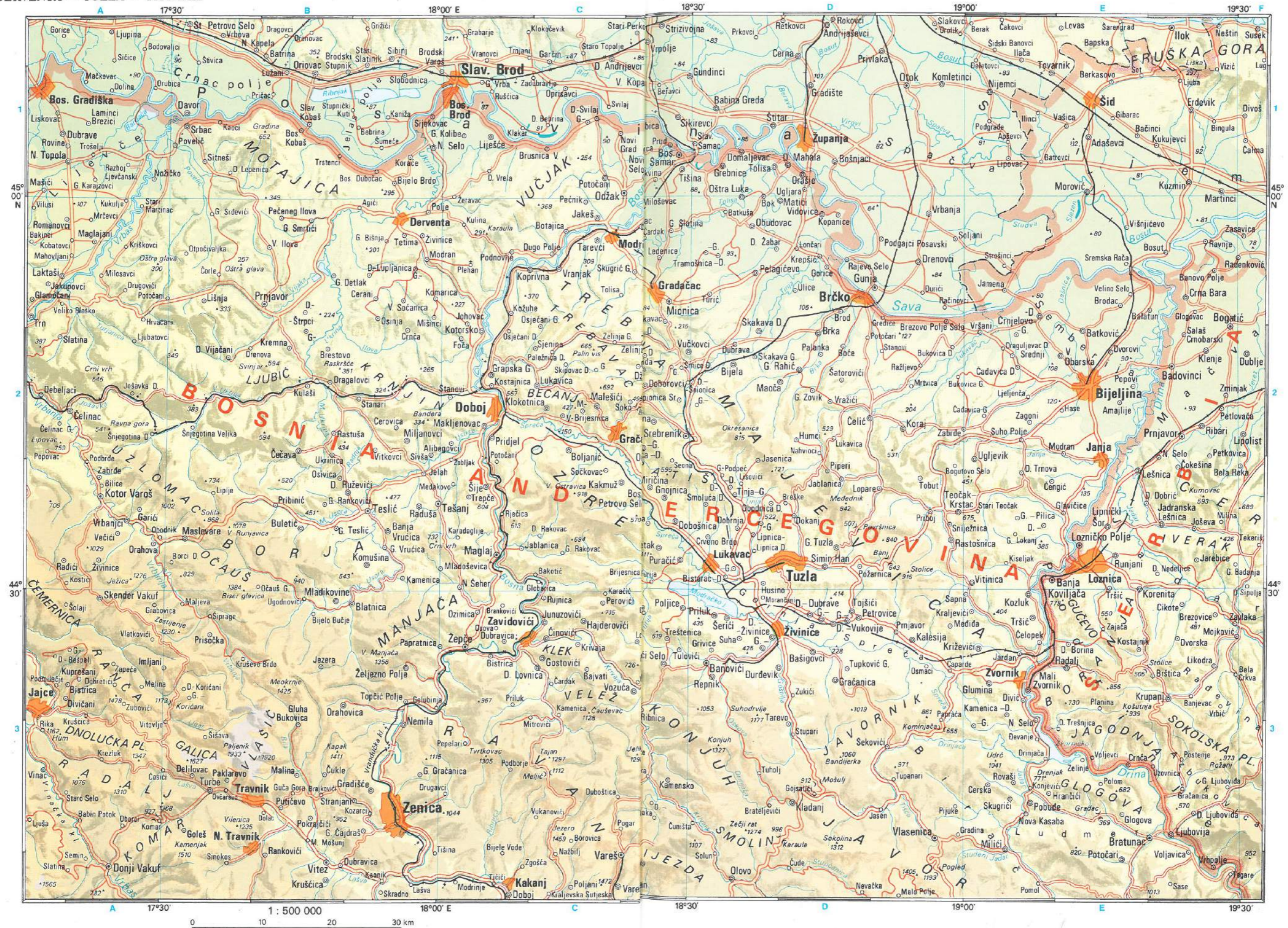




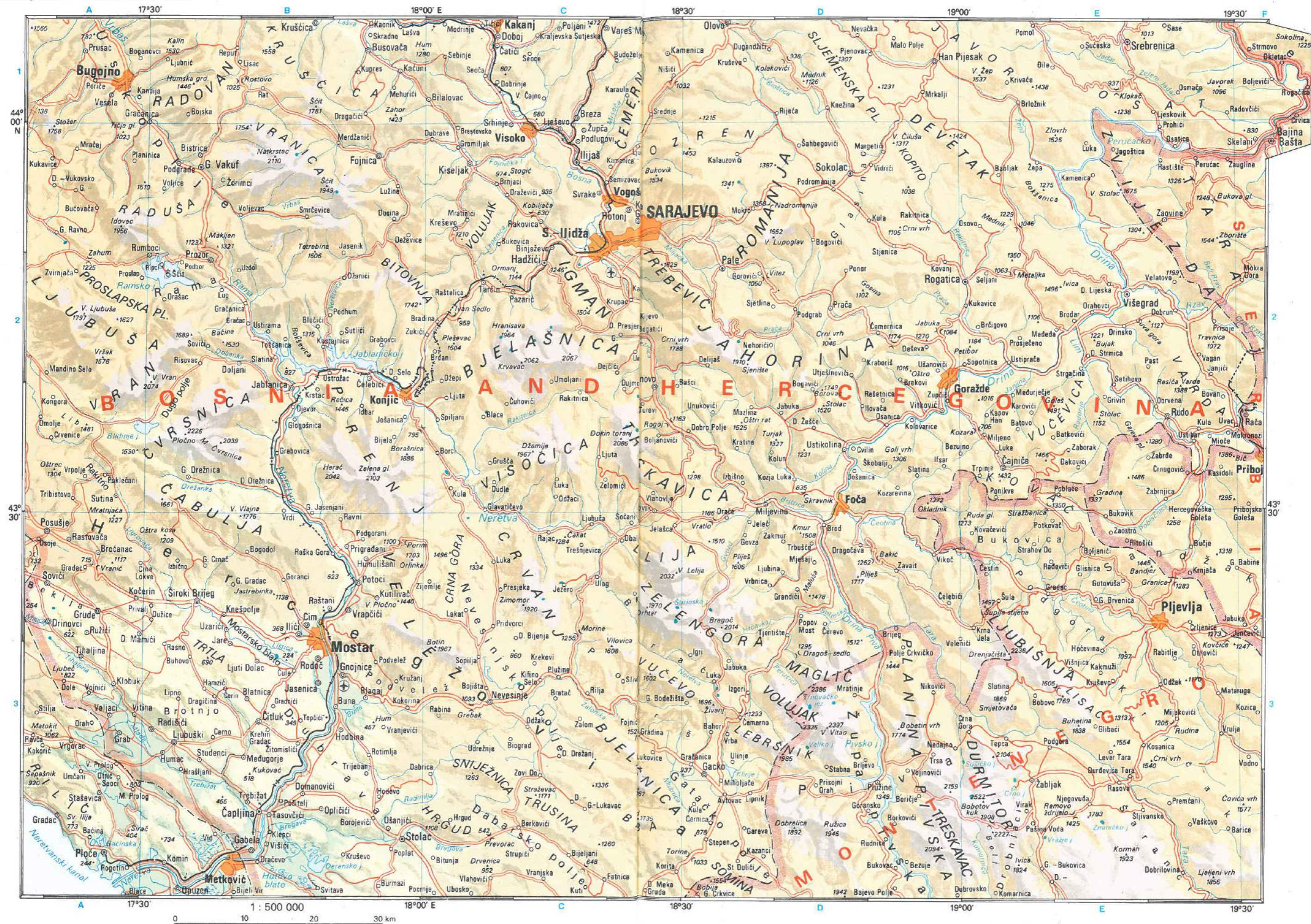






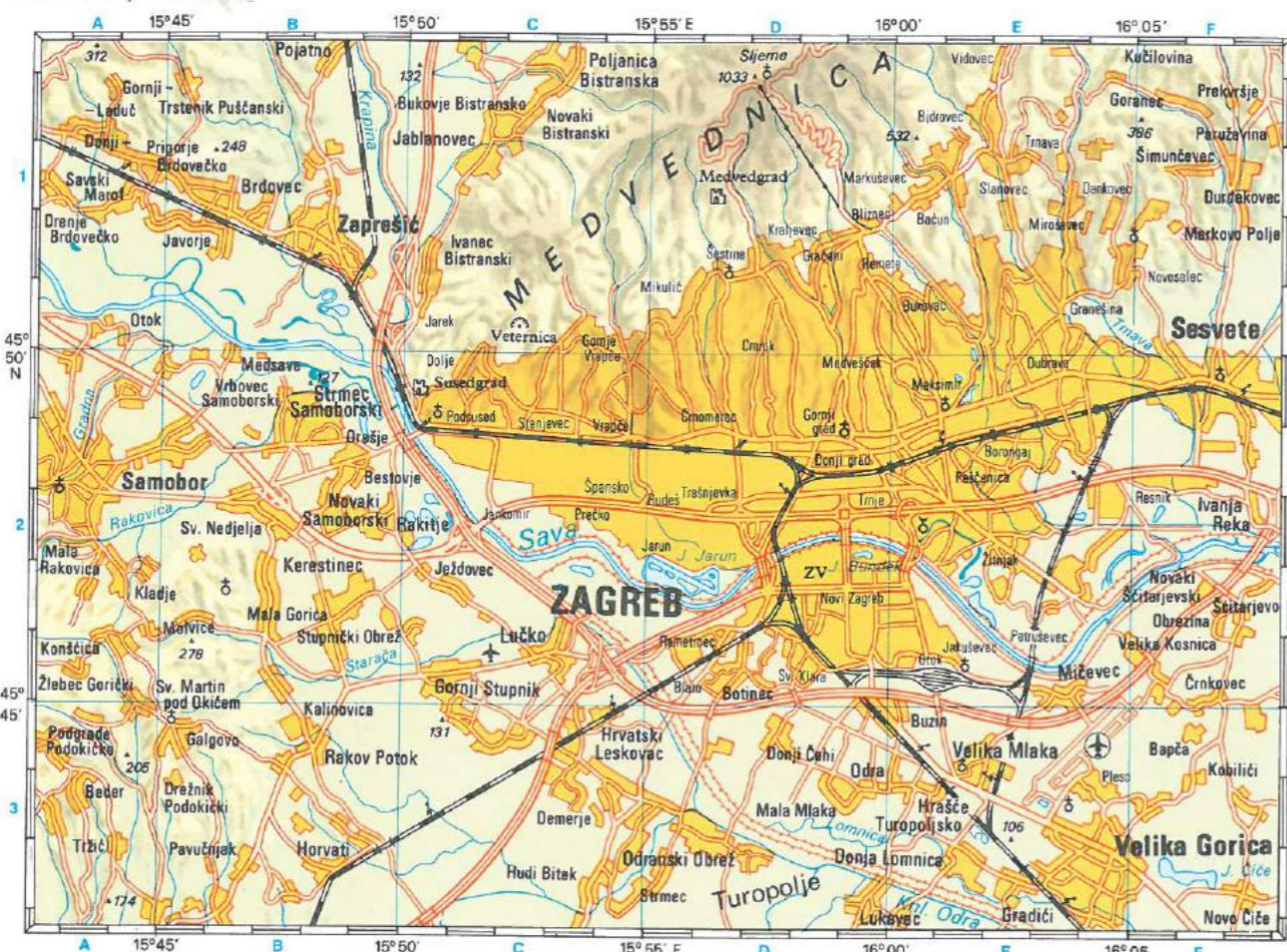


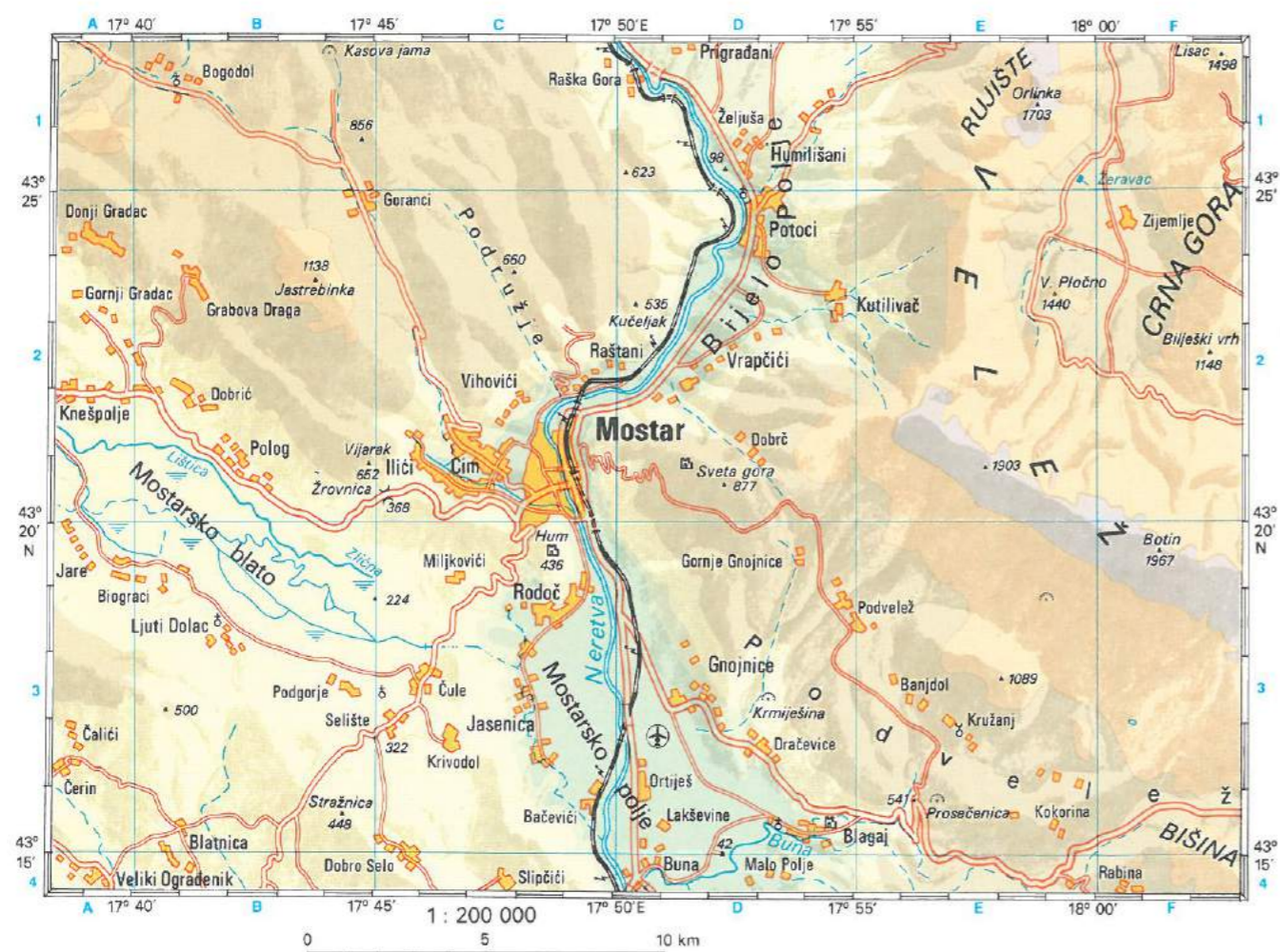
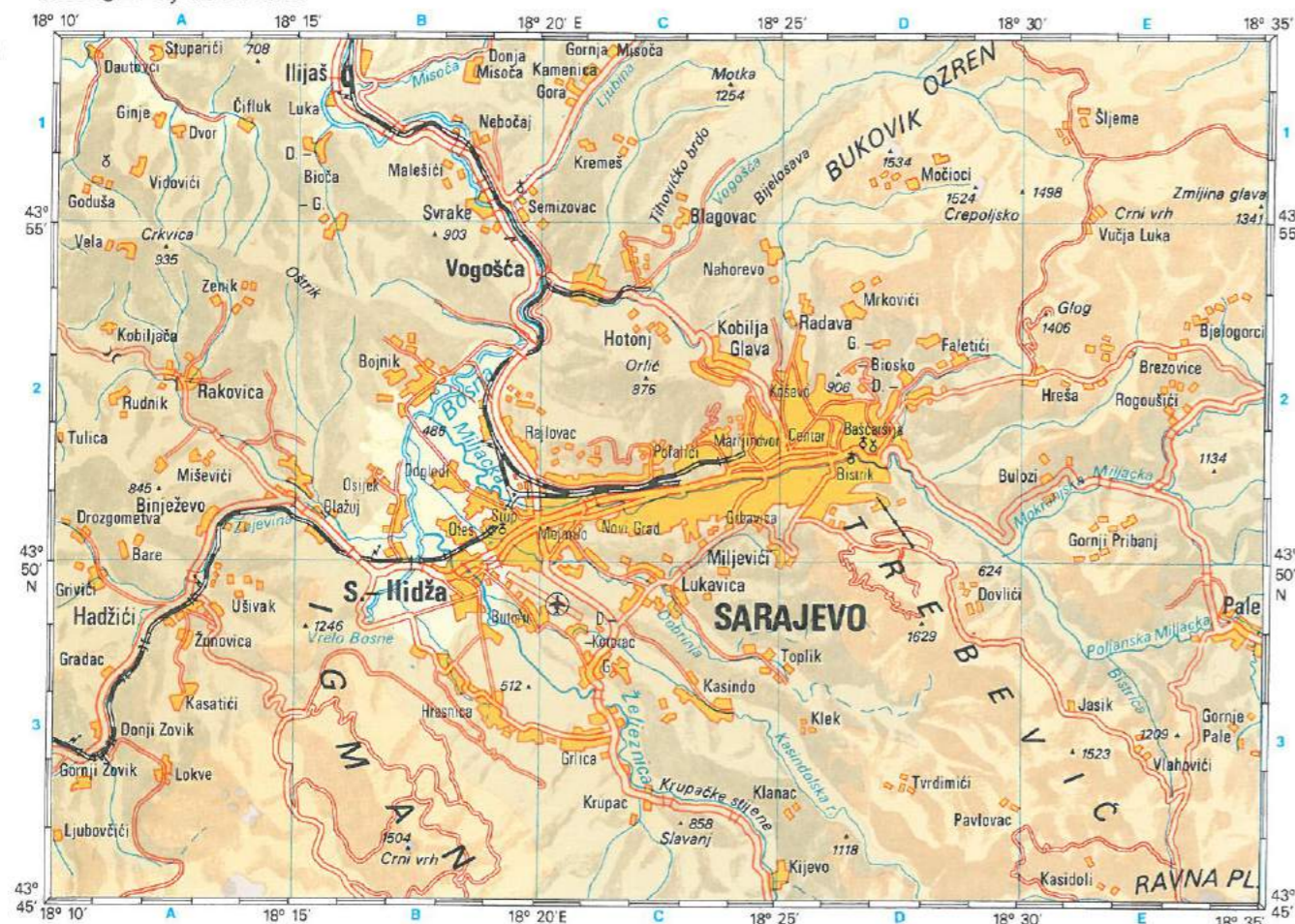












MAP KEY (SCALES 1 : 500 000 AND 1 : 200 000)

boundaries

- international
- provincial

roads

- highway
- highway in construction
- major road, by-pass
- regional road
- local road
- non-categorized road
- bridge, tunnel

railroads

- double tracks
- single-gauge track
- electrified
- bridge, tunnel

ferry lines

- ferry lines

cable cars

- cable cars

airports

- international
- others (for sports and tourism)

hydrography

- river, canal
- seasonal stream
- marsh, flood-area

settlements according to number of inhabitants

- Z - Gračan, Spinač part of settlement or town quarter
- Čavoglave up to 1,000 inh.
- Perušić 1,001 - 2,000 inh.
- Sunja 2,001 - 5,000 inh.
- Daruvar 5,001 - 10,000 inh.
- Rovinj 10,001 - 20,000 inh.
- Varaždin 20,001 - 50,000 inh.
- Zadar 50,001 - 100,000 inh.
- OSIJEK 100,001 - 200,000 inh.
- TRST 200,001 - 500,000 inh.
- ZAGREB over 500,000 inh.

on maps 1 : 200,000 scale all settlements are shown by ground-plans

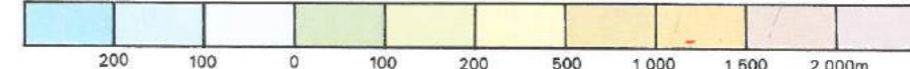
other geographical names

- HUNGARY** states
- PAŠMAN** islands
- MEDVEDNICA** hills, mountains
- Kordun Imotsko polje** regions, karst poljes
- Rt Silo Sv. Jure Vratnik* capes, peaks, passes
- Kupa Vransko jezero* rivers, lakes
- Kaštelanski zaljev* bays
- Velebitski kanal Splitska vrata* channels, straits
- Salona Medvedgrad Vetrnica* archeological sites, ruins, caves

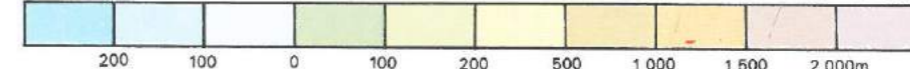
other symbols

- dike, dam
- port
- lighthouse
- church, monastery
- mosque
- castle, hillfort
- cave
- archeological site
- mountain pass
- peak

depth scale



elevation scale



THEMATIC MAPS

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

LAND BOUNDARIES AND REGIONS
MARITIME BOUNDARIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL DIVISION
HEIGHT ZONES
GEOLOGY
HYDROGEOLOGY AND SEISMOTECTONICS
MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION
AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN JANUARY
AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN JULY
CLIMATE REGIONS AND CLIMATE DIAGRAM
NATURAL VEGETATION
HYDROGRAPHY
POPULATION DENSITY IN 1991
URBAN SETTLEMENTS AND POPULATION IN 1991
CHANGES IN NUMBER OF INHABITANTS
NATURAL POPULATION CHANGE
DEPOPULATION FROM 1953 TO 1981
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION IN 1991
POPULATION ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY IN 1991
CROATS IN NEIGHBORING STATES
CROATS IN DIASPORA
CROATIAN DIALECT GROUPS
ŠTOKAVIAN DIALECT GROUP
ČAKAVIAN DIALECT GROUP
KAJKAVIAN DIALECT GROUP
AGRICULTURE, FISHING, AND FORESTRY
INDUSTRY, MINING, AND POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM
TRANSPORTATION
TOURISM AND NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS
CULTURAL HERITAGE



The Republic of Croatia extends in the shape of an «arc» from the River Danube, in the northeast, over the Savudrija Cape in Istria, in the west, to the Oštra Cape in the Bay of Kotor, in the southeast. It borders on Serbia in the northeast, on Hungary in the north, on Slovenia in the northwest, along the entire inner part of its «arc» on Bosnia and Herzegovina, and on Montenegro at its southernmost point. The total length of the land boundaries is 2,028 km; the longest border is the one on Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the shortest on Montenegro.

The land boundaries generally follow natural boundaries (rivers and mountains). The Croato-Hungarian border in Baranja and the Croato-Serbian border in Srijem are in flat country and with no perceptible natural boundaries.

The parts of the Croatian border differ according to their age. The parts of the Croato-Hungarian and Croato-Slovene borders have not changed since the tenth or twelfth centuries. That is why they belong to the oldest and the most stable European borders. The Croato-Bosnian and Herzegovinian border was established after the wars against the Ottoman Empire in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The part of the Croato-Serbian border on the Danube today was also established in the seventeenth century.

Two parts of the Croato-Hungarian border were established after World War I, when Baranja was divided and Medimurje once again became part of Croatia.

The Croato-Slovene border in Istria was established in 1945, that is, in 1954 with an additional small correction in 1956. After World War II, only one newer part of the Croato-Bosnian and Herzegovinian border was established, because some villages near Bihać, which were formerly in Croatia, were annexed to Bosnia. At that time, the historical border of Croatia was also changed at its southernmost part whereby Montenegro gained the Bay of Kotor. The demarcation between Croatia and Serbia was also done in 1945, and thus Baranja was united to Croatia, while the eastern part of Srijem was amputated from Croatia and annexed to Serbia.

In Croatia, there are many regions which differ concerning size and date they were established, often overlapping as far as territory is concerned. Their existence has been conditioned both by the historical division and the location of Croatian lands in an area where a number of different natural and geographic entities meet. The best known traditional historic regions are Dalmatia and Slavonia, along with Istria.

The original Roman Dalmatia extended along the coastline and included an extensive part of the hinterland which now mostly belongs to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Later, the Byzantine thema of Dalmatia was reduced to only a few coastal cities and islands. The territory of Dalmatia today gained lands when Venetian property along the coast spread at the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries.

The name of Slavonia (originally Slovinje) was also used for a much larger area. All the Croatian land north of Gvozd Mountain (now Velika Kapela and Mala Kapela) was called Slavonia. After the Ottoman conquests and Croatian recapture, the term Slavonia since the eighteenth century has come to be used for the three županijas of the eastern Croatia.

The name of Istria has always stood for a peninsula in the western Croatia. Although Istria was nationally Croatian, it became united to Croatia, politically and administratively, only in the twentieth century.

Other historical regions are either less significant or do not have clear boundaries (Srijem, Banija, Kordun, Žumberak). Some are both historically and geographically defined (Baranja, Medimurje, Lika). The majority of other regions came into being on the basis of physical and geographical characteristics of some parts of Croatia (Gorski Kotar, Podravina, Posavina, Moslavina, Pokuplje, Ravni Kotari, Dalmatinska Zagora, and so on). The Croatian regions of Baranja, Srijem, and Istria are the parts of what once were larger entities which remained partly Croatian or found themselves within neighboring countries (Hungary, Serbia, Slovenia) due to the demarcations done in the twentieth century.

Although the names of the main regions were some time part of the state name (Triune Kingdom of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia), today they are only geographical terms without administrative or political meaning. In the national sense, the Croatian name was exclusively used over the entire area. The Dalmatian or Slavonian names have never been accepted or used in the national sense.



The legal basis of the Croatian maritime boundary is defined by the agreements between Italy and former Yugoslavia. As a state-successor, Croatia inherits these agreements. The maritime borders between Croatia and Slovenia in the Bay of Piran, and between Croatia and Montenegro in the Bay of Kotor have as yet not been defined according to international law of the sea. The official Croatian viewpoint is that demarcation has to be carried out according to international law, that is, that the principle of equidistance should be respected and applied to in both cases.

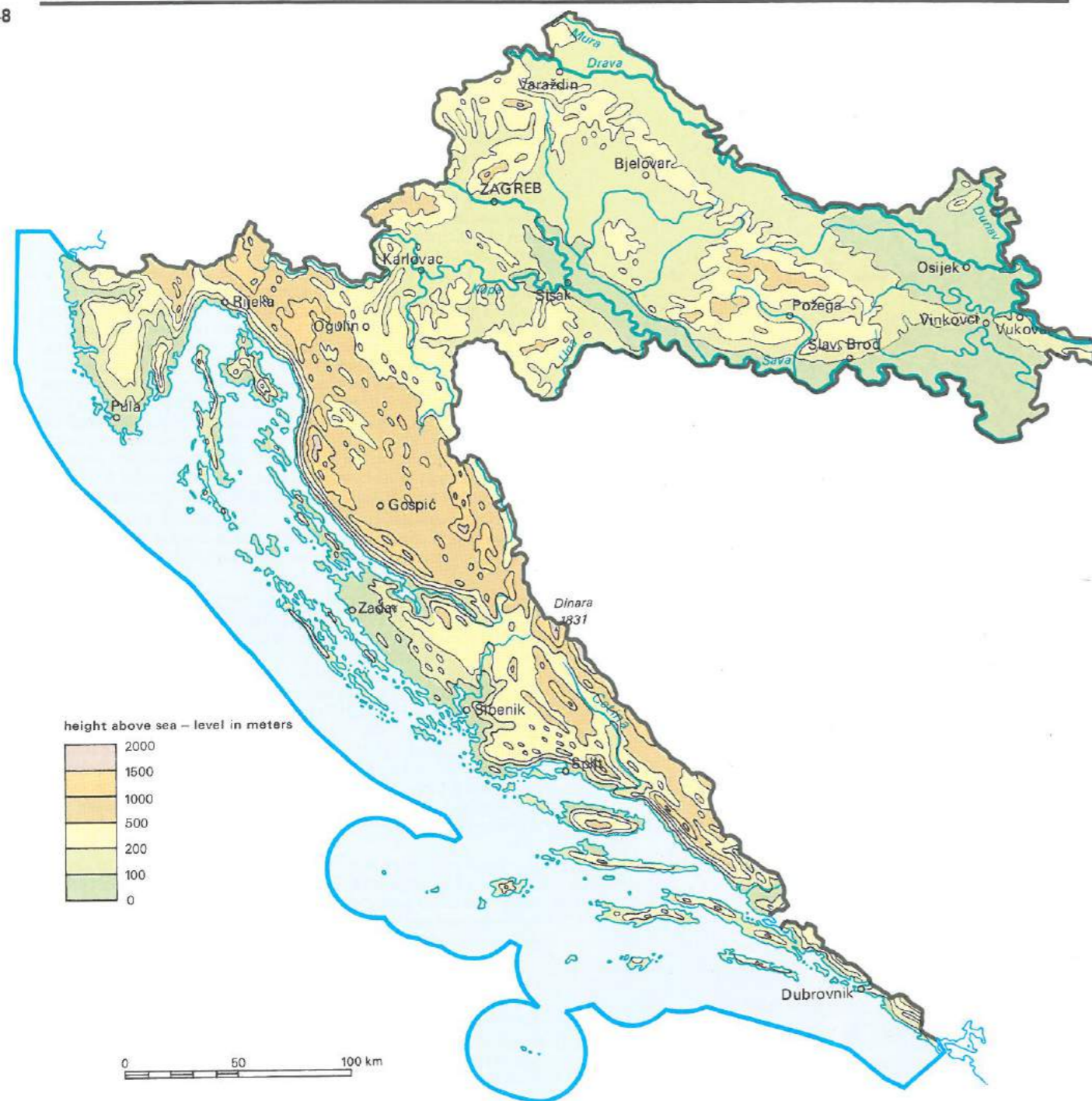
The basis of demarcation at sea is a *straight baseline*. It is defined by connecting the most prominent points on islands (the island of Vis and a few smaller islands at open sea have been exempted) or on land in front of which no islands exist. The straight baseline closes *internal sea waters* of Croatia. Starting from the baseline and spreading at a width of 12 NM toward the open sea there is the *territorial sea* of Croatia. The sovereignty of Croatia includes all the sea waters up to the limit of the territorial sea, which forms the Croatian state maritime boundary, and is restricted only by *innocent passage* of ships of all countries. The Croatian maritime boundary is almost 930 km long, while the area of the sea waters within Croatia is 33,200 sq km. Outside the territorial sea, a *continental shelf* has been demarcated (by the agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy, signed in Rome in 1968) mostly by using a *median line*. Over the area of continental shelf the coastal state retains the right to search for and use ore and other inanimate riches (archaeological items) of the sea-bottom and sea depths as well as live organisms living on the sea-bottom or under it. The sea above continental shelf is free both for navigation and fisheries.

As the Croatian islands of Palagruža and Galijula are closer to the Italian than to the Croatian coastland, the median line has not been drawn in this part, that is, it is the same as the border of the territorial sea.

According to the administrative and territorial division shown on the map, till the end of 1992, Croatia consisted of 100 *municipalities (općina)* and the City of Zagreb, which included 15 former municipalities. This municipal network was already established in 1962, although there have been some changes in the meantime. The municipalities differ quite a lot according to their area, number of inhabitants, density of population, and number of settlements included in the municipality. The largest municipality is the City of Zagreb (1,928 sq km, 953 607 inhabitants, 374 settlements) and the smallest is Lastovo (53 sq km, 1,228 inhabitants, 8 settlements). All municipalities have been named after municipal centers and the only exceptions are the island municipalities of Brač and Cres - Lošinj. The municipalities consist of *local communities* which numbered 4,043 in 1991.

The basic population and statistic units are *settlements*. In Croatia there are 6,694 settlements, 204 of which are *towns* and the rest are *villages*. The larger settlements consist of a few local communities, but in most cases one settlement corresponds to one local community, while some local communities consist of a few smaller settlements.

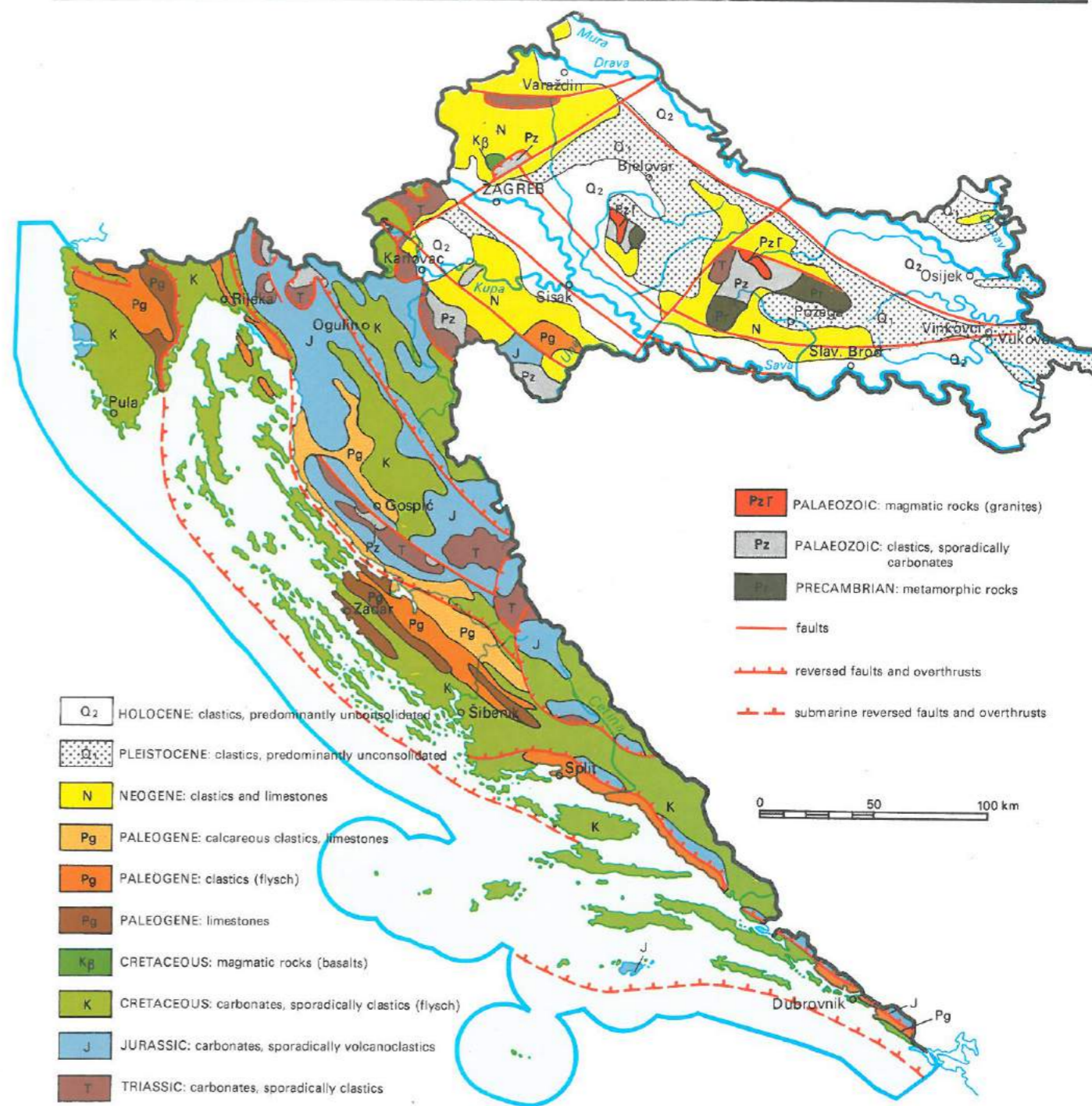
According to the new administrative and territorial division, proclaimed by the Parliament at the end of December 1992, main units are counties (*županija*). There are 21 of them including the City of Zagreb. Counties consist of 419 municipalities (*općina*) and 69 towns. Counties also include two districts (*kotari*) with a special selfgoverning status: the district of Glin in *Sisačka županija* and the district of Knin in *Zadarsko-Kninska županija*.



Croatia has no mountain peak higher than 1,900 m above sea-level, although almost half of its territory is a hilly terrain. In Croatia, plains up to 200 m above sea-level account for about 53%, one fourth of the territory is hilly (200 to 500 m), while regions over 500 m account for about 20% of the territory. However, many plateaus exist, for example, in Lika on heights between 500 and 700 m.

Not all of eastern Croatia is flat country, as the Pannonian region proper lies east of the Slavonian mountains and further west in the valleys along the Sava and Drava rivers. The Požega basin and the central Croatian basin are tectonic recesses bearing characteristics of flat country, while mountainous areas at the outskirts are little over 1,000 m. The Žumberak mountain (1,178 m), Ivančica (1,061 m), and Medvednica (1,033 m) are the only Croatian mountains north of the Sava and Kupa rivers that exceed 1,000 m. Lika consists of a few basins, which are separated from each other by hills. The bottoms of these basins (Karst poljes) mostly reach 500 to 700 m above sea-level. Gorski Kotar is on an average the highest part of Croatia, while parts lower than 500 m can be found only in the narrow Kupa river

valley and on the edges of the wider Ogulin and Plaški basin. The highest Croatian mountains can be found in the transition area leading from the continental parts toward the coast (Risnjak 1,528 m, Velika Kapela 1,534 m, Plješevica 1,657 m, Dinara 1,831 m) or in the immediate vicinity of the Adriatic Sea (Učka 1,401 m, Velebit 1,757 m, Biokovo 1,762 m). The Croatian Adriatic coast is considered to be one of the most indented in Europe – over a thousand islands, rocks, and cliffs are located along the coast. The largest peninsulas are Istria and Pelješac, while as far as bays are concerned, the most prominent is the area of Kvamer (a few sea bays, passages, channels, and straits).



The territory of the Republic of Croatia is built up mostly of sedimentary rocks which cover more than 95% of its surface. They are represented by: a) *clastics* – unconsolidated (dusts, muds, sands, and gravels), half-consolidated (clays), and consolidated (silts, shales, marls, sandstones, breccia, conglomerates), and b) *carbonates* – limestones and dolomites. Metamorphic rocks (crystalline schists and gneiss) are outcropping in c. 3% and igneous rocks (granites and basalts) in less than 1% of the surface.

In the Pannonian area the Precambrian, Paleozoic, and especially Neogene and Quaternary rocks dominate (igneous, metamorphic and clastics). In the Karst area, Mesozoic and Paleogene carbonate rocks prevail.

Metamorphic rocks of the Precambrian age are the oldest rocks in Croatia, outcropping in the Papuk and Psunj mountains and the Moslavina region. Paleozoic granites can also be found there. Clastics and carbonates sporadically occur in the Paleozoic of Papuk and the Medvednica mountain, Banija, Kordun, Gorski Kotar, Lika, and the Velebit mountain. Triassic carbonates are known in Papuk and the

Ivančica mountain, Žumberak, Kordun, Gorski Kotar, the Velebit mountain, Lika and Dalmatia. The Karst area is characterized by Jurassic and Cretaceous carbonates. They are intensively karstified and represent world famous typical localities of karst morphology. The Jurassic in Banija is represented by volcanic and clastic rocks, and Cretaceous in Žumberak, Pokuplje and southwest Kordun by clastics. Paleogene deposits in Banija and Adriatic region consists of clastics and sporadically of carbonates, while in the Neogene and Quaternary of Croatian part of the Pannonian Basin clastics prevail.

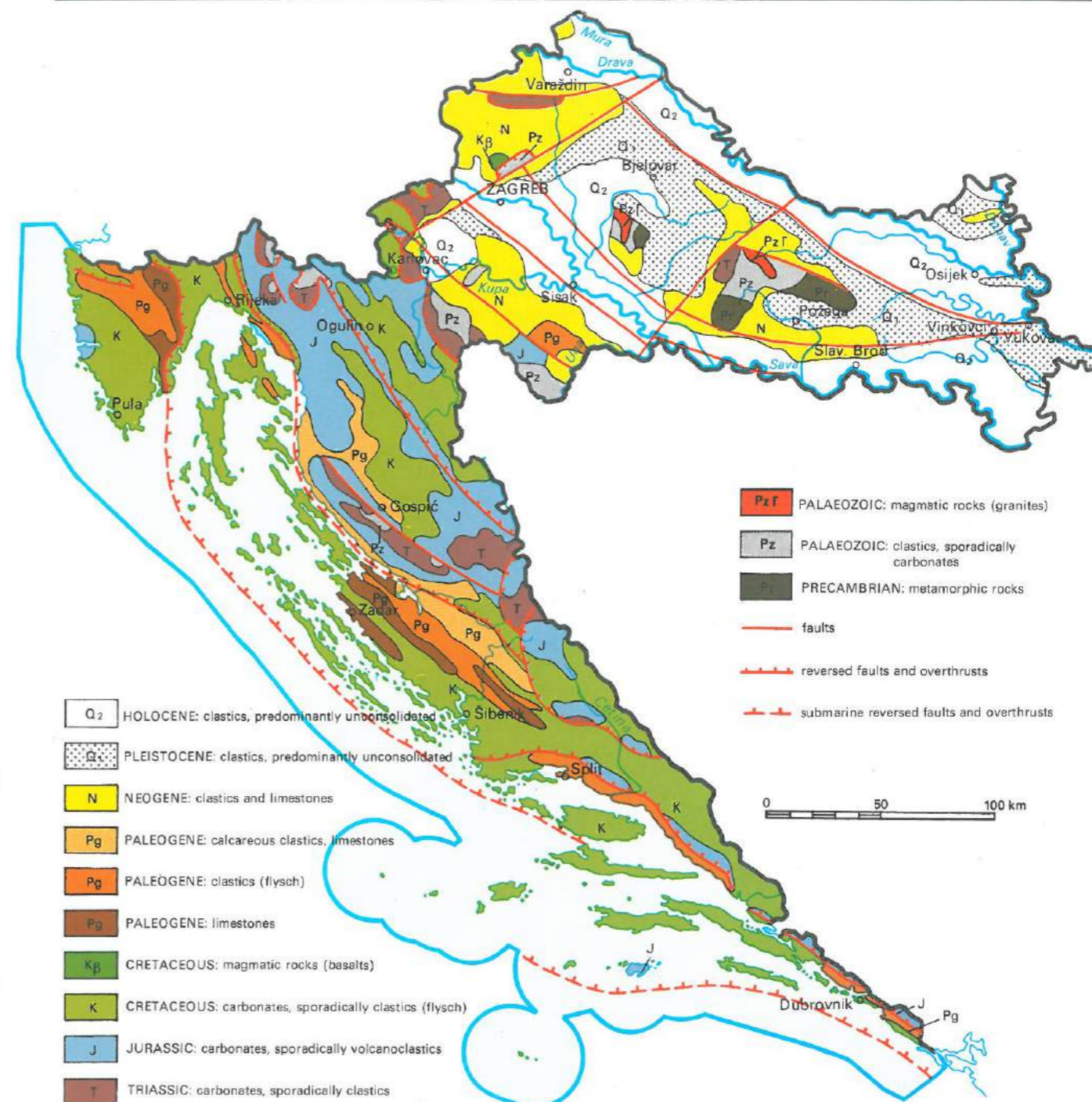
The main characteristics of the tectonic pattern of Croatia are tangential structures (folds, overthrusts, nappes) of northwest-southeast strike, mostly originated from Paleogene, disturbed by younger normal faults from the Neogene and Quaternary.



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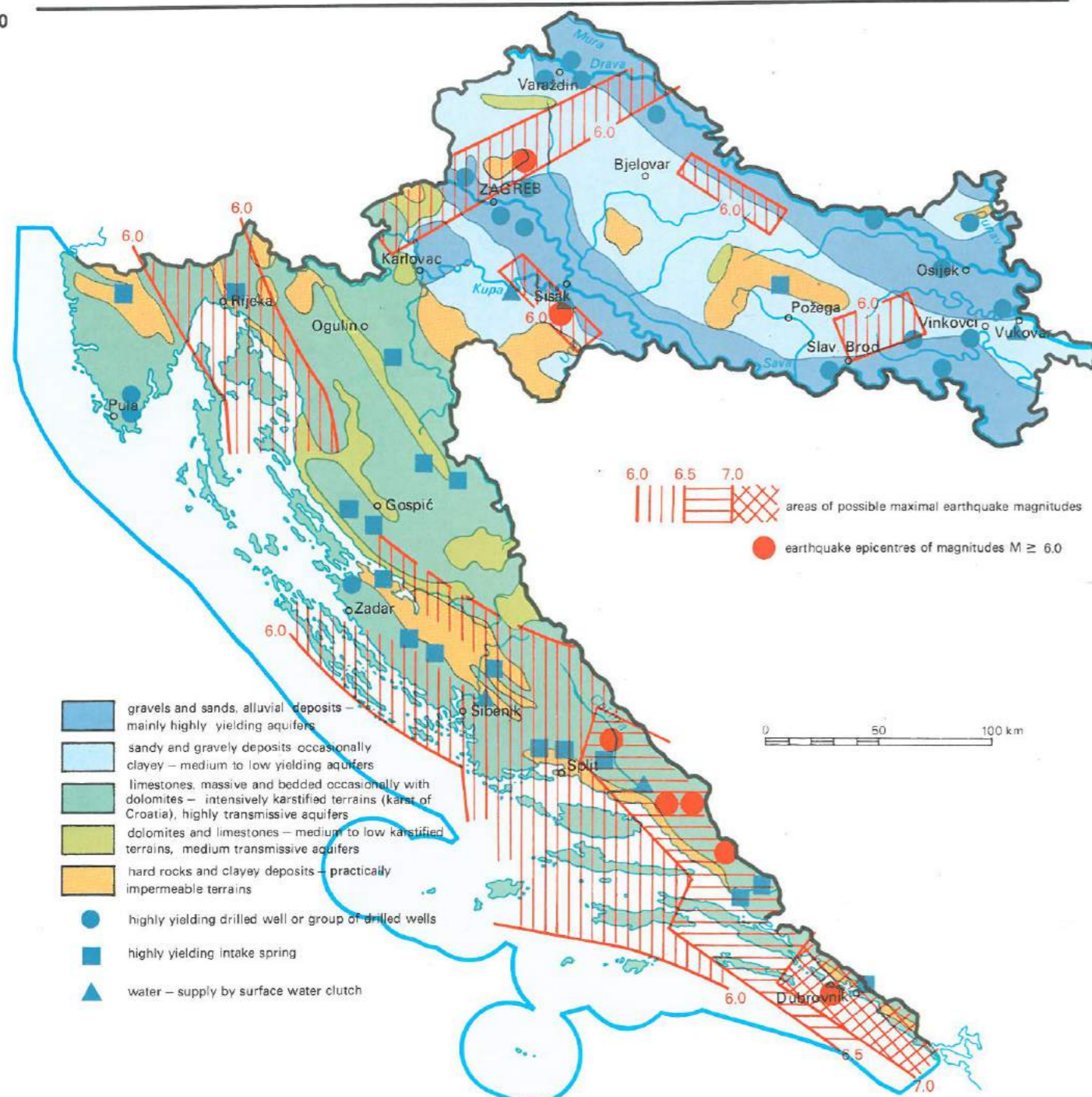
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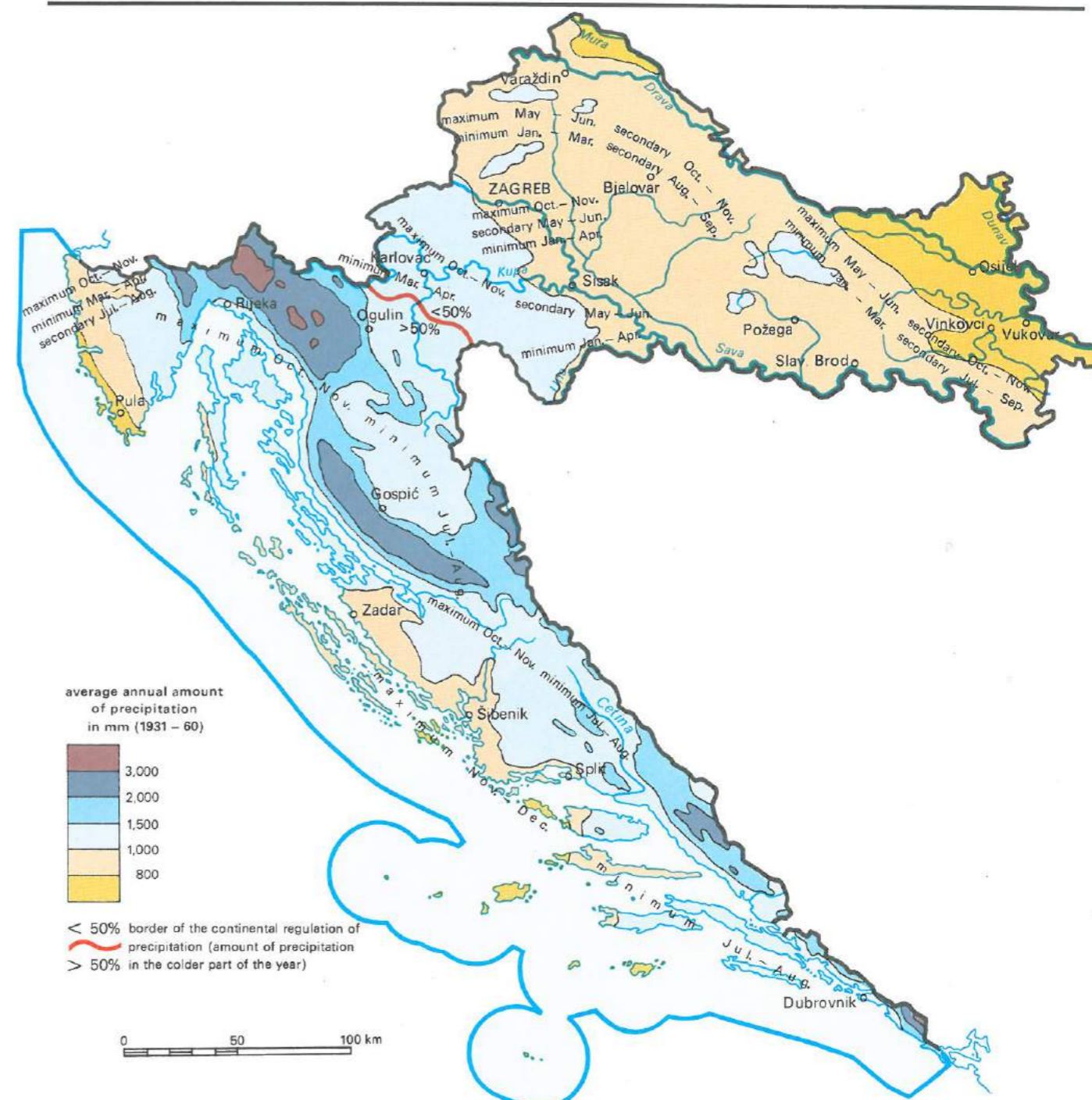
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Two areas are distinguished according to their hydrogeology. Northern Croatia is an area mostly composed of clastic, primarily porous deposits in the valleys of the Sava and Drava rivers and their tributaries, where they form aquifers with large supplies of ground water. In the area between the Sava and the Drava the terrain is built of more fine grained deposits, while supplies of ground water are relatively small. Western and southern Croatia, or the Karst area, is mostly composed of hard, cracked, and karstified secondary porous rocks-carbonates. Large quantities of ground water accumulate in them, and they either penetrate to the surface as the large Karst springs or flow out under the sea in many submarine springs. Karst waters can easily become contaminated and because of the water course mingling with cracked and karstified rocks, processes of natural purification are almost non-existent.

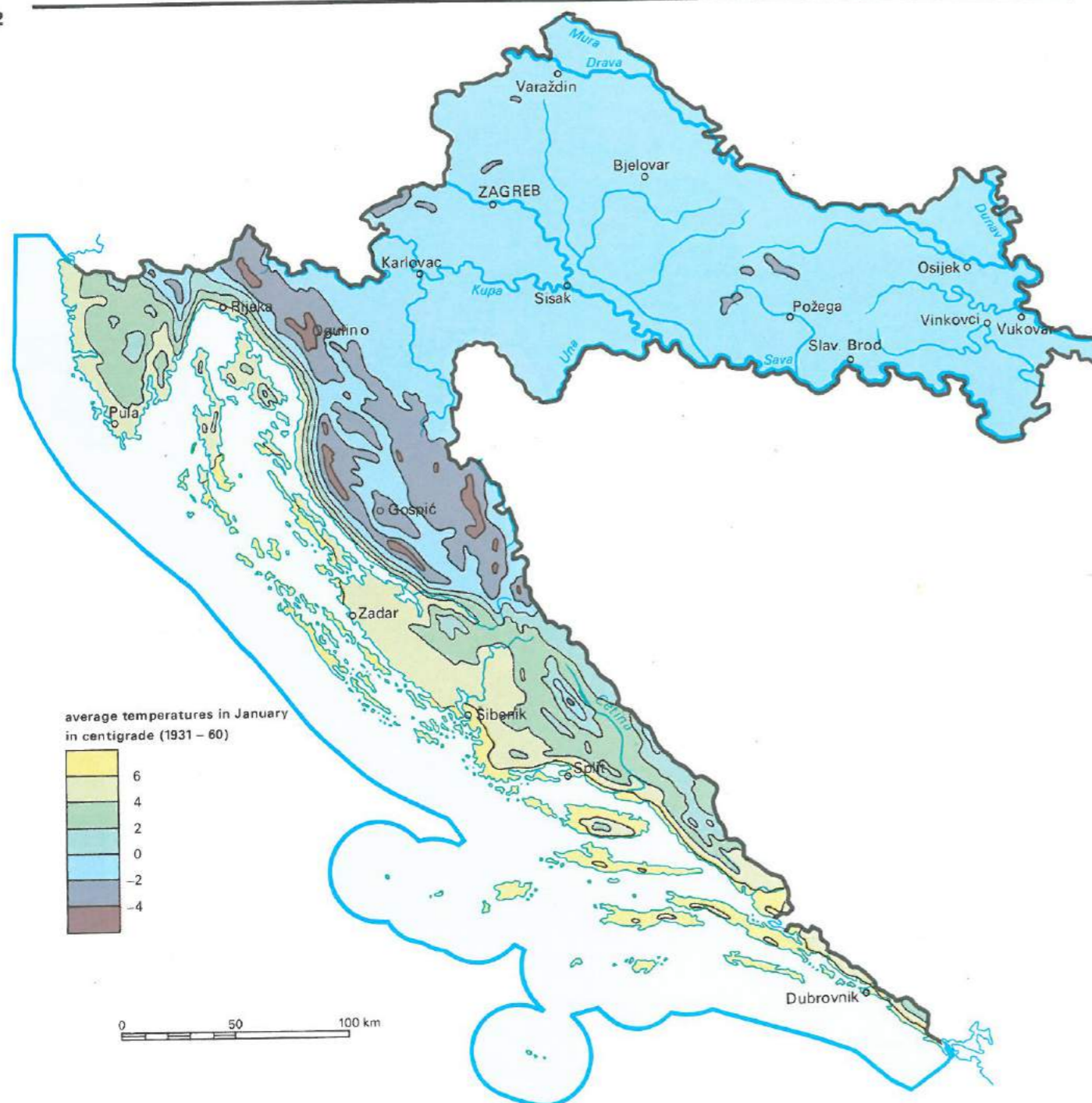
The territory of the Republic of Croatia is seismically active. The oldest record of earthquakes dates back to 73 B.C. The strongest registered earthquake occurred in Dubrovnik in 1667 and had an intensity of X according to the MCS scale. Destructive earthquakes were also

recorded on Medvednica mountain in 1880: IX MCS or according to the magnitude $M=6.3$ degrees of the Richter scale; further, at Imotski in 1942: IX MCS, $M=6.3$; at Tihaljina in 1923: VIII-IX MCS, $M=6.1$; on Biokovo mountain in 1962: VIII-IX MCS, $M=6.1$; in Pokuplje in 1909: VIII-IX MCS, $M=6.0$; and at Sinj in 1898: IX MCS. The so-called devastating earthquakes (IX MCS) have also been mentioned as occurring in the Bay of Kotor, near Trogir, near Šibenik, near Vinodol, and near Metlika. Taking into account earthquakes that have already occurred, then geological structures and tectonic movements, zones have been designated where earthquakes of maximum magnitude of 6.0, 6.5, and 7.0 may occur.



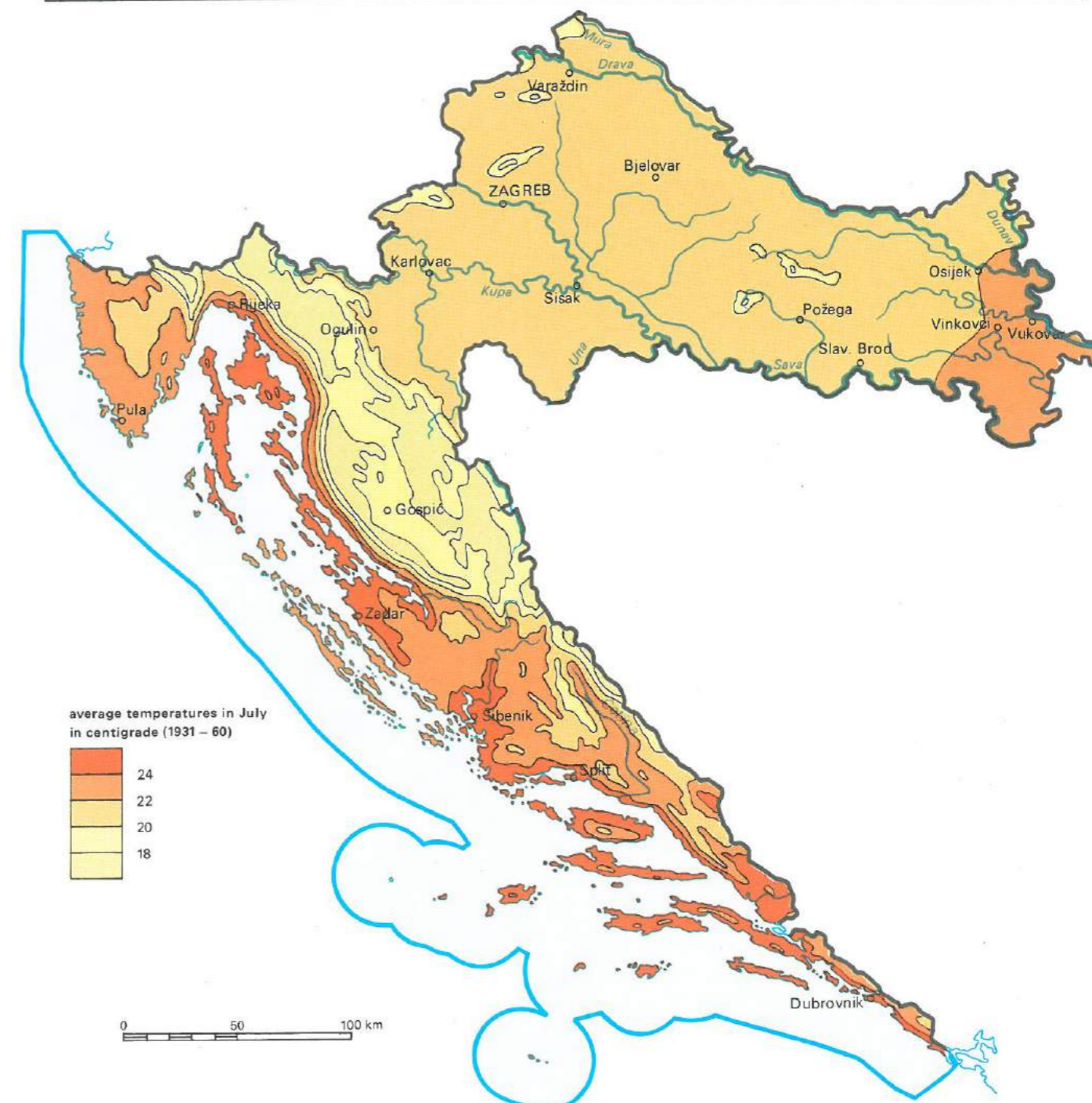
Wet air masses come over Croatia from the west and south. Therefore, the Alp-Dinaric mountain barrier is important, as most of this humidity is condensed there. This is why each mountain protrudes as an «island» as far as the amount of precipitation is concerned in comparison with other lower parts. Apart from the influence of relief, a rather regular disposition of annual precipitation can be noted in other parts. The amount of precipitation decreases eastwards, while it increases along the Adriatic, from the outer islands towards the coast. According to the annual regime of precipitation, two basic areas can be established — northeast of the line Karlovac — Sisak — Dvor a continental climate is present with a somewhat larger amount of precipitation (55-60%) during the warmer part of the year, and with a maximum in May and June (rain with thunderstorms) and a minimum in January, February, and March. West and south of the above-mentioned line, precipitation is more abundant in the colder part of the year (long cyclone rains along coast) while precipitation increases up to 80% in southern Dalmatia. Along the coast, the wettest months in the north are October and November and November and December in

the south, while the driest months are July and August. The mountainous part of Croatia is also influenced by the regime along the coast, but summers are not exceptionally dry, as these parts have enough precipitation due to orographic rain. Precipitation reaches 700-1,000 mm along the coast, 1,000-1,500 mm in the coastal hinterland, and rises up to 2,000 mm in Lika and the Gorski Kotar region (over 3,000 mm on higher mountains). In the lower continental parts of Croatia precipitation reaches 800-1,200 mm in the northwest, and less than 800 mm in the east. In those parts where snow is a regular phenomenon in winter, its share in the total amount of precipitation is between 5 and 20%.



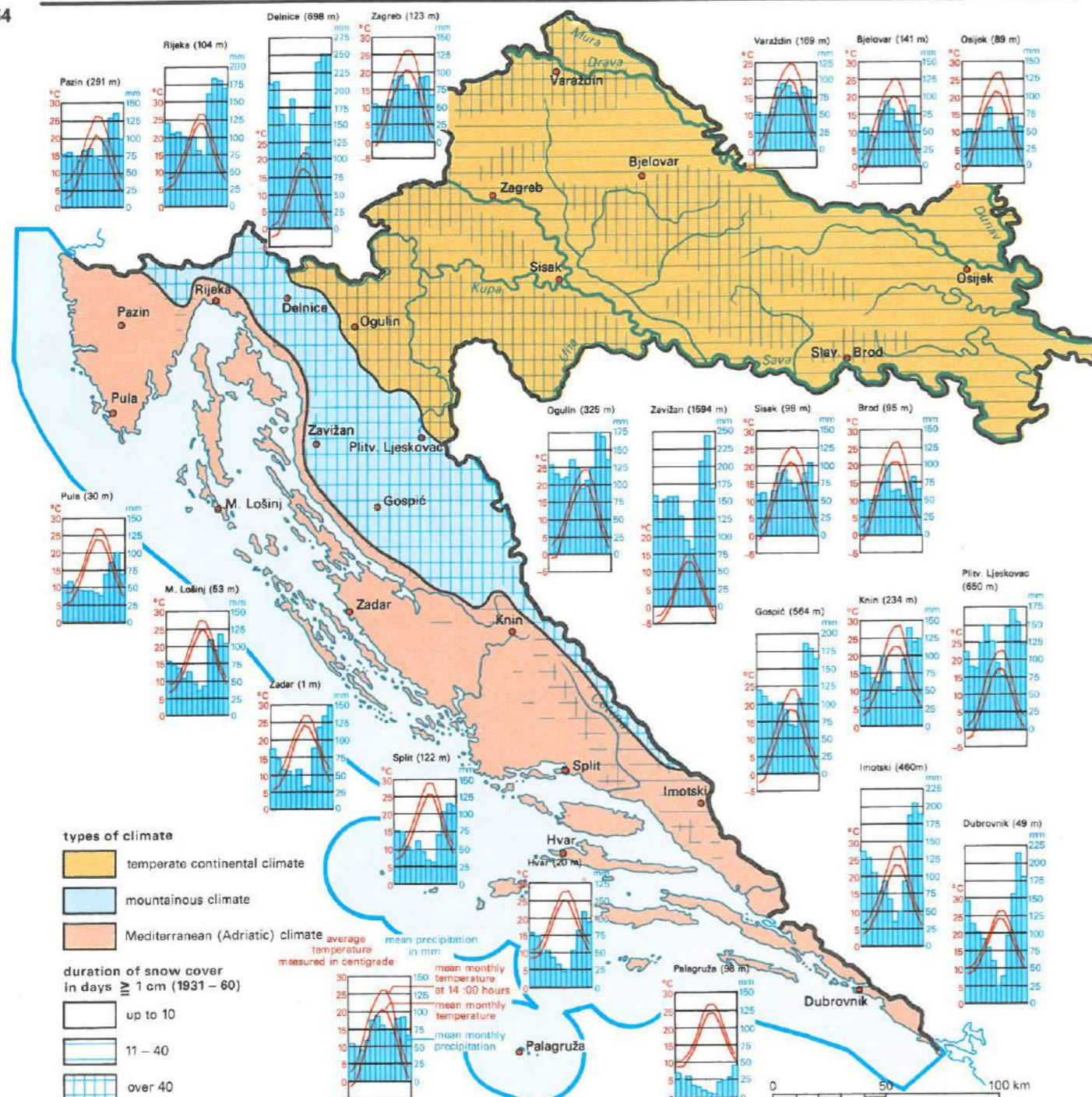
Relief and height above sea-level act as modifiers influencing the air temperatures significantly. The differences among the mountainous, Pannonian, and Adriatic parts are clearly perceived. The warm Adriatic Sea also influences the temperatures. There is a relatively high mountain range quite close to the coast, so the temperatures vary considerably even over small distances. In the Pannonian lowlands and in the bordering regions the differences are minimal, the temperature division is quite simple, while a somewhat lower temperature is characteristic of hilly parts (isolated mountains). Inland, the temperature ranges from between -2 and 0°C in all parts, only somewhat higher mountains have isolated patches which tend to have a temperature lower than -2°C. Along the coast, the temperature in general exceeds 0°C. The temperature ranges from between 4 - 6°C north of Šibenik, and the Krk and Cres islands; while the temperature exceeds 6°C south of Šibenik and on all other islands. The January isotherm of 8°C extends only to the islands of central and southern Dalmatia and southern Dalmatian coast. In the Adriatic hinterland, the temperatures are lower than 4°C, while the temperature falls below zero

in the mountains. The temperature inversion is a frequent phenomenon in winter, and is caused by the cold and heavier air which remains in basins, river valleys, and Karst poljes. Consequently, there are higher temperatures in the higher regions and fog is frequent in lower parts. In January, morning temperatures are lower than afternoon temperatures by about 2-3°C along the coast and 3-5°C inland.



Relief and heights above sea-level modify air temperatures in summer even more than in winter. Relatively small differences exist between the temperatures along the coast and in the Pannonian inland area of Croatia, while the temperatures lower than 18°C are recorded only in hilly and mountainous regions of the Republic. The temperatures vary between 20° and 22°C in northern and eastern parts of Croatia as well as in the Adriatic hinterland (Dalmatinska Zagora), while on the coast and on the islands, the temperatures exceed 23°C. Only over 500 m above sea-level are the temperatures lower than 20°C. Differences between morning and afternoon temperatures can be considerable - along the coast the difference can be 3° to 5°C and in the continental parts 7° to 9°C. The highest temperatures are recorded in the Adriatic hinterland and not along the coast or on the islands, as it is farther away from the cooling water of the Adriatic Sea. By monitoring the temperatures in January and July, it can be perceived that the temperature differences (amplitudes) increase going from the southern to the northern Adriatic, and from the coast to the hinterland. The largest amplitudes are noted in the eastern parts of

Croatia (23° to 24°C) and the lowest on the islands in southern Dalmatia (15° to 16°C). Differences also decrease due to height above sea-level (cooler summers), so in Lika plains temperatures range from 20° to 21°C, while on higher mountains at the outskirts, the temperatures are between 18° and 20°C.

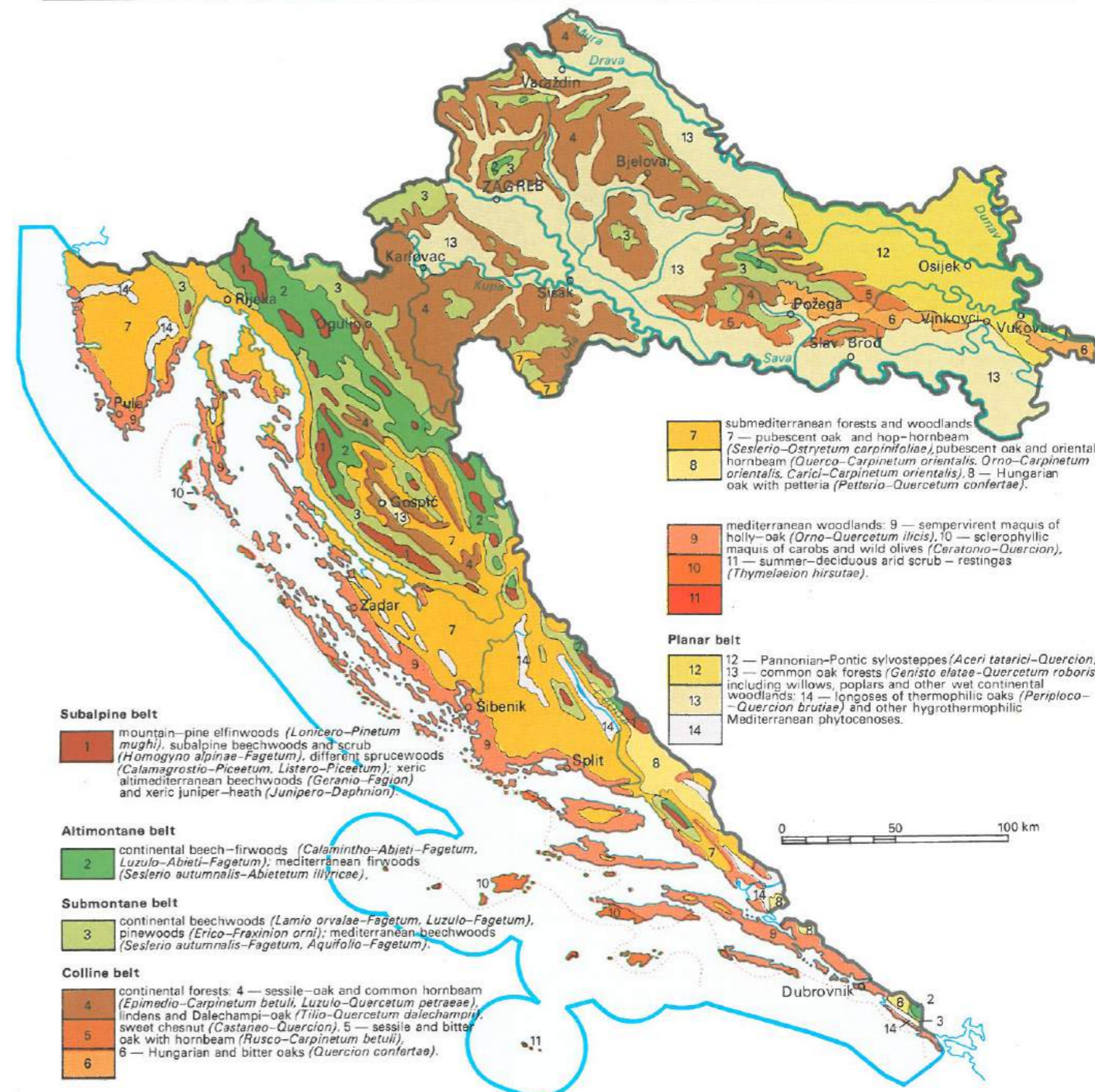


Croatia has a characteristic temperate climate with four well-defined seasons. Summers are not unbearably hot, bitter cold weather is rare, and when it occurs it only lasts for a short time, while spring and fall are pleasant. A number of factors produce such a climate—a moderate geographic latitude in the dominant sphere of the western oceanic air masses, the fact that Croatia is positioned along the warm Adriatic Sea, the proximity of the large land masses of Africa in the south and Eurasia in the northeast, the openness of the continental part of Croatia towards the north, and the relatively high mountain barrier along the sea coast. Further important factors are that the largest part of Croatia is shielded from winds by the Alps, while the Pannonian basin is separated from the coastline by a narrow mountain range.

In the actual sea belt and on the islands, the climate is Mediterranean (mild and wet winters, warm, dry, and sunny summers), while in the coastal hinterland of Zagora the climate is sub-Mediterranean (winters are a little colder and summers a little warmer). There is enough annual precipitation along the coast, but, because of its porous base (Karst on limestones and dolomites) and unfavorable annual disposi-

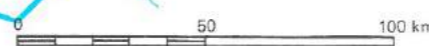
tion, there are difficulties in water-supply. Snow is a rare phenomenon, and if it falls the snow cover remains for only a day or two.

Lower parts of mountainous Croatia bear the characteristics of a pre-mountainous climate, while the highest regions that of a mountainous climate. The temperatures are the lowest here, while the Gorski Kotar (Risnjak) region and Velebit Mountain get the largest quantities of precipitation in Croatia; the duration of the snow cover is 50 to 60 days, and on the highest mountains over 100 days. Northern and eastern parts of Croatia have a temperate continental climate, while the main differences are reflected in the decrease of humidity and the increase of the annual temperature amplitude from the west eastwards. Summers are warm, but are not as dry as along the coast, as rains with thunderstorms are frequent. The duration of the snow cover is 25 to 40 days annually, whereas it exceeds 40 days only in higher mountainous regions.

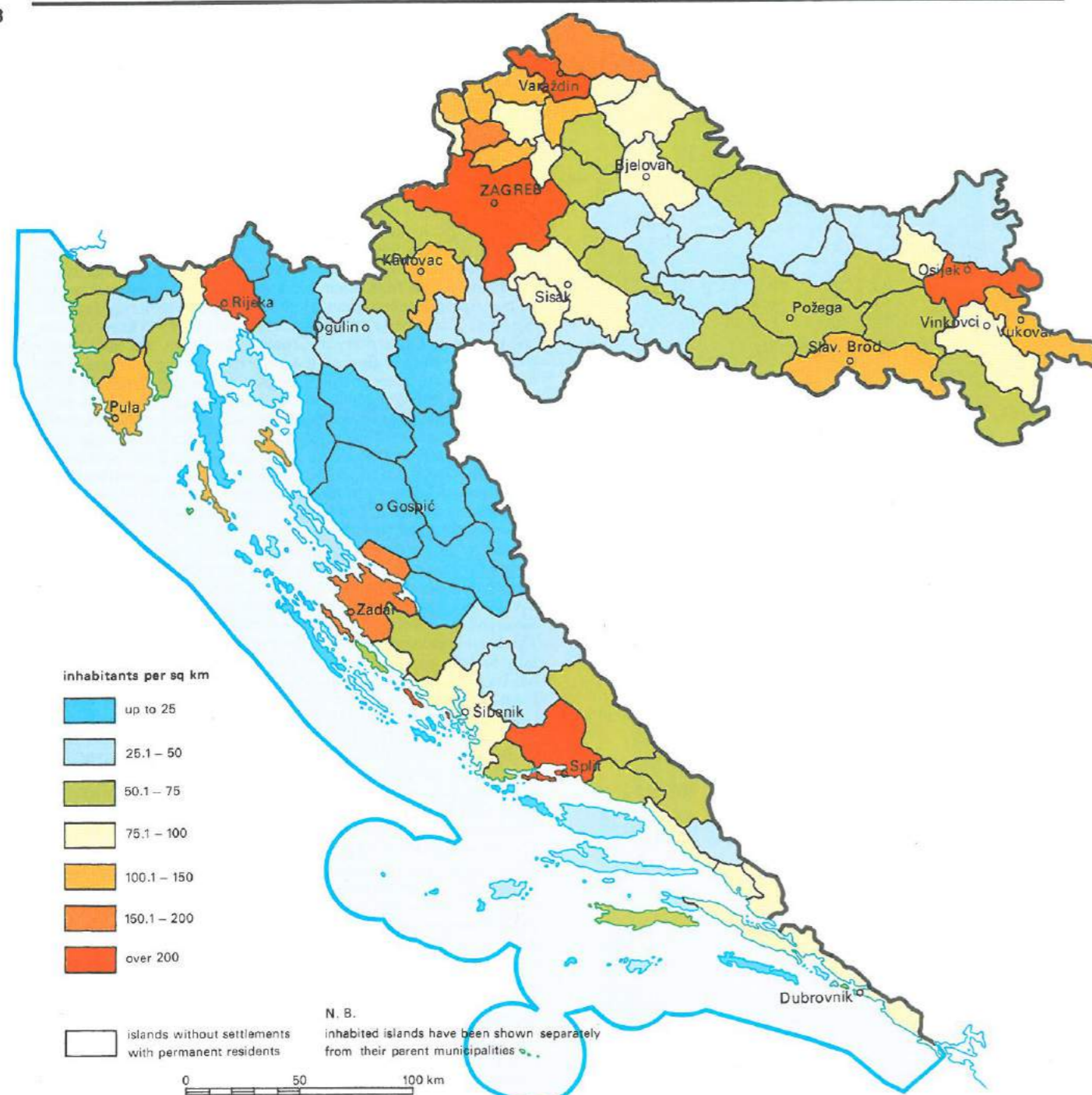


In comparison to other European countries, Croatia is marked by very diversified past and current ecological conditions, and related to it by a varied flora and vegetation. Among its ca. 4,300 plant species, 278 woody species and 136 genera of trees and shrubs are included. Out of 703 endemics of different age origin and range in the Dinaric Karst, about 130 exclusive endemics are to be found only in Croatia. Its main vegetation types belong to five contrasting plant regions, but only two, the continental Holarctic region and the coastal Mediterranean region, cover major areas extensively. Nearly the whole of Croatia was initially covered by different forest types, which are now its potential natural vegetation. Nearly all known vegetation types are to be found in its plant cover from the psychrophilic sprucewoods of the taiga type, to the warm subtropical Laurisylvae and summer deciduous semi-desert scrub (restingas). About 270 terrestrial phytocenoses (vascular associations) have been described, including 90 communities of the deciduous scrub and evergreen garrigues and 80 forest communities belonging to 67 different alliances. Two divergent geosystems of altitudinal vegetation zoning are clearly visible:

the northern continental and the southern Adriatic one with several transitional subtypes, all marked by zoning forest climaxes and many local ecologically conditioned phytocenoses. The natural alpine grassland belt is not developed in Croatia, and so the following five orographic belts are present with related bioclimates and vegetational areas in the altitudinal zoning: the subalpine, the altimontane, the submontane, the colline, and the planar belt.

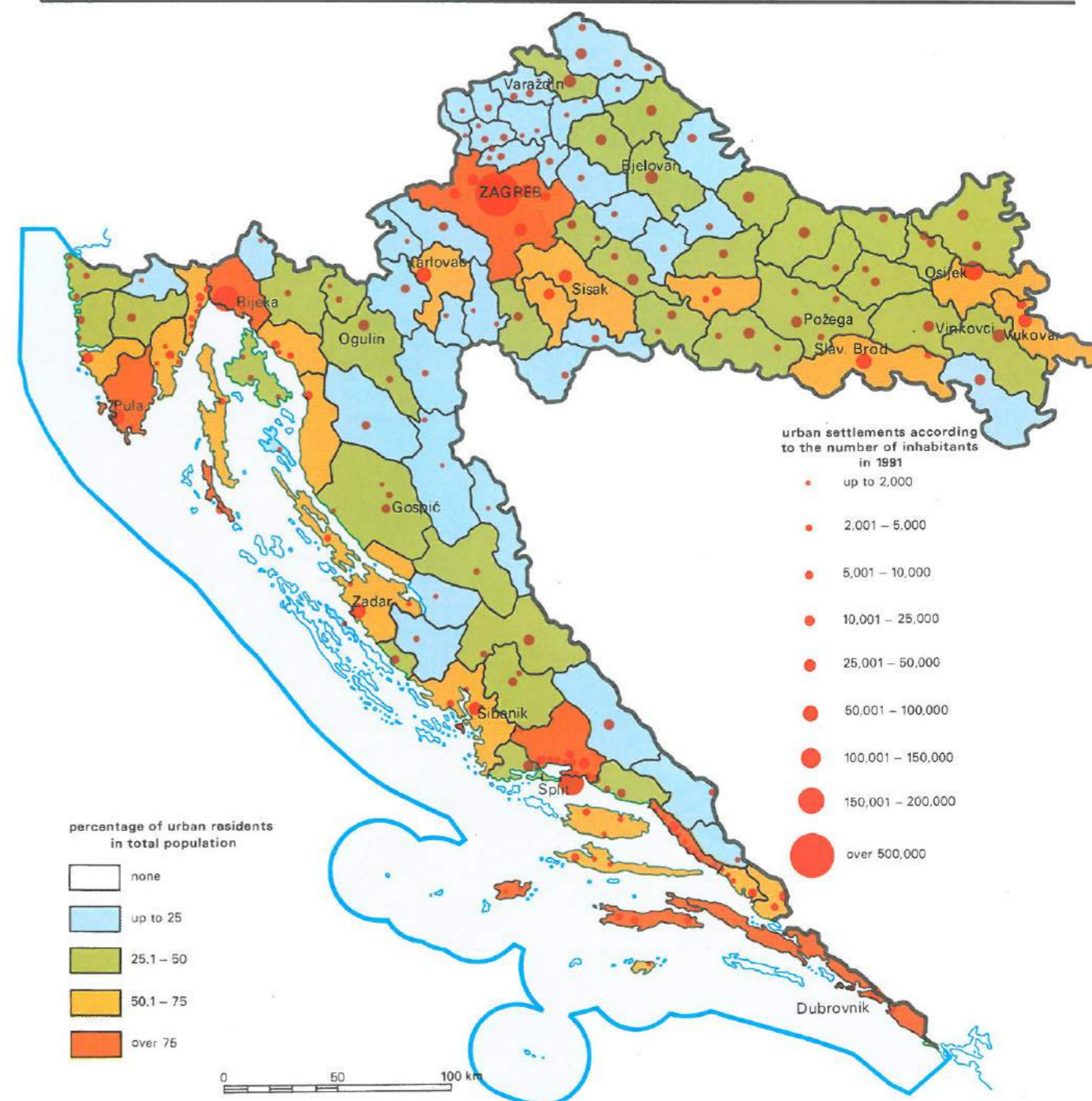


The best known winds are the »bora«, the »sirocco«, and the north-westerly breeze. The »bora« is a north-easterly wind, more frequent in winter than in summer. It blows in snatches, lifts waves up to 2.5 m, and brings mostly clear skies. The »sirocco« blows from the south-east: it is a warm and wet wind with balanced speed that lifts waves quite high. The northwesterly breeze is a daily wind blowing from the sea inland during the warmer part of the year and takes off the edge of summer heat.



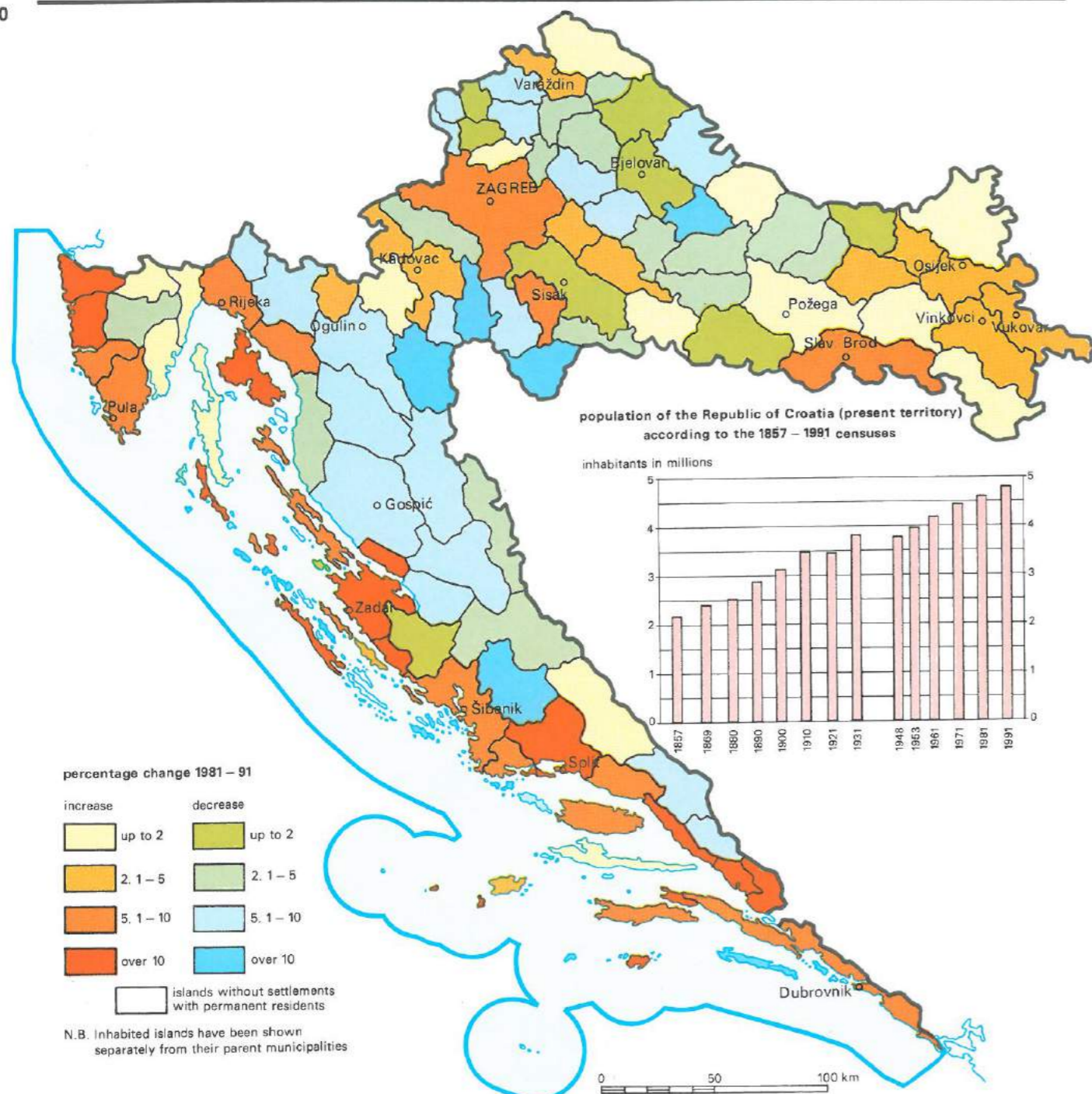
Croatia is considered to be a medium-populated European country with 85 inhabitants per sq km of its surface. The spatial layout of population density is different and varies a lot; in most densely populated areas the number of inhabitants is on the rise, while sparsely populated areas are constantly being depopulated. Out of the three large geographic entities the most densely populated is the flatland and hilly Pannonian area (on average 103 inhabitants per sq km) and the most sparsely populated is the mountainous area (only 18 inhabitants per sq km). Regional differences vary even more, so that in and around Zagreb there are on average 546 inhabitants per sq km. Similarly, there are over 250 inhabitants per sq km living in and around Osijek, Split, Rijeka, Varaždin. The Hrvatsko Zagorje is also well-populated (118 inhabitants per sq km) and the same can be said of the Medimurje region. Along the coast, most densely populated is the coastline, whereas the population density on the islands varies – for example, within the same municipality, there are 109 inhabitants per sq km on the island of Lošinj, whereas there are only 8 per sq km on the island of Cres. The isle of Krpanj is most densely populated is-

land with the equivalent of 1,464 inhabitants per sq km (the isle has a surface less than 1 sq km). More densely populated areas of the coastal hinterland center around the fertile Karst poljes and along the larger rivers (the Krka, the Cetina). Of all the Croatian municipalities, most sparsely populated ones are Titova Korenica (9.9 inhabitants per sq km), Gračac (10.3), Donji Lapac (13.3), and Senj (14.0). As far as relief is concerned, most densely populated areas are in the flatlands up to 200 m above sea-level (85% of all the population of Croatia). About 13% of the population lives on heights between 200 and 500 m, only 2% between 500 and 700 m, whereas population density on heights over 700 m is slight (0.5%). Begovo Razdolje in the Delnice municipality is the only settlement in Croatia located at a height over 1,000 m above sea-level.



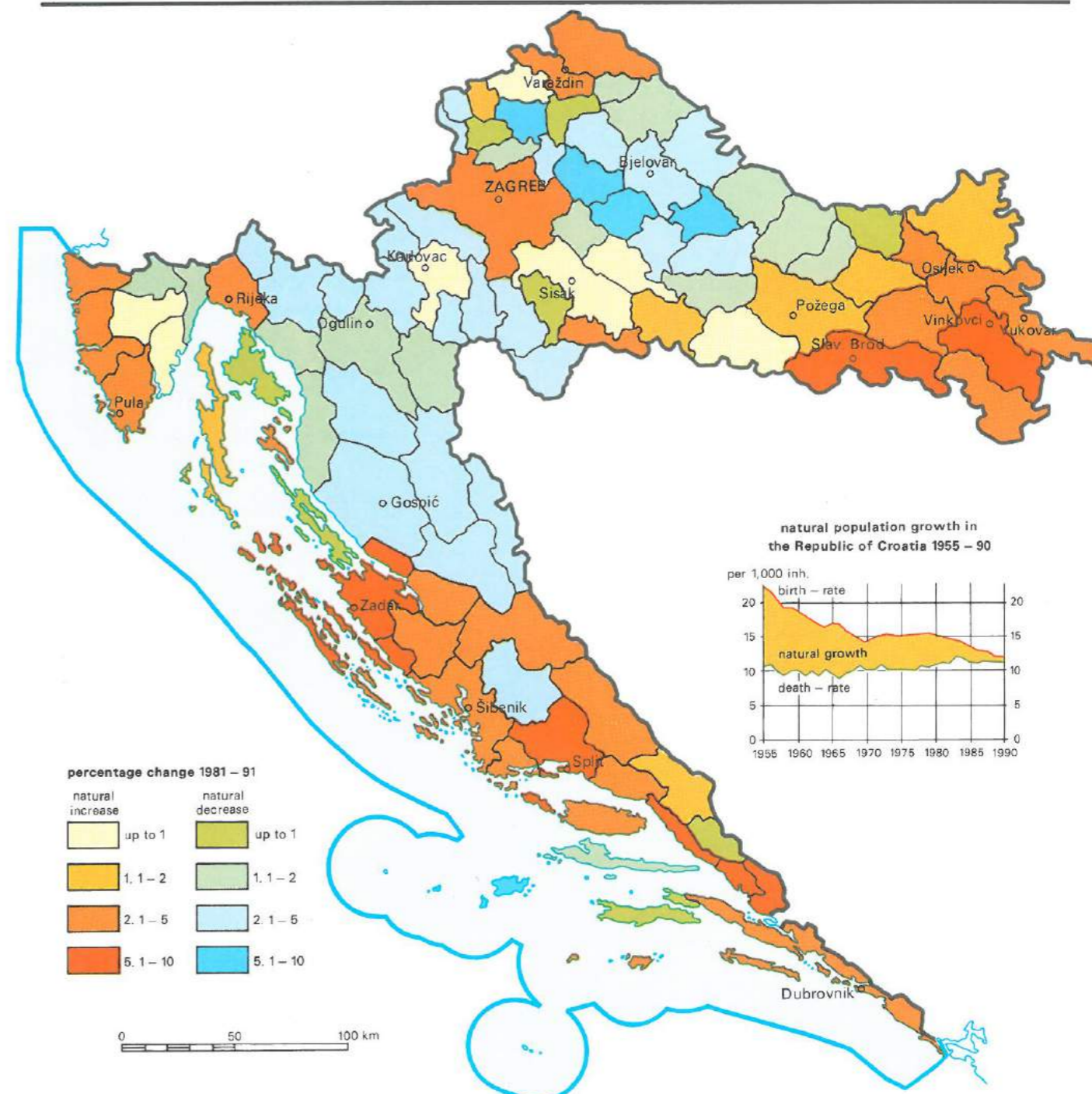
Apart from a tradition of urbanization mostly along the coast, in Croatia the largest role in urbanization after World War II was played by industrialization, which caused a strong depopulation of rural areas and a concentration of inhabitants in larger cities. Another important factor of urbanization was the development of the tourist industry at the seaside – alongside the traditional urban centers new urban centers were established in accordance with new assessments of settlements on the coast and on the islands. In 1991, 204 urban settlements existed in Croatia accounting for 54% of the population. The urban settlements are more numerous along the coast, whereas in the Adriatic hinterland and further inland they are mostly only municipal centers. The settlements in mountainous Croatia, in the Adriatic hinterland, and on the islands are small (very few exceed 5,000 inhabitants). The coastal cities have a long urban tradition, they belong to the Mediterranean cultural and architectural circle, while some contain the elements of ancient towns. The Pannonian cities developed within the framework of the central European cultural circle and this is why many similarities are to be found in ground-plans, architecture, and

functional organization between them and the cities in the northern neighboring states. Many larger towns were reorganized after World War II, mostly by negative tendencies in urban development (impersonal built up zones).



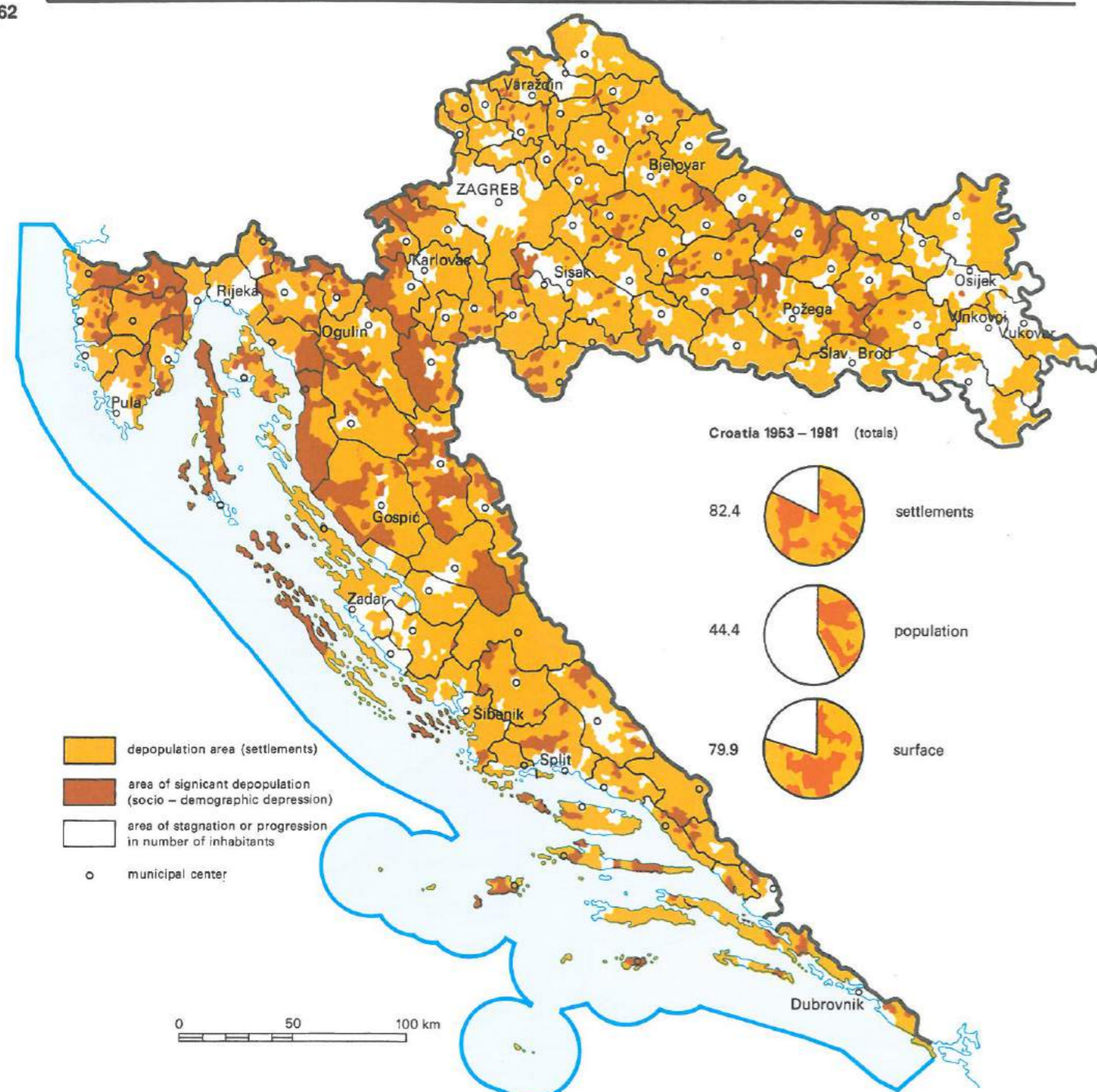
The population dynamics of Croatia is characterized primarily by a permanent stagnation in the number of inhabitants since World War II. The average annual rate decreased from 8.2 in 1948-53 to only 4.0 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1981-91. Regional differences are great, especially among urban and rural areas, as well as less and more developed areas. In the period between the two latest censuses, the number of inhabitants dropped in half of the municipalities in Croatia, and, if the centers are excluded, only 30% of the municipalities recorded an increase in population. Complex natural rates and migration dictate the number of inhabitants. The main directions of migration are from rural to urban areas and from undeveloped to developed ones. Positive natural rates in poor Karst areas of the Dalmatian hinterland cannot make up for the negative rates caused by depopulation, while, in the majority of municipalities in the Podravina and Bjelovar area, strong emigration exists along with a natural rate decrease. An increase in the number of inhabitants is mainly restricted to urban areas of the Pannonian region. The zones with the population increase are more extensive along the Adriatic coast and are a result of the devel-

opment of tourism and greater job opportunities. An important phenomenon is an increase in the number of inhabitants on the islands, first since 1910, from 116 000 in 1981 to 127 000 in 1991. The largest decrease rates are recorded in the undeveloped municipalities of the Adriatic hinterland, Lika, Banija, and Kordun, while the largest increase rate is noted in the outskirts of Zagreb (Dugo Selo, Sesvete, Velika Gorica, Zaprešić), larger towns in Dalmatia (Split, Zadar), and in a few municipalities with developed tourism (Buje, Poreč, Krk, Cres-Lošinj, Makarska). The biggest increase rate has been recorded in the island municipality of Lastovo (27.7%), but it is an increase of 266 inhabitants in relation to only 962 in 1981.



In 1990 the natural growth in Croatia was very low (0.7‰). It is constantly decreasing and does not even allow for a simple rejuvenation of the population. Such a low rate of growth, although still positive, actually means the population is dying out. In the period after World War II, the death-rate stagnated mostly between 9 and 11 per thousand inhabitants. However, the birth-rate continued to decrease (at the beginning of the 1950's it was about 25‰, while currently it is only 11-12‰). Almost all communities show this tendency; only in a dozen communities is the natural increase moderate (rate over 5‰), 40 communities have a low natural increase (rate fewer than 5‰), while half of the communities record a natural decrease (more deaths than births). A natural decrease encompasses almost all of the Podravina region, the southern parts of the Hrvatsko Zagorje region, most of the central Croatian basin, regions of Banija, Kordun, Gorski Kotar, Lika, and most of the islands. A natural decrease is also characteristic of some developed communities both on the coast and on the islands (Opatija, Crikvenica, Krk, Hvar), as the population is exceptionally old. So far the death-rate has mostly stagnated, but as the

population grows older, it can be expected that the death-rate will increase, despite better life conditions. By improving life conditions, the infant mortality rate has decreased significantly. It was exceptionally high after World War II (over 100 per 1,000 infants), but has currently dropped to only 10‰, which is close to the most developed countries in the world.



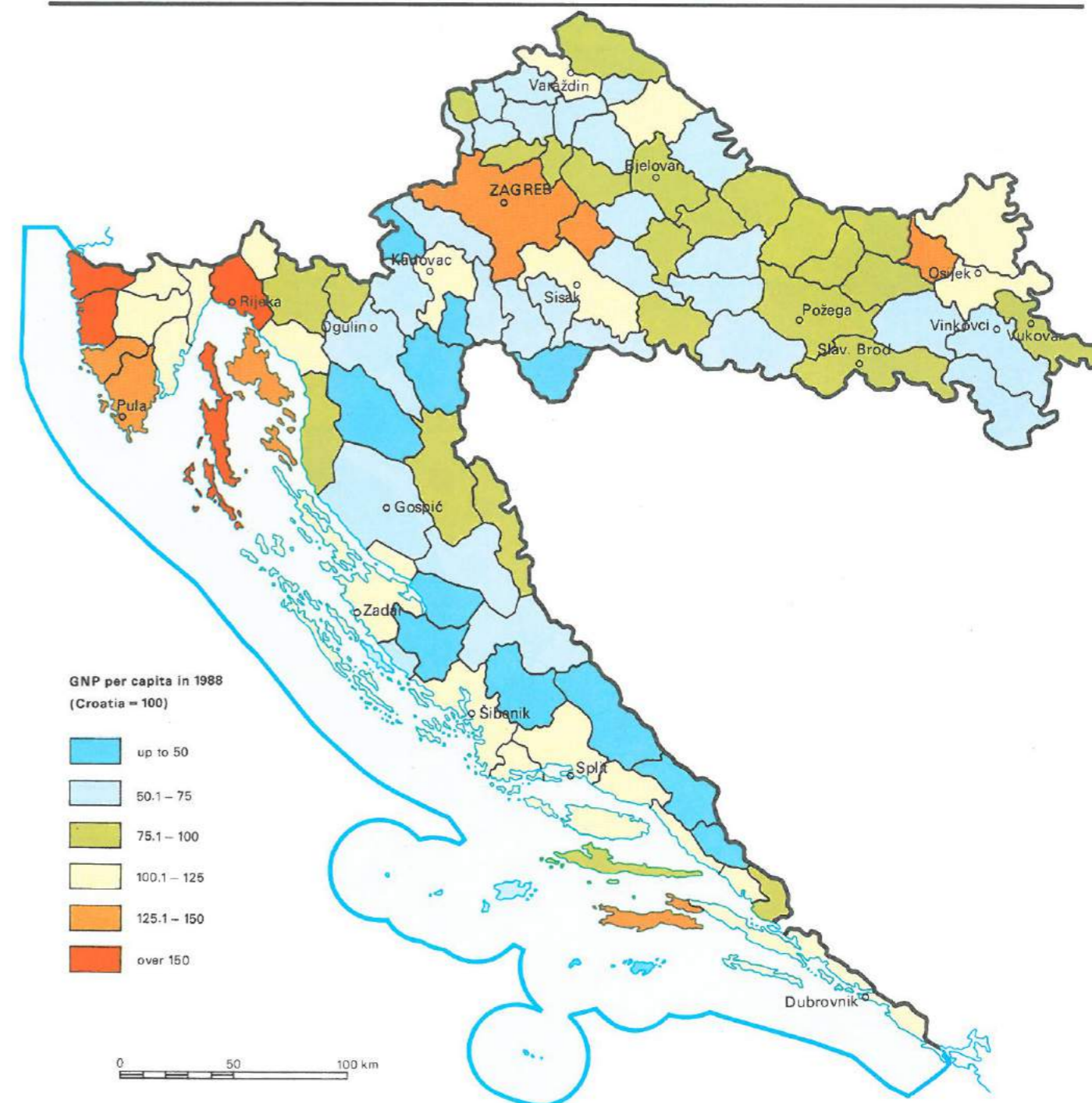
Intensive emigration through the centuries, epidemics, World Wars I and II, migrations from «passive» to «richer» rural areas, the exodus of peasants into cities and the transition of bio-reproduction, have shaped a very negative demographic picture of Croatia. Among more important population processes, depopulation is a significant one.

Out of 6,648 settlements no fewer than 5,476 had less inhabitants in 1981 than in 1953 (this is 82.4% of all the settlements, 44.4% of the average number of inhabitants, 79.9% of the Croatian land area); from 1953 to 1981 the number of inhabitants of the settlement depopulation group decreased by 29.6%. The fact that in 1981 only 34% of the Croatian population lived in 82.4% of all the settlements shows how strong the population rarefaction of the national territory is. The first results of the 1991 census indicate that the process continued between the two last censuses.

The majority of all the settlements in all regions is being depopulated. They are, as a rule, rural settlements (no less than 88.5% of all the villages record population depression). Municipal centers and their immediate surroundings are the only ones not to have depopulation; the

zones where population is on the increase are somewhat more frequent around larger urban centers and in a part of the eastern Croatian plain.

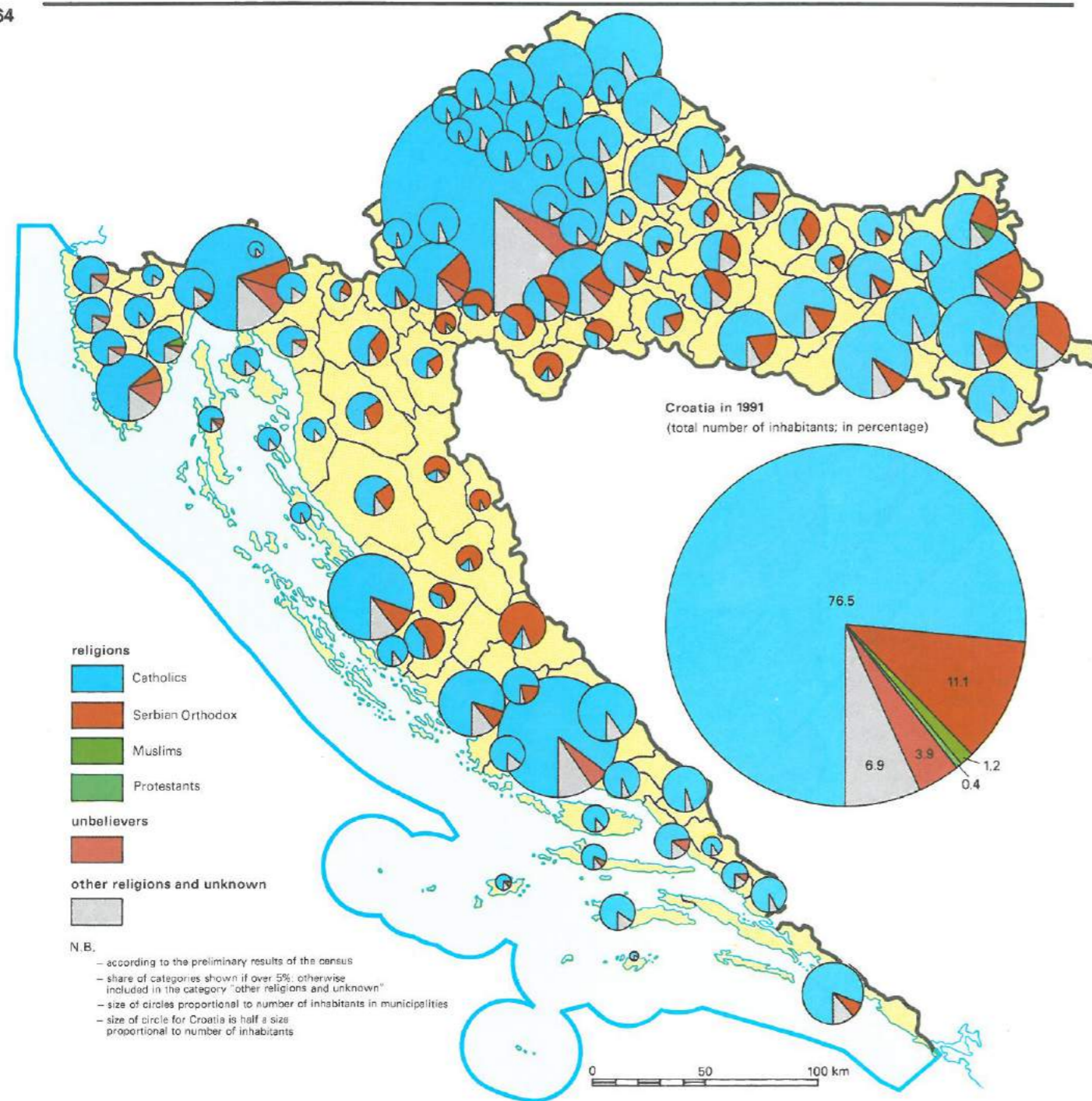
Between 1953-81 no fewer than 1,140 settlements (17% of the total number of settlements or 20.8% of the depopulation settlement group) had a decrease in the number of their inhabitants by 50% or more. Conditionally speaking, this is an area of socio-demographic depression. The cartogram shows a «socio-demographic depression» along a line where the eastern and central Croatia meet, then in Moslavina, the Ilava river basin, Žumberak, Kordun, Gorski Kotar, Lika, the Istrian inland region; the islands belong to the area where demographic depopulation recurs most frequently (out of 283 settlements no fewer than 117, or 41.3% belong to the group of the most expressed depopulation settlements).



Before the 1991-92 war the Republic of Croatia had a GNP of 3,000 USD per capita. Secondary branches (mining, industry, building trade, manufacture) account for 40-50% of the GNP. The tertiary sector (service trades) is better developed than the primary one (agriculture and forestry). According to these and the majority of other indicators, before the war Croatia was, in accordance with the world standards, a medium-developed country. Among the European countries, however, it was at the bottom of the development scale with a tendency to fall behind even further. The destructions of war created an economic downside in Croatia, while direct material damages inflicted by the war are estimated at over 20 billion USD, which totals 1.5 of the GNP of Croatia or 10 of its annual foreign currency earnings from tourism before the war.

At the end of the 1980's, the municipalities in Croatia could be divided into three groups according to the GNP rate per capita and to the share of individual sectors. The first group consists of the municipalities with a large share in the primary sector and with the poorly developed tertiary sector; these are mostly poorly developed municipalities

among which the GNP rate is somewhat higher in the municipalities with a more developed processing industry (food, textile, building material industry). Most of these municipalities are located in the continental part of Croatia. The second group consists of the municipalities in which the secondary sector accounts for most of the production, while the tertiary one is almost always poorly developed. The municipalities with a larger concentration of industrial branches are better developed (larger city centers), but the majority is made up of smaller municipalities tending to orientate towards and concentrate on one or two industrial branches with a poor intensity of technological changes (the Hrvatsko Zagorje, the Dalmatian Hinterland). The third group consists of the most developed municipalities where tertiary branches abound, often more than secondary ones. These are the municipalities with well developed tourist industry, transportation, and trade, while in some smaller municipalities the secondary sector is well-developed too.



The freedom of worship is guaranteed by the Constitution in Croatia. All religious communities have the same rights and are thus separated from the state.

The majority of Croatian inhabitants are Christians and most of them belong to the Catholic Church. The second largest group in Croatia and its members belong to the Orthodox Church. Christians are also members of different Protestant churches (Evangelical or Lutheran, Adventist, Baptist, Calvinist, Jehovah's Witnesses, Pentecostal, and others).

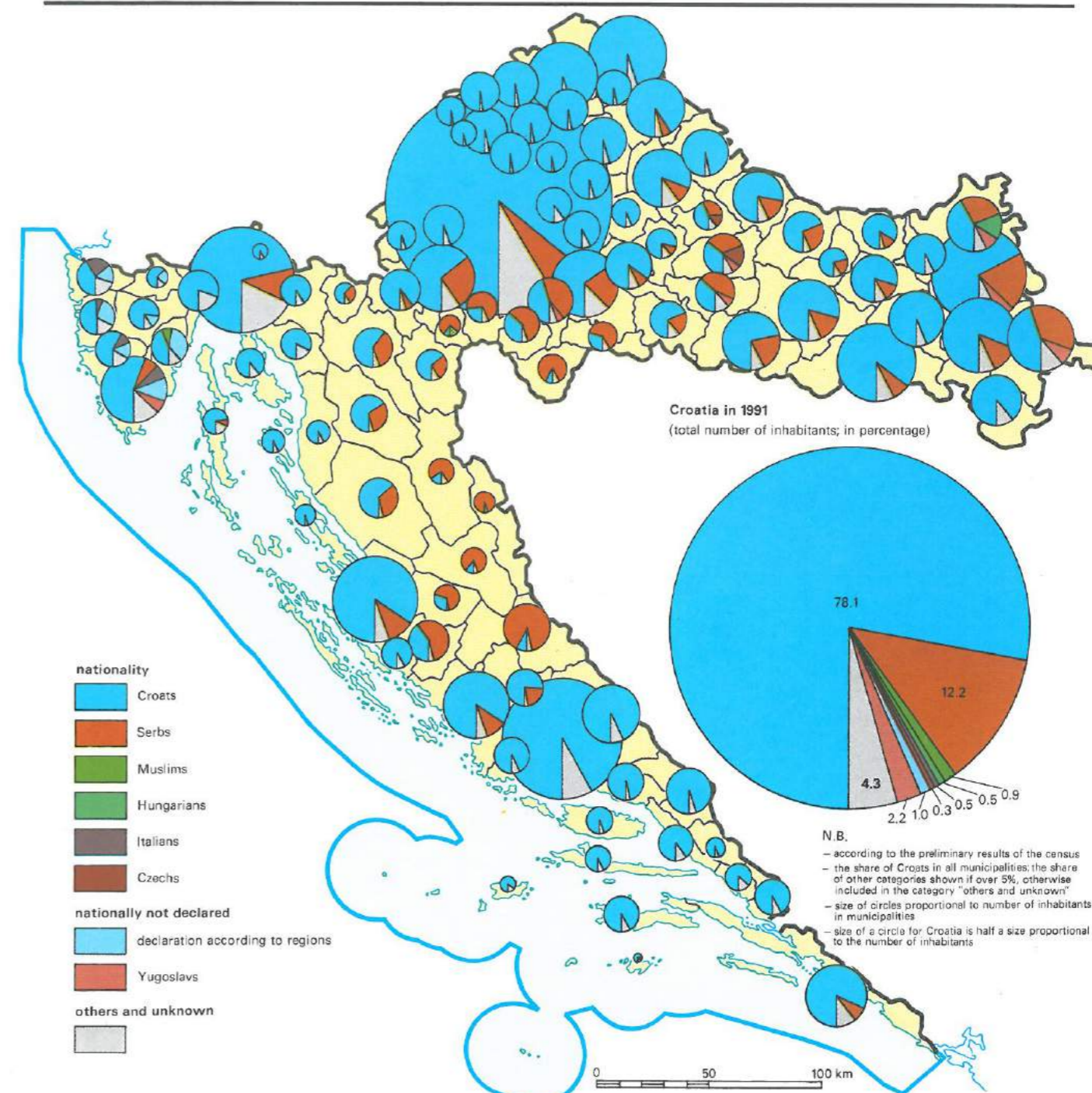
Most non-Christian believers are followers of Islam i.e. Muslims. There are significantly fewer Jews and that is why they are listed in the category »other religions«. A segment of inhabitants stated for the census that they do not belong to any religious community, that is, that they are »unbelievers«.

Belonging to a faith and the geographic areas in which a faith is practised corresponds to the nationalities of the inhabitants. Members of the most numerous Croatian nation are mostly Catholics, and so are the Italians, Slovenes, and the majority of the Hungarians and

Czechs. The majority of the Serbs belong to the Orthodox Church, as do the Macedonians and Montenegrins. Members of Islam are mostly Muslim by nationality.

In most parts of Croatia Catholics constitute a majority. Apart from Catholics in parts where the share of the Serbs is above average, there is a significant number of members of the Orthodox Church. Protestants are more numerous in Baranja, because the Hungarians inhabit these parts and numbers of them belong to this faith. The number of Muslim believers is more prominent in those municipalities where Muslims as a nation are more numerous.

National and religious persuasions do not correspond entirely. Among the Croats, apart from Catholics, there are also Muslims, members of the Orthodox Church, Evangelists, and members of other Protestant churches, while in the categories »other religions«, and »unknown«, and »unbelievers« there are members of all nations.

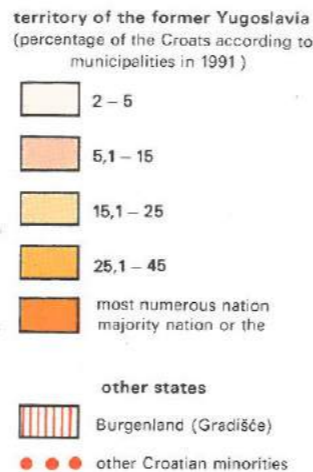


In view of its nationalities, Croatia is similar to the majority of European countries: one nation represents a majority, while the rest of the population consists of national communities or minorities that are represented on a much smaller scale. About 80% of the citizens in Croatia are the members of the Croatian nation. The Croats are a majority in 91 municipalities, and also in all major cities.

The second largest nationality in Croatia are the Serbs. In some municipalities of Banija, Kordun, eastern Lika, and northern Dalmatia they form a majority. However, the majority of the members belonging to the Serbian community in Croatia, mix and live with the Croats outside the above-mentioned regions, mostly in bigger cities. The Muslims, the third in rank according to the number of its members, are most prominently represented in the municipalities of Labin, Vojnić, Zupanja, and Dubrovnik. A larger Hungarian community inhabits Baranja, the majority of the Czechs live in Daruvar, Grubišno Polje, and Pakrac, the majority of the Italians inhabit western Istria, while the Slovenes are in Istria and in big cities. Some of the citizens of Croatia are also Albanian, Austrian, Bulgarian, Montenegrin,

Macedonian, German, Ruthenian, Slovak, Ukrainian, Jewish, and so on. The rights of all minority communities have been regulated by a special constitutional law. All communities have the right to cultural autonomy and are represented in the Croatian Parliament and other state bodies. The areas where non-Croats constitute a majority are guaranteed a special, self-governing position.

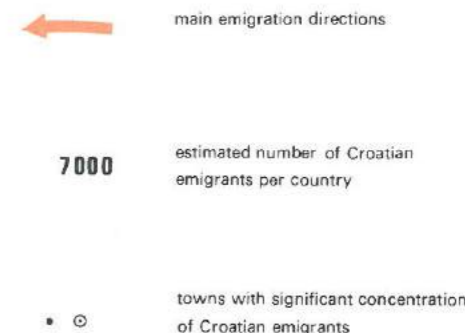
The census also records inhabitants who refrained from stating a nationality. »Yugoslavs« belong to this category together with the »regionally declared« citizens of Croatia, most of whom are in Istria.



In other states, Croatian national minorities exist due to great emigration from Croatia under pressure from Ottoman invasions. The largest and the best-known is in the Austrian province of Burgenland (Gradišće) where the Croats settled down as far back as the sixteenth century. Austria guaranteed special rights to the Croatian community in Burgenland with the State Agreement of 1954. The Croats in the neighboring parts of Hungary, Slovakia and Moravia (Czech Republic) belong to the same group.

A significant number of the Croats in Hungary also inhabit border regions along the Croatian-Hungarian border, especially in the towns of Pécs, Mohács, Baja and their surroundings. In Italy a smaller Croatian settlement can be found in the province of Molise, while in Romania, the Croats inhabit a few villages in the region of Banat.

All the above-mentioned Croatian minorities are remainders of the communities which were once more numerous, but which have now been assimilated more or less. The data about their number are thus unreliable.



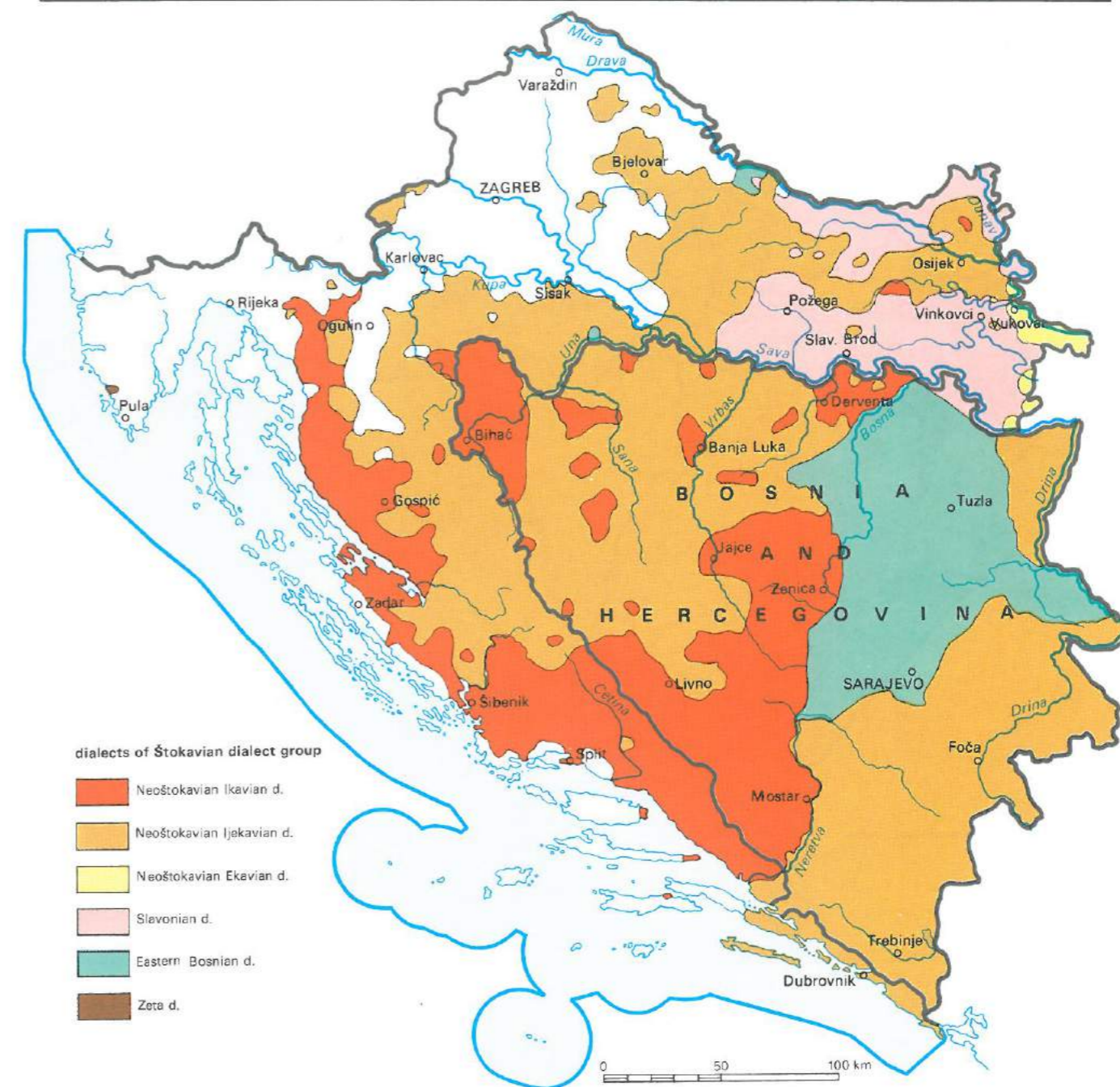
In consequence, there is a high number of emigrants from Croatia, over two million at free estimate, if one includes emigrants born in Croatia and their descendants born in emigration, who have preserved at least some elements of national consciousness. The exact number of emigrants is impossible to establish because of the lack of statistic data, both in Croatia and their immigrant countries. The Croats usually came as a labor force, but generations born in emigration have affirmed themselves in all fields of the social and economic life of their immigrant countries.



Dialects belonging to all three Croatian dialect groups are spoken throughout the Republic of Croatia (RC): all six Kajkavian (Kajk.) and Čakavian (Čak.) dialects, as well as six out of seven Štokavian (Štok.) dialects. The Kajk. and Čak. dialects, spoken exclusively by the Croats are spread almost entirely in RC. Kajk. area spreads also across the Croatian-Hungarian border whereas many Kajk., and particularly Čak., settlements are to be found in Austria, Hungary and Slovakia. Croatian Štok. dialects are spoken primarily in RC and the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina (B-H), but also in the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro by the Croatian minorities living in the NE and SE bordering areas. There are Štok. settlements of the Diaspora in Hungary, Austria, Italy and Romania, the most compact of which being a grouping of settlements in the North Bačka.

The dialect groups received their names according to the interrogative pronoun: *kaj-ča-što* (»what«, »quid«), although there are certain Čak. speeches in which *što* (in the SE), or even *kaj* (in the NW bordering areas, North Istria) are used instead of *ča*. The Kajk., Čak. and Štok. dialect groups differ on all linguistic levels – phonologic, mor-

phologic, derivational, syntactic and semantic, whereby each level includes a number of archaisms and innovations specific to a particular group. Due to large migrations, the areas where a particular dialect group was spoken have changed drastically since the Middle Ages, especially the regions where the Čak. dialects were once spoken and where Štok. dialects now prevail. A vast change has also occurred within each individual dialect group, especially in the Štok. one. The original Neoštok. ikavian dialects are still spoken in the Republic of B-H, west of the Bosna and Neretva rivers, and in Dalmatia, between the Neretva and Cetina rivers; all others are migratory. The original Neoštok. ijekavian dialects are those spoken in East Hercegovina, along the coast around Dubrovnik and around the mouth of the river Neretva, whilst all others are migratory.



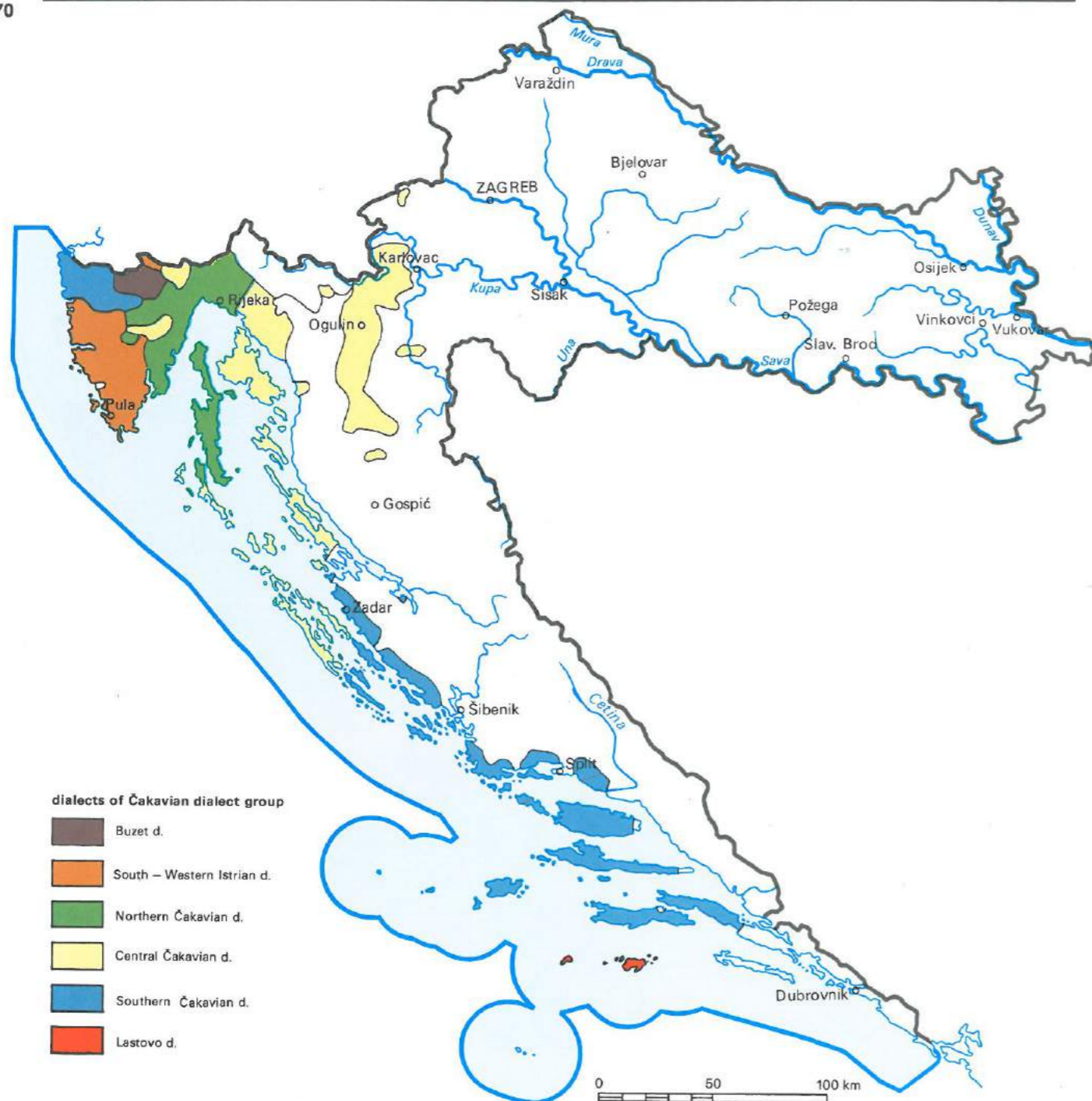
The present-day Štok. dialect group developed due to the convergence of two groups – the W Štok. and E Štok. groups of the Middle Ages. These dialect groups mixed and began influencing each other after the large migrations from the 15th to the 17th centuries. Štok. dialects in RC and B-H include the Slavonian, E Bosnian and Neoštok. ikavian dialects which stem from W Štok.; the Zeta dialect and Neoštok. ekavian which stem from E Štokavian, whereas Neoštok. ijekavian stems from dialects belonging to both W and E Štok.

The basic criteria for classifying Štok. are: the reflex of the Slavic vowel *jat* (ě) in long (dite, dijete, dete, dete, »child«) and short syllables (diteta, djeteta, deteta, deteta; *e*=closed *e*), the degree to which accentuation has developed (old, intermediate, new) and the clusters *šć* or *št* in some words (kli/ije/e/ešč/ta, »pliers«, »tongs«). Only three Neoštok. dialects of diverse origin share the new accentuation pattern but they have many innovations in common. All other Štok. dialects are considered archaic and vary considerably.

Slavonian (archaic Ščak. dialect): dite-di/je/eteta, dete-deteta, dete-deteta, kli/e/ešč/ta, old to intermediate accentuation. *Neoštok. ikavian*

(W dialect): dite-diteta, klišč/ta new, exceptionally intermediate accentuation. *E Bosnian (Ijek.-Ščakavian):* dijete-dje/iteta, dete-djeteta, klije/ešč/ta, intermediate accentuation. *Neoštok. ijek. (East Hercegovina-Bosnian Krajina) dialect:* dijete-djeteta, kliješta, new, exceptionally intermediate accentuation. *The Zeta dialect (Archaic ijek.) dialect:* dijete-djeteta, kliješta, old to intermediate accentuation. *Neoštok. ek. (Vojvodina-Kolubara) dialect:* dete-deteta, klešta, new accentuation. The Slavonian and optionally the N part of the E Bosnian dialect preserve archaic the so-called metatonic acute (sūša »drought«, letim, »I fly«), which is now found only in Čak. and Kajk. dialects.

The Croats speak all Štok. dialects found in RC and B-H, except for the Zeta dialect which is spoken only in the Montenegrin settlement of Peroj in Istria and by the Croats living in Bay of Kotor in Montenegro. The Slavonian dialect is spoken exclusively by the Croats, Neoštok. ikavian is spoken nearly exclusively by the Croats and B-H Muslims. The same can be said at least of the non mixed E Bosnian speeches.

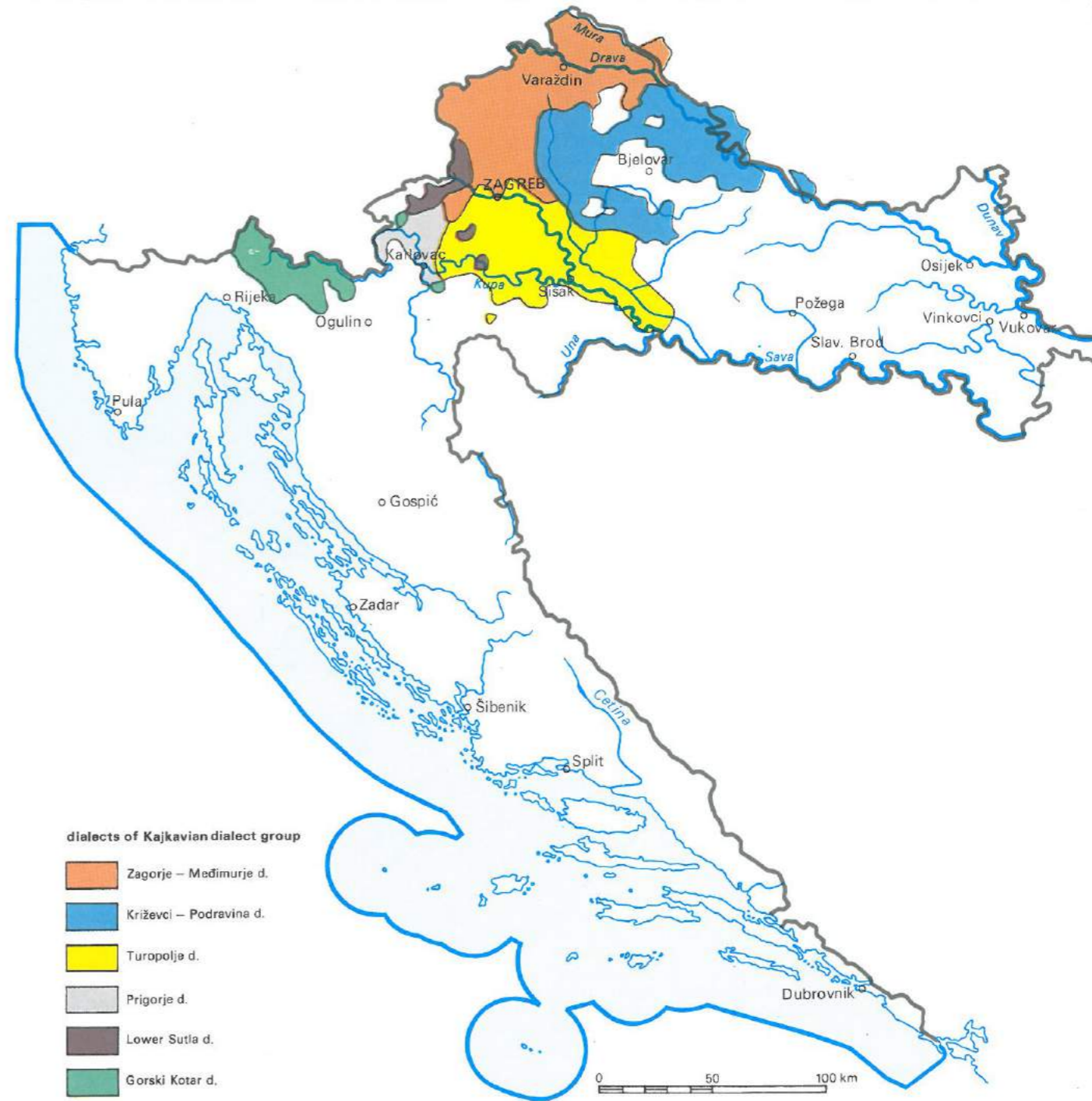


The old, mostly genetic features of Čak. dialects form a marked contrast between dialects in the NW and the SE and recent, mostly structural, a contrast between those used on the mainland and on the islands. After large migrations, Čak. dialects were ousted towards the coastal regions, while the remaining speeches further inland began to differ owing to the degree of Štok. influence. Previous to migrations, the Čak. dialect group was spoken over an area reaching as far north as the rivers of Kupa and Sava, and as far east as the Una-Dinara-Cetina line. There were also migrations within the Čak. area.

A characteristic feature of Čak. dialects is the transition of *e* > *a* after the palatal consonants *č*, *ž*, *j*, and also the remnant palatal plosive *t'* (instead of the Kajk. and Štok. affricates *č* and *č'*) and the reflexes *j* and *žj* for the old *d'* and *žd'* along with the forms *bim*, *biš*, *bimo*, *bite*, in the conditional. The original dialects are classified primarily according to the Slavic vowel *jat* (ě). The inter- and intradialectal contrasts to the reflex of the Old Croatian sounds *q*, *l*, *o* and the *a*-declension are

also important, as is the contrast in accentuation *stārīli*, *stārīci* »old old men« (W), *stārīli* *stārīci* (transitional area), *stārī* *stārīci* (E).

The N Čak. dialect: the ekavian substitution of *jat*, e. g. *rezati*, *reže* »to cut, he/she cuts«. There are far-reaching intradialectal differences. *The Central Čak. dialect*: the ekavian *jat* reflex before dentals *t*, *d*, *s*, *z*, *r*, *l*, *n* if not followed by *e* or *i*; in all other cases the reflex *i*. E. g. *rezati*, *riže* (if not changed by analogy). *The S Čak. dialect*: ikavian reflex, e. g. *rizati*, *riže*. A number of Štok. dialect isoglosses, but the Štok. influence too. *The Lastovo dialect*: the reflex of *jat* *je* in long and short syllables, transition *j* > *o*, the *žd'* cluster preserved. *The Buzet dialect*: the reflex of *jat* if stressed *e*, specific reflexes *q* and *l*. *SW Istrian dialect*: a dialect of a transitional Štok. - Čak. origin, later turned into Čak.; clusters *št* and *žd*; transition *t'* > *č*, *d'* > *ž*, or exceptionally *j*. Ikavian *jat* reflex.



Kajk. dialects bear the closest resemblance to the Čak. dialects (e.g. the specific declension dissimilar both to Slovenian and Štok.) despite the fact that both Kajk. and Slov. dialects seem to be closely related by the common pronoun *kaj*, and by certain old genetic and recent structural ties. The Kajk. dialect group forms a transitional zone between the NE and S Slov. and the Croatian Čak. and Old W Štok. groups. This relationship, however, is reflected in varying degrees in some Kajk. dialects. The Kajk. dialect group is more than just an intermediary zone, as certain characteristics are pertinent only to Kajk. as, e.g., the specific development of the Slavic metatonic accents. Kajk. dialects are classified in view of the reflex of Old Croatian consonants and clusters: *t'*, *d'*, *št'*, *žd'*; the reflex of old vowels *ě* (*jat*) and *o* (*šva*) and the development of accentuation which can be shown by using the following formula: *posekel*, *posekli*. For a more detailed classification, the reflex of the sounds *q* and *l* should also be taken into consideration.

The Zagorje-Medimurje dialect: reflex *č*, *j* (seldom *ž*), *šč*, *žž* (seldom *žj*), formula: *posekel*, *posekli*; - *The Križevci-Podravina dialect*: re-

flex *č*, *ž* (seldom *f*), *šč*, *žž*, formula: *posekel*, *pōsekli*/*posekli*; - *The Turapolje-Posavina dialect*: *č*, *žj*, *šč*, *žž*, formula: *pōsekēl*, *posēkli*. In these three dialects *ě* and *o* change to *e* (closed *e*), which only exceptionally merges with open *e* (from *e* and original *e*), the sounds *q* and *l* change to *o* (closed *o*) which sometimes, mostly in peripheral speeches, equals to original *u* or (seldom) *o*.

The Prigorje dialect: *č*, *j* (seldom *ž*), *ž*, *š*, formula as in the Zagorje-Medimurje dialect, *ě* > *e* (or as in Central Čak.), long *o* becomes *a*, whereas the short sound remains the same, *q* and *l* become *o* or are (more often) merged with *u*. *The Gorski Kotar dialect*: *č*, *j*, *šč*, *žž*, formula as in the Zagorje-Medimurje dialect, the development of *ě* and *o* in general similar to the Prigorje dialect, but *q* and *l* did not merge as in other Kajk. dialects. *The Lower Sutila dialect*: a mixture of Čak. and Kajk. elements.

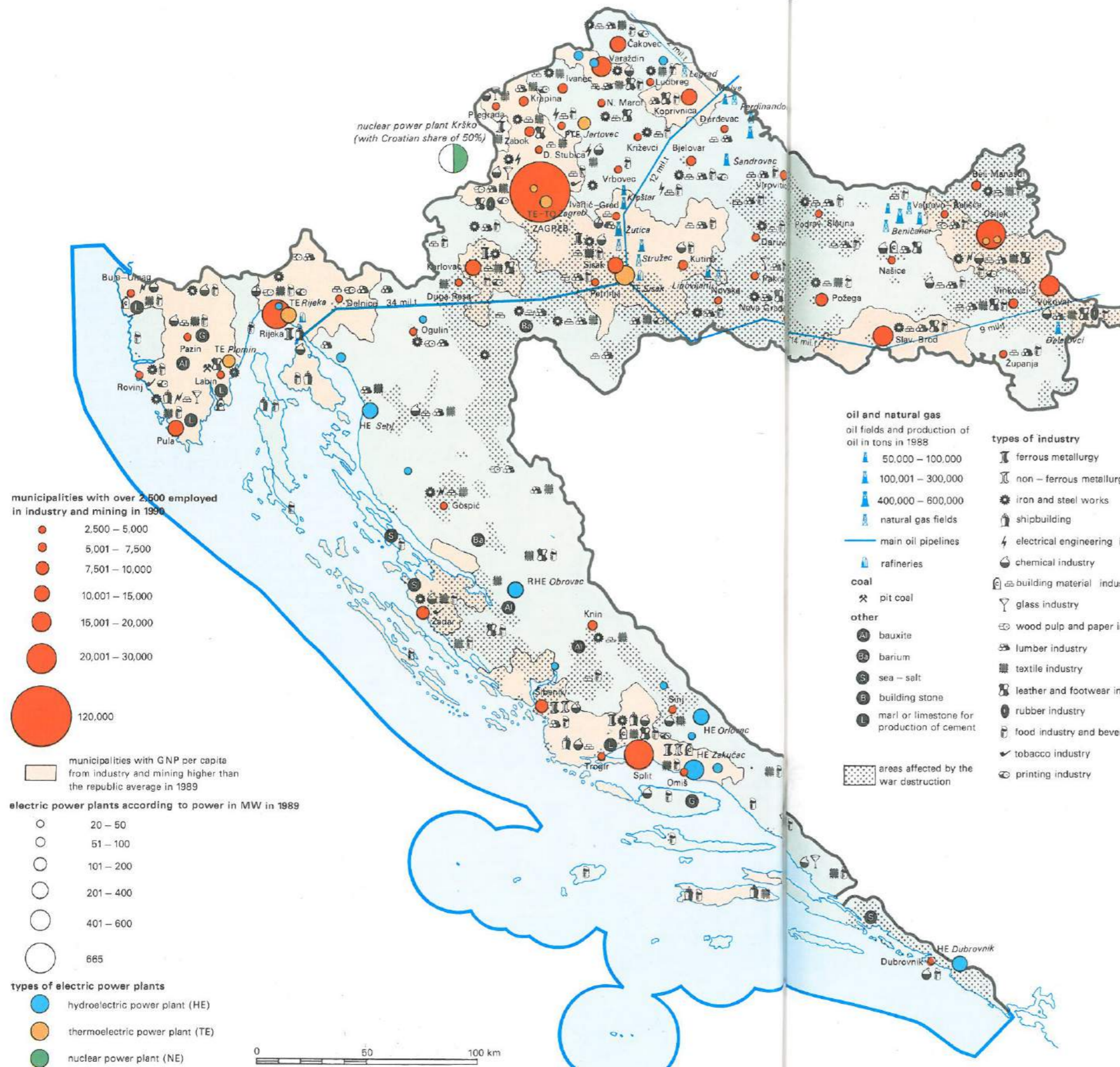


Arable land accounts for 57% of Croatian territory. Farming land and gardens (26%) and pasture-grounds (21%) account for the largest part. Meadows account for 7.3% and orchards and vineyards account for 1.3% each. Forests cover 36.7% of the total territory of Croatia. Agriculture accounts for 9.1% and forestry for 1.2% of the total GNP of Croatia.

Four major agricultural areas can be distinguished within the Croatian territory. The flatland region encompasses most of the eastern Croatia and the major part of the central Croatia (the central basin, Podravina, Medimurje). This is the main cereal-producing region and in view of agriculture the most important part of Croatia. Cereals are dominant (corn and wheat) along with industrial plants (sugar-beet, oleiferous plants); in the western parts, large areas are sown with fodder plants. So far as livestock is concerned, hog-breeding is the most widespread, while cattle-breeding is the most developed in the central basin (the Bjelovar area). Fruit-growing yields the best crops on large plantations (Borinci, Kutina), but is not as important as the cultivation of land. Carp nurseries are common in many fish basins. The hilly region encompasses the Pannonian and Peripannonian areas over 200 m above sea-level and can be divided into a few smaller parts: the Bilogora-Podravina-Moslavina region, the Zagorje-Prigorje region, and the Pokuplje-Kordun-Banja region. Properties are small, mixed production with smaller crop yield prevails. Areas sown with corn and wheat are smaller than in the flatlands, while potatoes are the most important agricultural product. Quite important are viticulture in the north and west, and fruit-growing in the south. Larger pasture-grounds are favorable for cattle-breeding.

In the mountainous or pasture-ground and cattle-breeding region, agriculture is developed only in the lower areas (the Karst poljes and river valleys), while the most important crops are potato, barley, oats, rye, and cabbage. Plums are more widespread than apples in fruit-growing. Sheep-breeding is dominant among livestock mostly in Lika. From the economic point of view forests are very important (52% of the territory), and in Gorski Kotar the income from forestry is higher than that from agriculture.

The Adriatic or Mediterranean region is mostly characterized by viticulture and fruit-growing, with little farming land and much rocky ground, which is good for pasture. The Dalmatian hinterland is dominantly a Karst area and most of the cultivated land can be found in the Karst poljes; sparse pasture-grounds are favorable for the development of extensive sheep-breeding. Viticulture and tobacco-growing (Imotski) are developed in the south. Sheep-breeding is also developed along the coastal area and on the Dalmatian islands (northern Dalmatia). Alongside viticulture, fruit-growing (Ravni Kotari, delta of the Neretva River), olive-growing (the Sibenik and Split areas and the island of Korčula), and vegetable-growing are also widespread. The Kvarner area has the least cultivated land (only 4%), while sheep-breeding is somewhat more developed only on the islands of Krk, Cres, and Pag and on the slopes of Velebit Mountain. Istria is, agriculturally speaking, the most developed region of the Croatian coastline - it has most of the cultivated land. Viticulture and fruit-growing are dominant along the coast, while cereals and vegetables are dominant inland. All branches of cattle-breeding are equally developed. The sea on the western side of Istria and in the Zadar area yields the largest catches of saltwater fish.



Taking the number of employees and production into account, industry is the main economic activity in Croatia.

Together with mining and the power supply system it makes up 44% of the GNP. Zagreb accounts for one quarter. The first companies were founded at the beginning of the nineteenth century, due to the use of forests as well as the production of agricultural products and non-metals (cement, glass, bricks). With the beginning of industrialization, the textile industry became the most developed and, along with the food industry, it became the strongest industry branch. Only after World War II metal and chemical industries, shipbuilding, electrical engineering industry, and metallurgy became as important. Nowadays, domestic raw materials are used in the food, lumber, and building material industries. They are also partially used in the chemical, textile, leather and footwear industries, while other industrial branches depend to a great extent on the import of raw materials. The shipbuilding and lumber industries export most of their products.

The most important role in the power supply system is played by oil and natural gas in the northern parts of Croatia, as well as by the water of the rivers along the Adriatic Sea. The mines have been closed, except in Istria near Raša (pit coal is mined for the use of the thermoelectric power plant Plomin). Drilling for oil started in 1941 at Gojlo near the town of Kutina, while nowadays the biggest oil fields are Stružec, Zutica, Beničanci, Šandrovac, and Deletovci. In 1956 natural gas started to be exploited in larger quantities when a pipeline was built connecting Janja Lipa near Lipovljani and Zagreb. Oil and natural gas from domestic sources satisfy about two-thirds of the needs in Croatia. The refineries have been built in Rijeka and Sisak, each with a processing capacity of 7 to 8 million tons per year. The main oil pipeline connects Omišalj on the island of Krk with Sisak where it forks into two directions – north and east. The hydroelectric potentials of Croatia are assessed at 11,200 GWh of electric energy per year, while the hydroelectric power plants which have been built up to now make possible a production of 6,500 GWh which corresponds to 58%. Most electric power is produced by the hydroelectric power plants on the Cetina River in Dalmatia, while the hydro energy from the rivers in the north of the country has as yet not been used, except for a part of the Drava River near Varaždin. Hydroelectric power accounts for 40% of the total production of electric energy. The rest comes from thermoelectric power plants (35 to 40%), the nuclear power plant at Krško (10%), and from import. The most important industrial branches are metal, chemical, food, and textile industries, which taken together, account for half of the income coming from industry and mining (each accounts for 10 to 15%). The shipbuilding and lumber industries, mostly export-orientated, are next in line. Sisak, Sibenik, and Dugi Rat near Omiš are metallurgical centers. The metal and engineering industries are the most developed in Zagreb, Slavonski Brod, Osijek, Bjelovar, Karlovac, Pula, Rijeka, Lički Osik, Zadar, and Split. Zagreb and its surroundings account for about 75% of the electrical engineering industry. The textile industry is the most developed in Zagreb, Hrvatsko Zagorje, Varaždin, Čakovec, and Duga Resa. The food industry plants are scattered all over Croatia. Zagreb excels in many different industries. Koprivnica is famous for its food industry (Podravka), while Zagreb, Sisak, Karlovac, Rijeka, Zadar, and Split excel in the production of spirits and juices. Sesvete, Križevci, and Petrinja were famous for their meat products before the recent war, while Rovinj, Zadar, and Komiža excel in the fish industry. The largest shipyards are located in Pula, Rijeka, Kraljevica, Trogir, and Split. Building material and glass industries are related to the non-metal deposits (good-quality clay, marl, building stone, quartz sand, etc.). Before the war Borovo used to be the largest center of the rubber and footwear industries. Other important footwear centers are: Zagreb, Karlovac, Split, and Koprivnica. The chemical industry is the most developed in Zagreb (it excels in its variety), Osijek, Kutina, Sisak, Varaždin, Rijeka, Omišalj, and Split. The plants for the processing of tobacco are located in the Podravina region and at Imotski, while the tobacco factories are situated in Rovinj, Zagreb, and Zadar. The lumber industry is the most developed in the Gorski Kotar and Lika regions, Zagreb, and the Podravina and Slavonia regions. Larger printing plants are located in the largest cities (Zagreb, Osijek, Rijeka, and Split) and in Karlovac, Čakovec, Bjelovar, Krapina, and Kostajnica.



According to international position, Croatia is an intersection and transition area. International traffic thoroughfares, which connect the central Europe with southeastern Europe and Asia, pass longitudinally through the northern Croatia. The thoroughfares intersect the others, also from the central Europe, leading to the Adriatic ports. The thoroughfares intersect in Zagreb. Main roads going through Osijek, along the Bosna and Neretva river valleys in Bosnia and Herzegovina and reaching Ploče are also of international importance, as well as the road along the Adriatic coast. Due to the specific shape of the state's territory (elongated Pannonian flatland, coastal region and narrow mountainous Dinaric area between them) a developed transportation network is a basic precondition for connection with the interior and for the wholeness of Croatia. In this respect, Bosnia and Herzegovina is especially important for Croatia, since it forms both geographical and transportation whole. A few roads lead through Bosnia and Herzegovina connecting some parts of Croatia in the best possible way. On the other hand, Bosnia and Herzegovina is naturally orientated towards Croatian ports and through Croatia also connected with the central and western Europe.

All types of transportation exist in the transportation system. The total length of categorized roads is 27 379 km. According to their importance, the roads have been categorized as major, regional, and local ones. As far as the infrastructure is concerned, the most modern type are highways. The longest part of the highway currently runs along the Sava river valley, while smaller parts have been built in otherwise important directions leading to and from Zagreb, Rijeka, and Split. The length of the railroad network totals 2,700 km. Most railroads were built before 1945, also partly through neighboring states. Zagreb is connected with Istria by a railroad that partly transverses Slovenia, whereas the railroad Zagreb–Split leads through Bosnia and Herzegovina along the Una river valley and between Slavonki Samac and Ploče along the Bosna river and the Neretva river valleys.

Maritime transportation is important because of the exchange of goods between Croatia and other countries. Transit maritime transportation for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Austria, Slovakia and Czech Republic also goes through Croatian ports. Rijeka is the port with the largest circulation and turnover. It consists of a few specialized terminals in the city itself and its surroundings. A significant port circulation and turnover is realized by the ports of Ploče, Split, and Šibenik. A specialized oil port has been established at Omišalj, where an oil pipeline runs inland. Other ports and special terminals have smaller circulation and turnover. The Croatian ports are connected with the ports in Italy and Greece and with the Croatian islands by passenger ships and ferry boats. Croatia has 12 shipping companies.

River transportation in Croatia is done on the Sava, the Danube, and the Drava, while the Neretva is also navigable up to Metković. The longest navigable river is the Sava, whereas the internationally most significant navigable river is the Danube. The river ports with the largest circulation and turnover before the 1991–92 war were Vukovar, Osijek, Zupanja, Slavonki Samac, Slavonki Brod, and Sisak.

Seven international airports and a few smaller ones for sports aircraft have been built in Croatia. The Zagreb and Dubrovnik airports have the largest traffic. Owing to developed tourism, most airports have been built either on the coast or on the islands.

In some cities, public passenger transportation has existed for over a hundred years. In the beginning, streetcar transportation prevailed, later on bus transportation became more developed. Nowadays, public transportation in most cities and municipal centers, and their suburbs has been organized.

The destruction caused by the 1991–92 war is especially extensive in transportation. Many roads and railroads have been damaged and dozens of bridges have been hit or destroyed. All the river ports have been either destroyed or prevented from working. Damages were also recorded at airports, while many transportation vehicles have been destroyed.



Croatia was a medium developed tourist country at the end of the 1980's, whereas it was the third country in Europe according to foreign currency earnings from tourism per capita, following Austria and Switzerland. The Croatian coast is the most developed tourist area. The tourist development reshaped many of what once were agricultural and fishing settlements along the coast, stopped traditional emigration and many settlements expanded having attracted new population. Apart from changes to the landscape and economy, tourism has brought significant changes to the social structure of the inhabitants – the number of farmers has decreased to a great extent, while the number of the employed in service trades can be compared to those in the most developed European countries. All these changes are related to the coast, which accounts for no less than 93% of the income from tourism in Croatia. Other parts of Croatia also have quite good conditions for the development of tourism (natural sights, a rich cultural heritage, and customs). However, winter tourism in the mountainous areas of Croatia is still a new-born branch. A larger concentration of tourist resorts can only be found around Zagreb (the Hrvatsko Zagorje with its pleasant landscape, spas, picturesque manor-houses and castles). Health tourism is also developed in some spas of the eastern Croatia (Lipik, Daruvar, Đakovačka Breznica, Bizovac near Valpovo).

Over half of Croatia's population lives in the cities, so the need for original and preserved nature is on the increase. The first rules adopted for the protection of natural resources are mentioned as far back as the thirteenth century and were concerned with the restriction of felling of Korčula's, Trogir's, and Dubrovnik's forests. The Poljička Republic (near the town of Omiš in Dalmatia) had a special hunting regulation in the fourteenth century. A law protecting song-birds dates back to 1893, while in 1935 a Mediterranean monk seal became protected. In 1945 a law for the protection of natural rarities and cultural landmarks was adopted. The Plitvice Lakes and Paklenica National Parks were founded in 1949. Up to date, 746 natural sights have been protected out of which 321 cover a surface of 4,402 sq km or 7.8% of Croatian territory. Natural protected areas consist of strict nature reserves (2), national parks (7), nature parks (6), special reserves, protected forests, protected landscapes, monuments of nature, horticultural monuments, and memorial places. Certain animal and botanical species are also protected. All nine areas from the highly protected categories (strict nature reserves and national parks) are located in the Karst areas, which proves the importance of the Karst phenomenon and its sensitivity when natural balance is disrupted. Unfortunately, all over Croatia, during the 1991–92 war we are witness to a (Greater) Serbian barbarian destruction of phenomena of natural heritage such as the Plitvice Lakes, the Krka River valley, the Kopačevski Rit, the Trsteno arboretum, etc.



The entire area of the Republic of Croatia is a meeting-place of different prehistoric cultures (the earliest dates back to the Upper Palaeolithic), which is related to the migration of numerous ethnic communities of the time. The Neolithic and Copper Age cultures (Danilo, Hvar, Vučedol), and the Iron Age cultures that followed, blossomed not only along the coast, but also in the areas further inland.

The Greek colonies along the central Adriatic coastline (Issa, Pharos, Tragurion) were the centers from which Greek culture spread through the Illyrian lands. The influence of the Roman World was tightly intertwined with the process of romanization, which was finalized when the entire area had become a corporate part of the Roman Empire with Salona (today Solin) as its capital. The Romans built roads and fortified settlements; they also built many towns with monumental edifices (Zadar, Pula). These towns, especially those built along the coast, were to become the foundations for urbanization in the Middle Ages (Poreč, Pula, Zadar, Šibenik, Salona–Split).

After the Croats had established their own state, there was a marked change in all areas of social life, and so also in art. While the towns along the coast continued to live in the tradition of the ancient cultures, the areas under the Croatian rule developed their own characteristic style in art particularly visible in the unique form of the old Croatian churches (the Church of the Holy Cross in Nin, St. Peter's in Omiš, St. Michael's at Ston), and in the use of plaisted ornaments in sculptural embellishments of church interiors. During this period the Croats founded their pious endowments and built towns (Biograd, Šibenik), and they also spread their influence on coastal towns, formerly inhabited mostly by the Romans.

After Croatia had become part of the Hungarian-Croatian kingdom the free towns along the central coastal region began to play an important role as they became cultural centres, due to economic prosperity in the thirteenth century. They continued to play this role even after Dalmatia had fallen under Venetian rule in the sixteenth century. During this period, the majority of the towns turned to fortified settlements (Dubrovnik) with palaces and monumental cathedrals built in the Romanesque and Gothic-Renaissance styles (Zadar, Trogir, Šibenik). The craftsmen and artists of unique talent appeared (Buvina, Radovan, Juraj Dalmatinac, N. Božidarević). Since Dubrovnik remained the only town to keep its political and administrative independence, this led to versatility, as far as the development of art was concerned, not only within the town itself, but also within the entire Republic of Dubrovnik. Whereas cultural life in the southern Croatia centered exclusively around towns, an interesting phenomenon occurred in Istria; small churches containing series of Gothic frescoes were built in rural areas.

Northern Croatia's cultural development was at first influenced by Hungarian, and later, by Austrian, Czech and South German models (a significant role was played by the Franciscan and Cistercian monasteries). Culture and civilization were promoted by the Church and feudal landlords. They built numerous castles, some of which, judging by their wealth and lustre, were almost royal residences. However, the Turkish invasions in the fifteenth century brought about the destruction of many a cultural monument, and the discontinuance of cultural life over a large part of Croatia.

In the seventeenth and especially eighteenth centuries, when Slavonia was once again free, the northern part of Croatia continued to develop. The Croatian feudal landlords began to build the substantial and representative palaces in towns, the manor-houses on their lands, and richly decorated churches (Belec, Trški Vrh). The Jesuit Order (Zagreb, Dubrovnik) and the Pauline Order (Lepoglava) also contributed to the development of this area. Art was modelled according to Austrian and German standards, and so the tradition of the Baroque continued to live on into the early decades of the nineteenth century. Styles only began to converge in the mid-nineteenth century, when international historicism appeared on the scene.

The Croatian National Revival, as well as all subsequent social changes, flourished, as far as art and culture are concerned, around urban centers (excluding tourist architecture and certain public monuments); these monuments, however, have not been included in the map.

Two monuments from Croatia's prolific and valuable cultural heritage are on UNESCO's list of World Cultural Heritage; a number of others have been proffered (Trogir, *Basilica Eufrasiana* at Poreč, and the Brijuni islands, as both cultural and natural heritage).

During the Serbian aggression in 1991 and 1992 a great number of Croatian monuments was destroyed or badly damaged.

HISTORY AND HISTORIC MAPS

HISTORY

CROATIA UNTIL THE TWELFTH CENTURY

TERRITORIAL CHANGES FROM THE SIXTEENTH TO THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES

CROATIAN LANDS IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

CROATIA IN THE YUGOSLAV STATE IN 1918

THE BANATE OF CROATIA IN 1939

CROATIA DURING WORLD WAR II

CROATIA IN THE YUGOSLAVIA 1945 - 91

The territory on which Croatia is located today, as part of the Pannonian-Balkan region has always been connected with its neighboring countries, both culturally and historically. The earliest stage of development of fossil man on the territory of Croatia dates back to the lower Pleistocene (cave of Šandalja I near Pula). The development of man and material cultures during the Paleolithic continues uninterrupted and can be related to the famous finding of a Neanderthal man in the cave of Hušnjakovo near Krapina. The development of the Neolithic and later pre-historic cultures can be seen in several geographic and cultural regions: in northern Croatia the most famous cultures are those of Starčevo, Vinča, and Sopot, and in the region of the Adriatic Danilo and Hvar cultures. The Vučedol culture, famous for its special encrusted pottery, is specially characteristic for the later stage of the Chalcolithic. From its parent region in Slavonia, it also spread towards the Adriatic coast.

The Bronze Age was a time of total Indo-European influence, which was characterized by the development of metallurgy, lively trade, and social stratification. In the late Bronze Age, these processes led to the formation of the Illyric tribes in the area south of the Sava and Kupa rivers. The Illyric culture – the Iapodes in Lika, the Liburnians in northern Dalmatia, from the Krka to the Raša River in Istria, and the Delmati in central Dalmatia, southwestern Bosnia, and northwestern Hercegovina – was finally established at the beginning of the late Iron Age.

In the fourth century B.C., the Celts invaded the Illyrian region from the northwest. In some parts the Illyrian tribes fled before them, in others the two cultures mixed.

In the same century ancient Greeks began to settle down along the Croatian coast. They founded their fortified settlements on the islands of Vis (the settlement of Issa was the main trading mediator between southern Italy and the Illyrian parts), Hvar (Stari Grad), and Korčula (where they had already founded a settlement) and along the coast on the sites of Trogir and Stobreč, near Split.

The Illyrians took many economic, social, and cultural achievements over from the Greeks, nevertheless, they tried to stop the Greeks from spreading throughout their homeland. In the third century B.C., they clashed with the Romans, who had already built a strong state on the neighboring Apennine peninsula. The Romans wanted to rule all the Mediterranean countries and that was why they



Dove from Vučedol near Vukovar, 2800...2500 B.C., Archeological Museum, Zagreb

profited from the conflict between the Illyrians and the Greeks on the Adriatic Sea. Under the pretext of wanting to protect the Greeks they declared war on the Illyrians and destroyed their state. At the beginning of the first century they finally subjugated all the Illyrians after long wars and numerous Illyrian rebellions.

Under Roman rule, the Illyrians and the Greeks were gradually Romanized. The population along the coast, in cities and valleys along the roads was primarily Romanized, while those living in mountainous and isolated regions preserved their old lifestyle.

Traces of the ancient nations have been preserved in many names. Thus, the name of Istria keeps alive the ancient name of the Illyric tribe of Histri and Dalmatia of the Delmati tribe. The ancient nations gave names to many rivers (the Danubius–Danube, the Savus–Sava, the Dravus–Drava, the Naro–Neretva, etc.) and to many cities (Siscia–Sisak, Sirmium–Srijemska Mitrovica, Parentium–Poreč, Albona–Labin, Pola–Pula, Senia–Senj, Aenona–Nin, Jader–Zadar, Tragurium–Trogir, Salona–Solun, Muicurum–Makarska, Butua–Budva, Brattia–Brač, Pharos–Hvar, Issa–Vis, Corcyra Nigra–Korčula, and many others). Today places like: Varaždin, Ščitarjevo, Osijek, Vinkovci, Ilok, Zenica, Tomislavgrad, Vid near Metković, Osor, Krk, Pag and many others were once well-known old towns.

Trading, crafts and arts were developed in Roman towns. Artisans at that time left a number of well-known edifices. The Romans also built many roads. They connected the above-mentioned cities with Italy and with each other. These roads made trading and the movement of armies easier, but they also made it possible for other nations to invade the Roman Empire and facilitated the migration of the Croats. All these human arts and skills and the lifestyle constituted Roman culture in Croatian lands, much of which was taken over by the Croats, especially naval skills, fishing, cultivation of vines, olives, and fruit-trees, as well as skills relating to the state and social systems.

Many nations and tribes had invaded the Roman Empire before the Croats came. Raiding weakened the Empire, which was in tumult within due to social contrasts and economic difficulties. From the fourth to the sixth centuries the warrior tribes of the Goths, Huns (led by Attila), Ostrogoths, Gepids, and Langobards passed through the parts of what is Croatia today.

At that time, Byzantium (the Eastern Roman Empire) ruled Croatian lands. It was threatened from the north by a strong new enemy: the alliance of the Avars and the Slavs. The appearance of the Slavs on the Byzantine territory marked the start of a new era in history – the history of the South Slavs. The beginning of Croatian history is closely linked with that event.

Amphitheater in Pula, 1 st c.



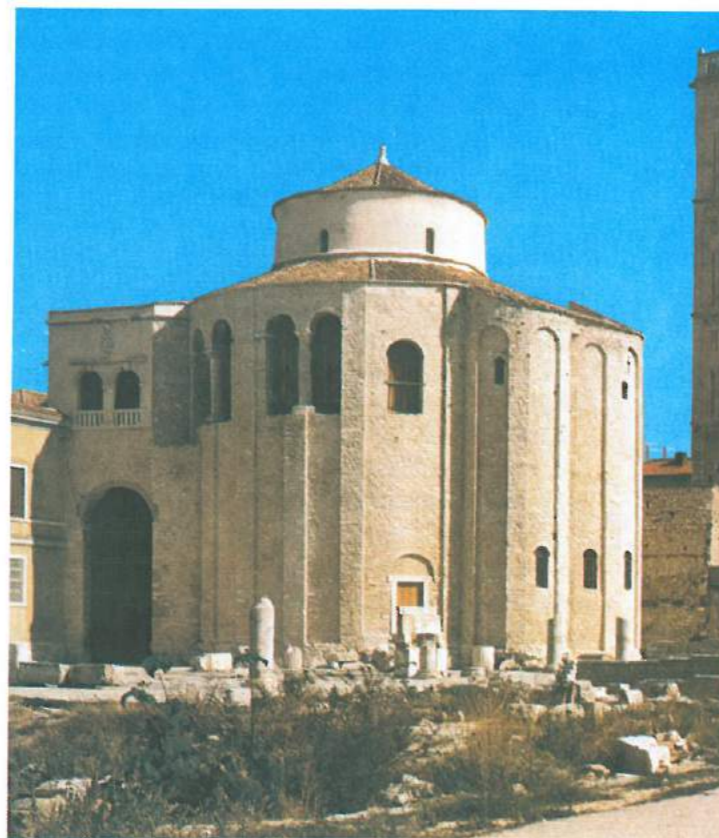


Relief present the figure of sovereign,
on the baptistry of the Split Cathedral, 11th C.

After the first settlement of the Slavs up until the seventh century, the former Roman province of Dalmatia was invaded in about 614 by the Avars who were later defeated at Constantinople in 626. Coming to Dalmatia from White Croatia in the upper part of the Vistula River the Croats liberated Dalmatia from the Avar rule.

The Croats are a Slavic nation, who, established themselves in the region between the Sutla, Mura, Danube, and Drina rivers and the Adriatic Sea, during the complex ethnogenetic process lasting from the Middle Ages and up to the modern national integration in the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries. In the past, some tribes in Russia, Poland, and Bohemia also had the Croatian name. It is first mentioned as the first name *Horóathos* and *Horiúathos* in Tanais on the Don River, dating from the second and the third centuries, and in inscriptions on historic monuments in the ninth century: *Trpimir, Dux Chroatorum* (Croatian duke); *Branimir, Dux Cruatorum*. The science has still not fully explained the origin or the meaning of the name Croat (probably of Iranian origin).

In the first two centuries after their settlement, a Croatian political community gradually began to grow in the hinterland of the Byzantine theme of Dalmatia (the cities of Zadar, Trogir, Split, and the islands of Krk, Rab, Cres and Lošinj), influenced by the ancient state and cultural heritage as well as Christendom. The region began to be called *the state of the Croats (Regnum Chroatorum)* in the middle of the ninth century. It included Bosnia from time to time, the area around the spring of the Bosna River and at the beginning of the tenth century it united the other, northern Croatian state between the Gvozd mountain range and the Drava River (Slovinje, Slavonia). The Principality of the Neretva, the coastline between the Cetina and Neretva rivers, was finally united to Croatia in the eleventh century. The presence of the Croats was also felt in Istria and to the southeast of the Neretva River (the Bay of Kotor and the area of what later became the Republic of Dubrovnik), which region was known as Red Croatia. The Christianization of the Croats was completed by the beginning of the ninth century during the reign of Prince Višeslav, and since then the Croats have been a part of the western cultural sphere.



St. Donat's Church in Zadar, 9th C.



Cover-page of Marulić's *Judita*,
first edition, Venice 1521



Dubrovnik

In the ninth century the Croats made their state sovereign and civilized, fighting the Franks, Venice, Byzantium, and the Bulgarians during the reign of princes Ljudevit Posavski, Mislav, Trpimir, and Domagoj. The Croatian state became independent during the reign of Prince Branimir (879–92) and even gained papal recognition. During the reign of Prince Tomislav (910–28), Croatia was strong enough to resist the Hungarians and to obstruct their drive toward the sea by uniting both Croatian principalities. An alliance with the Byzantine Empire against Bulgaria brought Tomislav control over the towns in Dalmatia and in the year 925 he proclaimed himself king. He brought stability to his state by building an army and a navy, and by solving the internal class and church problems. The power of the Kingdom of Croatia – which was threatened by a new power on the Adriatic, the Venetian Republic – was restored by kings Stjepan Držislav (967–97), Stjepan I (1030–58), Petar Krešimir IV (1058–74), and Dmitar Zvonimir (1075–89). A richer society enabled cultural development, especially in architecture and sculpturing, and thus, the eleventh century represents one of the best periods of Croatian art in general. The first monuments of the Croatian language date back to this century, and since then it has continued to develop up to the twentieth century when it became stable in its standard form and an established tool of professional, scientific, and artistic communication. The Croatian script is Latin (25 consonants and 5 vowels), and in the past the Glagolitic script (in its specific angular form), the Bosančica script (Croatian form of the Cyrillic script), and the Arabica script (used by Muslims of Croatian origin in Bosnia) were also used.

When the last member of the Trpimirović dynasty died in 1091, and after King Peter was killed in 1097 in the war with Hungary, the Croats recognized the Arpad dynasty as their rulers in 1102 and entered a personal union with Hungary. Croatia did not lose its state individuality by this union. The unity of the Croatian lands from the Drava River to the sea was manifested in the person of a *ban* (viceroy), that is, a *herceg*, as the king's governor, and in a separate diet, tax system, currency, and army.

The struggle to keep sovereignty in the state union with Hungary, and later with the Hapsburgs and Yugoslav lands has been one of the main characteristics of Croatian history, one of the traits which formed self-awareness and which influenced modern national awareness. Without an understanding of the fight put up by the Croats for their state individuality, it is difficult to probe the essence of Croatian history and all the movements, which brought the Croatian nation, paying tribute to their time, to today's path of state independence, democracy, and parliamentarism.

By recognizing the rule of Croato-Hungarian kings, Bosnia was becoming increasingly more independent in the twelfth century (ban Kulin, characteristic Patarine Church of Bosnia), while in Croa-

tia fighting for the Adriatic coast continued (Venice conquered Zadar with the help of the Crusaders in 1202) and feudal nobility became stronger (the Frankapans, the Šubići, later called the Zrinskis, the Nelipčićs, the Babonegs). The Tatar raids in 1241–42 instigated the development of free royal towns, among others Zagreb, later the Croatian capital city.

The Croatian ban Pavao Šubić, who reigned in Southern Croatia and Bosnia, contributed to the change of dynasty in Hungary and Croatia (1301). The kings of the new Anjou dynasty succeeded in eliminating the power of the feudal nobility and restored the entire territory of Croatia in battles with the Venetians (1358; since then Dubrovnik began to develop into an independent republic, as a strong commercial and cultural center). Dynastic struggles after the death of Louis I Anjou, were taken advantage of by Bosnia, which extended its lands into Croatia down to the sea during the reign of the ban Tvrtko I Kotromanić (1353–91; king 1377), and by Venice, which established itself on the Croatian coast at the beginning of the fifteenth century, thus preserving the name of Dalmatia. The state territory also diminished through Ottoman raids (the Croatian army was soundly defeated in 1493 at Krbavsko Polje).

The election of the Hapsburgs as Croatian rulers in 1527 did not do much to strengthen the country's defense, but introduced Vienna's tendencies to centralize and put Croatia under German influence. Since then, Croatian history has been characterized by fights against the Turks with Croatia attempting to preserve the remnants of the remnants of the once renowned Kingdom of Croatia (*reliquiae reliquiarum olim incliti Regni Croatiae*) to which Croatia was reduced in the sixteenth century by losing 33,200 sq km out of 50,000 sq km. It was also characterized by fighting bent on restoring the territorial integrity and securing its independence.

In the same year, 1527, when Ferdinand Hapsburg was elected king, the Croatian Diet stressed that history had not noted that a single ruler ruled Croatia by force, because it joined the Hungarian crown and then Ferdinand of its own free will after the death of the last national ruler Zvonimir. This was emphasized by the Croatian Diet again in 1578, 1712, and 1848 and by the Croatian Diet deputies in the Hungarian Parliament, thus confirming high state awareness and emphasizing the independence of their homeland.

Deep demographic changes in the Croatian ethnic territory appeared as a consequence of the Turkish incursions. It is estimated that about 1,600,000 Croats emigrated, were killed in battle, or captured by the end of the eighteenth century. Many accepted the religion of the conquerors, Islam. In Bosnia Islamization spread among the inhabitants, who were mostly Catholics, most of whom were newly converted members of the Patarine Church of Bosnia, and thus, this greatly reduced the number of Catholics. Conversion to Islam meant a reduction of taxes, greater security, promotion at work, and awarding of honor. Many Croats became chief administrators, chancellors, viziers, and grand viziers at the sultan's court (Ahmed-Pasha Hercegović, Mahmut-Pasha Hrvat[Croat], Rustem-Pasha Hrvat, Piyali-Pasha Hrvat, Hasan-Pasha Predojević etc.). A writer and diplomat, Antun Vrančić, reminded Hasan, sanjak-bey in Hungary of their common origin (*Croatici generis propinquitatis*) and allegiance to the Croatian nation (*nationis Croatiae*) in 1559. A statesman, Juraj Utišenić, also had relatives among Muslims like Mehmed-Pasha, *qui natione Croatus erat*. Quite a number of Croats were forced to convert to Orthodoxy, some because of the pressure of the favored Orthodox clergy and some because of a lack of their own Catholic clergy in the area under Ottoman rule.

On the other hand, the devastated and deserted areas, especially those along the borders, where a strip of the Military Border was excepted from Croatia and put under the direct rule of Austrian military authorities, became settled by different people from the interior of the Ottoman Empire. Later, in ethnogenetic processes, under the influence of the Serbian Orthodox Church, political thought, and state propaganda, they became a part of the Serbian nation to create tension in the Croatian national and political life, which in turn led to a Croato-Serbian conflict, due to Greater-Serbian territorial pretensions on Croatian lands deep to the west.

In fighting against the Turks, there were many examples of individual heroism such as that of Nikola Šubić Zrinski in 1566, who gained the name of the »New Leonidas« in Europe. Croatian Renaissance humanists, on the other hand, expressed their deep concern for the survival and unity of their homeland.

Large parts of central and eastern Croatia were liberated from the Ottoman rule in the seventeenth century through successful warfare led by Austria. However, the absolutistic policy of the Vienna Court, which became more intense, not only inspired the resistance of nobility (in 1671 representatives of the two most powerful noble families were executed, ban Petar Zrinski and Fran Krsto



Zagreb, commercial and cultural center and the capital of Croatia

Frankapan) which expressed Croatian aspirations to greater independence, but also threw Croatian politics onto a path of hesitancy between Vienna and Pest. Under threat of enlightened absolutism concerning the interests of nobility, but also concerning the integrity and the independence of Croatia, the Croatian nobility drew closer to the Hungarians, sacrificing in this way its administrative and financial autonomy.

After the Napoleonic wars and a short-lived French rule, Istria, Dalmatia, Dubrovnik (the former Republic of Dubrovnik), and the Bay of Kotor came under Austrian rule, while in Croatia the Croatian intelligentsia, led by Ljudevit Gaj (1809–72), rose against yielding to Hungary. They found their idea of the so-called Illyrian Movement in the south Slavic thought, based on mistaken premises that the ancient Illyrians were ancestors of southern Slavs, who, on the other hand, were the same nation, because they allegedly spoke the same language. The Movement was accepted neither by the Slovenes, nor by the Serbs, whose cultured public was convinced that only the Serbian nation lived on the territory between southern Hungary and the Adriatic Sea, and that it had to unite into one state, thereby confronting this Greater-Serbian concept with the Croatian defensive, and so the Movement remained a Croatian national movement, which revived all public life. The peak of its political fight resulted in the political and programmatic National Demands in 1848 (state independence, territorial integrity, parliamentary democracy, the abolishment of feudalism, civil liberties).

In the same year, the Croatian Diet became a representative body, it abolished feudalism and stood for a united Croatian state as one of the free and equal federal units in the Hapsburg Monarchy. The resistance to Hungarian hegemonic politics, that threatened the very existence of Croatia led to the war during the reign of the ban Josip Jelačić (1801–59), who aided the Hapsburgs to put down the Hungarian revolution, more than he did the Croats in their struggle for freedom. Jelačić himself became a national hero, but also a controversial figure in the eyes of the international community.

The coast from Istria to the Bay of Kotor remained in the Austrian part of the state, while Croatia was left to Hungary due to the dualistic reorganization of the Hapsburg Monarchy in 1867. However, it preserved its autonomy through the Croato-Hungarian Compromise in 1868. The powerlessness to solve important issues of Croatian politics in Austria-Hungary and the lack of perspective hopes for its federalization on the basis of the national principle, were a favorable situation to have solutions found elsewhere. Josip Juraj Strossmayer (1815–1905) and Franjo Rački (1828–94) were for the closer ties among South Slavs, while Ante Starčević (1823–96) and Eugen Kvaternik (1825–71) (the latter tried to organize an uprising for freedom in 1871), stood for Croatian state independence. In the second half of the nineteenth century, the national movement spread to all the lands inhabited by the Croats from Istria and Dalmatia to Bosnia, Hercegovina, and the then southern Hungary. The Croato-Serbian conflict grew after the Austro-Hungarian occupation

of Bosnia and Hercegovina (1878) because of the question as to whether it belonged to the Serbian or Croatian state and ethnic area. The second half of the nineteenth, and the beginning of the twentieth century were characterized by mass emigration of Croats to other countries, especially to North America, owing to the difficult economic situation and the great poverty of lower classes.

World War I offered an opportunity for a political solution to be found outside Austria-Hungary. Then, two opposite concepts for the organization of the Southslavic state came into being. Croatian politicians, especially those in emigration, Frano Supilo (1870–1917) and Ante Trumbić (1864–1938), asked for a federation of equal nations, which would retain the essential characteristics of the Croatian statehood, while the Serbian government tried to use the war and the Southslavic disposition for the establishment of a Greater Serbia, which would include large parts of both Bosnia and Hercegovina and Croatia, or to impose its absolute hegemony upon the future common state. All attempts to create a new state on a federal, democratic and equal bases failed due to the resistance of Serbia, while the deference of Croatian politicians regarding the unification and its modalities was influenced by the course of war and territorial pretensions of Italy and Serbia, who were members of the winning side.

The Croatian Parliament broke off all state relations with Austria-Hungary on October 29, 1918, proclaimed Croatia an independent state and decided to join the State of the Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs. With the Kingdom of Serbia and the Kingdom of Montenegro the new state formed the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes on December 1, 1918. The Croatian Parliament did not confirm the unification, and a centralized Greater-Serbian order under the Karadordević dynasty was introduced in the new kingdom. Croatia lost all the characteristics of its statehood, while the Croatian people were exposed to national persecution, material and cultural impoverishment, and stagnation. Istria, Rijeka, Zadar, and the islands of Cres, Lošinj, Lastovo, and Palagruža came under Italian control.

In their attempts to defend their national survival and state, Croats increasingly gathered round Stjepan Radić (1871–1928) and his Croatian Republican Peasant Party (later the Croatian Peasant Party, HSS). They asked for a confederative transformation of the state, in which Croatia would be a sovereign republic. They also struggled for the recognition of Croatian national individuality, parliamentarianism, democracy, political, and civil liberties. The regime organized for Radić to be assassinated in the National Assembly in Belgrade (1928), and introduced the dictatorship of King Aleksandar (1929), which unquestionably made Croats detest centralism and discredited fundamental feelings of allegiance to Yugoslavia. The difficult situation at home and inevitability of war induced the royal government led by a Serbian politician Dragiša Cvetković to sign an agreement with Radić's successor, Vladimir Maček (1879–1964), on August 26, 1939, according to which the autonomous Banate of Croatia was established.

Wishing to avoid the war, and after vacillating between the Allies and the Axis powers, the government joined the Tripartite Treaty in 1941. On the night of March 26–27, the Army staged a coup in Belgrade and took power. Nazi Germany immediately reacted to these changes and German, Italian, Hungarian, and Bulgarian troops attacked Yugoslavia on April 6, 1941. The Kingdom of Yugoslavia was unable to offer any serious resistance, because it was torn in two by unsolved national and social problems.

The king who was under age, and the government fled the country, the army capitulated, and Yugoslavia ceased to exist as a state.

In Croatia the democratic and west-orientated Maček declined the German offer to take power, and thus the leader of the Ustasha Movement, Ante Pavelić, took power. The Independent State of Croatia (NDH) was declared on April 10, 1941.

Germany and Italy divided the territory of the new Croatian state into two military zones. Pavelić's regime signed the *Roman Treaties* with Fascist Italy in 1941 whereby the NDH gave up a large part of the Adriatic coastline and islands as well as the right to keep its navy in the Adriatic. The *Roman Treaties* instigated an uprising against Pavelić's regime among the Croats, especially those in the southern Croatian parts. The animosity among the population also deepened because of the ruling methods dictated by Fascist and Nazi ideals. This was why the Croats, devoted to the ideals of liberal democracy, especially those inclined to antifascism, which was instigated by the Communist Party, became disinclined to be loyal to the regime. The establishment of the Croatian state was received with growing hostility by the Serbian population in Croatia.

The year 1941 was significant historically as the dividing line, since the events that happened in this year anticipated the destiny of the Croats for the next fifty years: in the four years of war, which was

also the war of Croats against Croats, with a huge number of victims, the Croats were divided as a nation; one part of them was on the Allies side, and the other on the side of the Axis powers.

When the Axis powers were destroyed, the NDH also disappeared, as it had been a puppet state of the Ustasha Movement supported by the Axis powers. The NDH was formally a member of the Tripartite Treaty and was also diplomatically recognized by the countries which were the members or followers of the Axis powers.

During the 1941–45 war, the Croatian antifascist movement under the communist leadership took Croatia into a new Yugoslav state, which was constitutionally and legally established as a federation of six members. Croatia was established as a federal unit of the Yugoslav state led by the communists in 1943 and 1944 at the sessions of the State Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Croatia (ZAVNOH) held at Otočac and Topusko. The first government led by the communists was formed in Split in May 1945.

From 1945 to 1990 the position of Croatia within the Yugoslav federation (SFRY) was redefined a number of times, but it was always essentially the same – a federal unit with restricted sovereignty, especially in essential parts of state power, in matters of the interior and military matters and foreign policy. The hegemony of centralistic Belgrade, where a Greater-Serbian plan for Yugoslavia was continuously present and active, made relations among nations and members of the federation increasingly difficult. Besides, the Yugoslav, and also the Croatian communist regime, although they appeared more liberal than other communist regimes, which supported by the USSR took over power after World War II, were no less totalitarian than the others. Immediately after World War II, the communists brutally squared accounts with all democratic and national political forces, the strongest of which was the HSS in Croatia. They used the same method later on to remain in power. They considered the Croatian issues as solved forever. At each attempt to re-examine Croatia's position, the communists used repression, especially after 1971 and the failure of the so-called *Croatian Spring*, a movement which tended towards decentralization, the strengthening of the federal republics, and a general democratization of society.

This climate lasted until the end of the 1980's when a breakdown in European communism, symbolized by the pulling down of the Berlin Wall, favored liberalization. Simultaneously, Yugoslavia was shattered from within by an all-Serbian nationalist movement, whose leaders stood for the unification of all the Serbs in one state, regardless of the position or demands of other nations and republics within the Yugoslav federation. In such a political climate, many political parties were founded in Croatia and the communist authorities decided to call multi-party and democratic elections.

The Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) achieved a grand victory by getting two-thirds of the seats at the elections for a multi-party Croatian Parliament held in April and May 1990. With the election of a new Croatian Parliament, the communist system in Croatia was abolished. The new Croatian Parliament was constituted on May 30, 1990.

The Serbs in Croatia, gathered around the Serbian Democratic Party (SDS), reacted to the constitution of the new Croatian state power. First they organized a political boycott, and then they openly rebelled asking for not only cultural, but also territorial autonomy. Next, they declared »Krajina« (an area with a majority Serbian population) to be a separate unit not belonging to Croatia. SDS and its insurgents were given extensive support by the official bodies of Serbia as well as by top officials and federal army (JNA) garrisons, and particularly by the JNA counterintelligence service.

In trying to afford a possible solution to the increasingly tense situation, Croatia and Slovenia, the first to hold free and democratic elections, tendered the Yugoslav federation be transformed into a confederal union of sovereign states. This was rejected by Serbia, which persisted in insisting on a pseudo-federal form for the state in order to preserve its hegemonic role, strengthened by militant Serbian branches in Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina.

The multi-party Croatian Parliament promulgated a new Constitution at the end of 1990 and on May 19, 1991 a referendum of all the citizens of the Republic of Croatia was held, in which they were called to decide on the future position of the Republic of Croatia. A large percentage (93.24%) of voters voted for Croatia as a sovereign and independent state, which guarantees cultural autonomy and all civil rights to the Serbs and members of other nationalities and which can as a sovereign state form alliances with other sovereign states. On the basis of the referendum, the Parliament of the Republic of Croatia adopted a constitutional decision about the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Croatia on June 25, 1991 according to which Croatia proclaimed itself



The Croats expelled from Aljmaš and Erdut on August, 1st 1991 (photo: J. Petrić, Croatian Information Centre)

The Croatian army (photo: A. Boršić)



The Dubrovnik old town during the Yugoslav army artillery attacks in December 1991 (photo: Croatian Information Centre)

The Croatian flag flowing in front of the UN palace in New York (photo: A. Boršić)



a sovereign and independent state. With this a process of disassociation from the SFRY started, as well as a process to achieve international recognition.

Simultaneously, a similar constitutional and legal process was carried out in the Republic of Slovenia. Top political and military SFRY officials used these legitimate steps by Croatian and Slovene legal bodies as a pretext for an ultimatum which asked for the annulment of the effects of the decisions about independence. As the ultimatum was rejected, the JNA started a war, first in Slovenia at the beginning of July 1991, and then against Croatia.

Serbian terrorism in Croatia, which flared up in Lika, Banija, Slavonia, and Srijem gradually turned into a real war. In September and October the war spread. The JNA destroyed the Croatian cities of Zadar, Šibenik, and Dubrovnik on the coast, Osijek, Vukovar, Vinkovci and other cities in the east and north of the Republic from land, sea, and air. Disarmed and practically empty handed, Croatia was faced with two dangers: with the interior uprising of the well-armed Serbian terrorist units, and with the aggression of the JNA units. Faced with an imperative to defend its bare existence, the highest bodies of Croatia – the President of the Republic, the Government, and the Parliament – called on the entire nation to resist the aggressor. The breakdown of all state and legal connections with Yugoslavia was the consequence of aggression on the political plan. The Croatian Parliament adopted a decision about this on October 8, 1991.

As soon as the armed conflict started, the international community tried to intervene by using diplomatic means in order to extinguish the crisis, and thus, organized a series of conferences and diplomatic missions. The European Community (EC) established the so-called Conference on Yugoslavia, while the Conference founded its Arbitration Commission, which, after a number of its expert opinions and a long procedure, announced in December 1991, that the Yugoslav state was »in the process of being disbanded«, and that the Republic of Croatia had fulfilled all necessary conditions for international recognition. On the basis of this opinion, the EC members and other countries decided to recognize the Republic of Croatia as a new sovereign state. Croatia became a full member of the United Nations Organization in May 1992.

It was also decided within the international arrangement (Cyrus Vance Plan) that the territory of the Republic of Croatia, which was occupied during the war by the JNA and Serbian insurgents, be put under temporary control by the international forces UNPROFOR (United Nations Protection Forces), but Croatian authority would be extended to these territories (the so-called UNPAs, United Nations Protected Areas) after UNPROFOR had disarmed Serbian paramilitary units.

By achieving international recognition, and by becoming a member of the United Nations Organization Croatia has achieved a dream many generations have had for centuries concerning the creation and building of the Croatian national and democratic state, equal to other members of the international community.



The Kingdom of Croatia was established in the tenth century through the unification of the two political and territorial nuclei, that is, principalities. The mother country or Dalmatian Croatia was established on the territory of the former Roman province of Dalmatia. Geographic borders of Dalmatian Croatia were on the rivers of Raša and Cetina in the coastal area, while inland the border followed the Sava river toward the Una up to the mouth of the Sana and from there to the spring of the Kupa. North of it, on the territory of the former Roman province of *Pannonia Savia*, a northern Croatian state was established (it was originally called *Slovinje* and later Slavonia). The eastern border of the Kingdom of Croatia, was, depending on its power, changeable. During favorable times Croatian rulers controlled the area up to the Drina River in the east, which also encompassed the original territory of Bosnia around the spring of the river of the same name, so the surface of Croatia was up to 100 000 sq km. The Principality of Zahumlje in the southeast, which together with Travunia and Duklja was known under the name of Red Croatia, also acknowledged Croatian authority from time to time. The Principality of the Neretva or Paganja had even closer ties with Croatia. At the time, the Byzantine thema of Dalmatia encompassed only a few islands and towns along the coast

which recognized Croatian authority from time to time and were annexed to Croatia in the twelfth century.

After the union with Hungary was established, the territory gradually became smaller, while some parts came under the influence of foreign authorities to a lesser or greater degree (battles with the Venetians for Dalmatia, Hungarian royal rule in Slavonia) thus breaking its administrative integrity.

From the twelfth to the fourteenth centuries Bosnia became independent and extended to the Croatian territory, while in the farthest southern part, Dubrovnik since 1358 started to develop as an independent republic. Venetian authority and influence, on the other hand, became stronger along the coast.



After the Ottoman Empire lay siege to the Balkan peninsula and the fall of Bosnia in the fifteenth century, Croatia was reduced to the smallest territory in its history (about 16,800 sq km) at the end of the sixteenth century. Except for the remnants of the remnants of Croatia, only the Republic of Dubrovnik in the south, the Adriatic islands, and some coastal towns and their immediate surroundings that were under Venetian rule (since the fifteenth century) along with Istria, which was divided between the Venetian Republic and partly under the Hapsburgs rule, remained outside Ottoman authority.

The whole of Bosnia and all other parts of Croatia fell under Ottoman rule, which was administratively organized in 1580 and this territory came under the Bosnian jurisdiction of the pasha. The name of the Turkish Croatia (*Croatia Turcica*) was preserved for the last conquered part of Croatia west of the Vrbas River.

The liberation of Croatian lands started at the end of the seventeenth century and was carried out gradually. The northern state territory, that is, the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, with the peace treaty signed at Srijemski Karlovci in 1699 regained Banija, a larger part of Lika and Slavonia as well as a part of Srijem and thus

had a territory of 40,200 sq km. The rest of Srijem was annexed to Croatia with the peace treaty signed at Požarevac in 1718 and the remaining territory of Lika once again became part of Croatia after the Svishtov peace treaty of 1791. In the meantime (in 1720) Medimurje fell under the Hungarian rule so that after these changes Croatian territory totaled 41,575 sq km. Along the border with the Ottoman Empire, the authority of the Austrian Empire at the beginning of the sixteenth century organized a defense system known as the Military Border. Although the authority along the Military Border gradually came into the hands of the military command in Vienna, it was never formally excepted from Croatian state.

Venetian Dalmatia in the south also started to extend gradually during the anti-Ottoman wars. The surface it covered after 1718 amounted to 12,220 sq km. The area around the Bay of Kotor to Budva (the so-called Venetian Albania) was also owned by the Venetian Republic. With the territorial changes in the eighteenth century the borders of the Croatian lands were established and were afterwards used as a basis for all later demarcations.



The national revival in the nineteenth century strengthened the awareness of Croatian togetherness and instigated a tendency to unite Croatian lands territorially. This is where the name the Triune Kingdom of Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia came from.

Josip Jelačić, ban of Croatia and Slavonia, was nominated governor of Dalmatia and Rijeka in 1848 as well as commander of the Military Border and joined Medimurje to Croatia and Slavonia (1848-61). In this way, during his short rule he gathered the Croatian lands together.

The Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia remained divided into civilian and military parts. In the mid-eighteenth century the Military Border was finally established and was under the military command in Vienna. The Military Border was organized into regiments, while Civil Croatia was organized into counties. The surface of Civil Croatia amounted to 23,264 sq km, while that of the Military Border was 20,332 sq km. The Military Border was united to Civil Croatia in 1881.

After the fall of the Venetian Republic and the Republic of Dubrovnik, Austria started to rule southern Croatia. Austria united the former Venetian Dalmatia, the Dubrovnik area, and the former Ve-

netian Albania into the Kingdom of Dalmatia in 1815. After the Berlin Congress in 1878, Dalmatia extended to the narrow coastal line up to Spič, southeast from the Bay of Kotor and thus covered a territory of 12,381 sq km. Istria and the Kvarner islands, from the national point of view Croatian parts as well, were not even formally annexed to the mother country. After the fall of Venice, Istria also came under the Austrian rule, but separately from Croatia, as an independently governed province.



After the split of the Austria-Hungary in World War I, south Slavic states of the former Monarchy proclaimed the independent State of Slovenes, Croats, and Serbs on October 29, 1918. Representatives of the Triune Kingdom along with representatives from Istria, the Slovene lands, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Vojvodina (Banat, Bačka, Baranja) participated in the work of the National Council, which represented the supreme state authority. At the end of 1918, the National Council also annexed Medimurje. This state entered the state association with the Kingdom of Serbia on December 1, 1918, which was, somewhat earlier, joined by the Kingdom of Montenegro and Vojvodina, and thus the establishment of a common state was proclaimed, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. The definite borders of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes were established at the Paris Peace Conference during 1919 and 1920.

Italy annexed Istria, the islands of Cres, Lošinj, Lastovo, Palagruža, and the town of Zadar through the Treaty at Rapallo, while in 1924 it finally got the town of Rijeka, which had been already occupied by the Italian army in 1918.

In the new state former parts of the Austria-Hungary accounted for 57.6% of the surface and 61.8% of the population. Croatia (former Dalmatia and Croatia-Slavonia with Medimurje) accounted for 22.7% of the surface (56,536 sq km) and 26.7% of the inhabitants (3 716 000).



The Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, called the Kingdom of Yugoslavia since 1929, was a centralized state. The self-determination of its component parts was repeatedly repressed by, among other things, administrative and territorial systems that did not take historical borders into account. This was especially clearly seen in 1929, after King Aleksandar introduced a dictatorship, dividing the country into nine banates that disintegrated Croatian lands as well as other historical entities, especially Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Nevertheless, an autonomous Croatian unit, the Banate of Croatia, was established in 1939. It was composed of two former banates: the Sava and Primorje banates and districts from the neighboring banates (Ilok and Šid from the Banate of Dunav; Brčko, Travnik and Fojnica from the Banate of Drina; Derventa and Gradačac from the Banate of Vrbas; Dubrovnik from the Banate of Zeta). The surface of the Banate of Croatia was 65,456 sq km, while the number of inhabitants was 4 025 000. The Banate of Croatia included former Croatia-Slavonia, excluding the district of Dvor and eastern Srijem and Dalmatia without the area of the Bay of Kotor. Baranja also remained outside the Banate of Croatia, while on the other

hand it included the parts of Bosnia and Hercegovina, inhabited mostly by the Croats.



After the fall of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1941, within the Axis Forces the Ustashe regime established the Independent State of Croatia (NDH) in Croatian lands including Bosnia and Hercegovina. The NDH was forced to make territorial concessions to Italy, which already had the Istria peninsula, islands of Cres, Lošinj, Lastovo, and Palagruža, and the towns of Rijeka and Zadar in its hands. The Rome Treaty allowed Italy to annex the towns of Sušak and Bakar and the islands of Krk and Rab, the whole coastline from the Novigrad Sea to Split including its hinterland and islands, and also the islands of Vis, Korčula, and Mljet, the eastern part of Konavle and the Bay of Kotor. Hungary, on the other hand, annexed Baranja along with Bačka, and occupied Međimurje. After demarcation was carried out, the surface of the NDH was 102 725 sq km.

When Italy surrendered in 1943, the NDH formally annexed the largest part of the area that had belonged to Italy in 1941. However, it was not able, even formally, to annex Istria, Rijeka and the Kvarner islands, because these Croatian regions became a part of the German operation area called *Adriatisches Küstenland* (Adriatic Coast). A strong antifascist movement developed, however, in

the area of the NDH, which, after the capitulation of Italy, annexed to Croatia all the parts that came under Italian occupation after World War I and during World War II. After the fall of the NDH, two republics were established in its area: Croatia and Bosnia and Hercegovina, both as federal units of the re-established Yugoslavia.



CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

The demarcation between Yugoslav republics was carried out in 1945. Only a few details were discussed afterwards. The Croatian borders were mostly defined according to its historical lines, which were established after the anti-Ottoman wars in the eighteenth century, but there were also some departures from them.

A part of Srijem was taken from Croatia and annexed to Serbia. Together with Bačka and Banat, eastern part of Srijem was constituted as an Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, but within Serbia. In this way, Serbia extended to the area north of the Sava and the Danube for the first time in its history. Montenegro was given the Bay of Kotor and the coast up to Spič.

Croatia was given Baranja in the east, and Istria in the west. After the issue of the Free Zone of Trieste had been solved in 1954, Croatia was awarded the Buje district in Istria, after which the surface of the Croatian Republic in Yugoslavia came up to 56,538 sq km.

By all the constitutions following the World War II the Yugoslav republics were defined as states. Consequently, their boundaries were also guaranteed by the constitutional provisions. They could be changed only on the basis of mutual agreement between the republics.

In keeping with the same territory and the same borders, the Republic of Croatia declared independence in 1991 and became an internationally recognized state and a United Nation's member in 1992.

According to the Constitution dated December 22, 1990, the Republic of Croatia has been defined as an integral and indivisible democratic and social state. The Constitution's primary principle is that of national sovereignty according to which power derives from the people and belongs to the people as a community of free and equal citizens. The people exercise power through the election of representatives and through direct decision-making.

The inalienable and untransferable right to self-determination and state sovereignty of the Croatian people has been stated in the preamble of the Constitution, which means that the Republic of Croatia is a national state of the Croatian nation and a state of members of other nations and minorities who are its citizens: Serbs, Muslims, Slovenes, Czechs, Slovaks, Italians, Hungarians, Jews and others.

The Constitution and the *Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Liberties and the Rights of Ethnic and National Communities or Minorities in the Republic of Croatia* guarantee members of national minorities all personal and collective human and minority rights in accordance with international law. The constitutional system of the Republic of Croatia is based on the respect of human rights, the rule of law, national equality, the inviolability of ownership, private enterprise and freedom of the market, social justice, and a multi-party system.

The system of government in the Republic of Croatia is based on the principle of division of powers on the legislative, executive, and judicial levels. It is implemented in conformity with the Constitution, and in reality through a variety of parliamentarism of a semi-presidential system.

The Croatian Sabor (Croatian Parliament) is a body of the elected representatives of the people and is vested with the legislative power in the state. It consists of the House of Representatives and the House of Županijas (counties). Representatives are elected for a term of four years. The House of Representatives can have no fewer than 100 and no more than 160 representatives. The House of Representatives is a legislative body. This House passes laws and adopts the state budget; decides on changes in the Constitution, war and peace and alterations of the boundaries of the Republic; calls referenda and conducts other affairs as specified by the Constitution.

According to the Electoral Law of 1992 the House of Representatives is elected on the basis of the mixed plurality-proportional system. Half of the 120 representatives (60) are elected in constituencies in which one representative is elected by a relative majority vote (elections in one round). In this way a representative with a majority vote is elected from among a group of candidates. The other half of the representatives (60) is elected by applying a proportional system in such a way that the territory of Croatia represents one constituency (system of state rosters). A prohibitive clause of 3% has been prescribed, which means that a state roster, which does not get 3% of the votes at the elections by a proportional system, does not participate in the division of seats in parliament. Apart from the 120 representatives who are elected by Croatian citizens by the above-mentioned procedure, 13 representatives of the Serbian minority and 5 representatives of other national minorities were elected to the House of Representatives at the last elections held on August 2, 1992 on the basis defined by the Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Minority Rights.

At the elections held on August 2, 1992 a significant victory was achieved by the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ).

According to the election results, the strongest opposition party is the Croatian Social Liberal Party (HSL), while the Croatian National Party (HNS), the Croatian Party of Rights (HSP), the Social Democratic Party of Croatia (SDPH-SDP), the Croatian Peasant Party (HSS), the Istrian Democratic Alliance (IDS), the Dalmatian Action (DA) and an independent representative also won seats in parliament.

The House of Županijas is concerned with regional interests. Citizens of each županija elect three representatives by secret ballot directly to the House. According to the Constitution, the President of the Republic may nominate up to five representatives to the House of Županijas. Upon the expiry of his term, the President of the Republic becomes a lifelong member of the House of Županijas.

The House of Županijas has the right to propose all bills which are decided upon by the House of Representatives. It can also discuss them, and has the right of suspensive veto on laws passed in the House of Representatives. This veto is relative, because it can be abolished by the House of Representatives, if it decides on the enforcement of a law by a majority of vote of all of its representatives.

At the elections held on February 7, 1993 HDZ won majority of seats in the House of Županijas. The best result among the opposition parties was achieved by HSL. The representatives of HSS, IDS, SDPH-SDP and HNS were also elected.

The President of the Republic is the head of the Republic of Croatia, and in this way, represents the Republic at home and abroad, he is responsible for the Constitution's effective application, ensures the continuance and unity of the Republic and the normal functioning of state authorities. In accordance with the characteristics of a semi-presidential system, the President of the Republic directs international affairs and realizes the foreign policy of the Republic of Croatia. The President of the Republic is commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Republic of Croatia.

The President of the Republic appoints and relieves the prime minister of duty and, at the proposal of the prime minister, appoints and relieves members of the Government of their duties. On the basis of this constitutional right, the Government is politically responsible to the President of the Republic, who can put issues that, in his opinion need to be discussed, on its agenda. The President of the Republic chairs a meeting of the Government at which he is present.

The President of the Republic can pass decrees with the force of law and take emergency measures in the event of a state of war, or immediate danger which would endanger the independence and unity of the Republic, or when government bodies are prevented from performing constitutional duties regularly. During the time in which the President of the Republic makes use of such powers, the House of Representatives may not be dissolved.

The President of the Republic is elected at direct elections for a term of five years. He is elected by a majority vote of all voters who have voted. If none of the candidates has obtained such a majority, a new election is held 14 days later (elections in two rounds). The two candidates, who obtained the largest number of votes at the first election, have the right to stand at the new election. No one can be the President of the Republic more than twice in a row.

Franjo Tudman was elected the President of the Republic with 56 % of the votes in the first round at the elections held on August 2, 1992.

The President of the Republic may be impeached for any violation of the Constitution committed in the performance of his duties. Proceedings for the impeachment of the President of the Republic may be instituted by the House of Representatives by a two-third majority vote of all representatives. The impeachability of the President of the Republic is decided upon by the Constitutional Court of Croatia by a two-third majority vote of all judges. If the Constitutional Court of Croatia sustains the impeachment, the duty of the President of the Republic ceases by force of the Constitution.

The Government of the Republic of Croatia exercises executive powers in conformity with the Constitution and law. The Government has all the powers and duties that make a constitutional power and have not been put within the jurisdiction of the President of the Republic according to the Constitution. In accordance with the basic characteristics of a semi-presidential system, the Government is politically responsible, both to the President of the Republic, and the House of Representatives of the Croatian Parliament. The Government is formed when the President appoints a prime minister and when this prime minister has proposed members of the Government. A government thus formed is obligated to ask for a vote of confidence in the House of Representatives within 15 days.

The Constitutional Court of the Republic of Croatia decides on how laws shall conform with the Constitution and on how other regulations shall conform with the Constitution and law. The Constitutional Court also protects constitutional freedom and the rights of man, if they are violated through a final individual act by one of the state authority bodies. This body, within its basic duty to protect conformity to the Constitution and law, that is, the rule of law, also supervises the constitutionality and legality of elections and referenda, as well as the constitutionality of the programs and activities of political parties, which it can ban, if it concludes that they threaten the democratic constitutional order, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia with violence.

Judicial power is exercised by courts and other legal bodies. According to the Constitution the Supreme Court is the highest court, ensuring uniform application of laws and the equality of citizens. The formation, competence, and organization of the courts, the office of the public prosecutor, and other legal bodies are regulated by separate laws.

The Constitution guarantees citizens the right to local self-government. It includes the right to decide on needs and interests of local significance, particularly on regional development and town planning, the organization of localities and housing, public utilities, child care, social welfare, physical culture, sport and technical culture, and the protection and promotion of the environment.

STATISTICS

REPUBLIC OF CROATIA / REPUBLIC OF BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA

Mountains and peaks (over 1500 m)

Mountain	Peak	Height above sea-level in m
Dinara	Dinara	1831
Kamešnica	Kamešnica	1810
Biokovo	Sveti Jure	1762
Velebit	Vaganski vrh	1757
Plješevica	Ozeblin	1657
Kremen	Kremen	1591
Velika Kapela	Bjelolasica	1534
Risnjak	Veliki Risnjak	1528
Svilaja	Svilaja	1508
Snježnik	Snježnik	1506

Main rivers (longer than 100 km)

River	Length in km; in Croatia (total)	Drainage area of	Flows into	Navigability in km
Sava	562 (945)	Black Sea	Danube	446.0
Drava	305 (749)	Black Sea	Danube	151.0
Kupa	296	Black Sea	Drava	5.0
Danube	188 (2860)	Black Sea	Black Sea	137.5
Bosut	143 (186)	Black Sea	Sava	-
Korana	134	Black Sea	Kupa	-
Bednja	133	Black Sea	Drava	-
Lonja-Trebeš	132	Black Sea	Sava	-
Česma	123	Black Sea	Lonja	-
Una	120 (213)	Black Sea	Sava	-
Vuka	112	Black Sea	Danube	-
Dobra	104	Black Sea	Kupa	-
Cetina	100	Adriatic Sea	Adriatic Sea	-
Glina	100	Black Sea	Kupa	-
Mura	67 (483)	Black Sea	Drava	-
Neretva	20 (213)	Adriatic Sea	Adriatic Sea	20.0

Lakes

Lake	Area in sq km	Height above sea-level	Depth in m
Vransko (Dalmatia)	30.2	0.1	4
Peruća*	13.0	360	64
Prokljansko	11.1	0.5	25
Vrana (Island of Cres)	5.8	16	74
Nadinsko	4.9	77	5
Krušćičko*	3.9	554	60
Kopačevsko	1.5-3.5	81	8
Borovik*	2.5	149	12
Lokvarsko*	2.1	770	40
Plitvice (16 lakes)	1.9	503-636	46
Baćinska (6 lakes)	1.4	2	32
Veliko Blato	1.3	4	2
Sabljačko*	1.2	320	6
Bajersko*	0.5	730	7

*artificial lake

Main Islands

Island	Area in sq km	Coastline length in km	Height above sea-level in m	Population		Population density 1991
				1910	1991	
Krk	409.9	189.3	568	21 259	16 402	40.0
Cres	404.3	247.7	648	8 739	3 238	8.0
Brač	394.6	175.1	780	22 969	13 824	35.0
Hvar	299.7	254.2	628	16 943	11 459	38.2
Pag	284.6	269.2	349	7 462	7 969	28.0
Korčula	276.0	181.7	569	20 340	17 038	61.7
Dugi otok	114.4	170.7	337	3 858	2 873	25.1
Mrbet	100.4	131.3	513	1 915	1 237	12.3
Rab	90.8	103.2	410	5 099	9 205	101.4
Vis	90.3	76.6	587	9 810	4 338	48.0
Lošinj	74.7	112.2	589	9 738	8 134	108.9
Pašman	63.3	65.3	272	3 477	3 349	52.9
Šolta	59.0	73.1	236	3 516	1 448	24.5
Ugljan	51.9	68.2	286	8 825	7 518	144.9
Lastovo	46.9	46.4	417	1 417	1 205	25.7
Komat	32.6	66.1	237	92	3	0.1
Čiovo	28.8	43.9	217	3 317	6 071	210.8
Olib	26.1	31.5	74	1 331	714	27.4
Molat	22.8	48.0	148	867	222	9.7
Vir	22.4	27.2	112	662	860	38.4
Murter	17.7	38.9	125	5 661	5 192	293.3
Iž	17.6	35.1	168	2 402	657	37.3

National parks

Name	Description	Area in sq km	Region
Plitvice Lakes	lakes, waterfalls	195	Kordun, Lika
Paklenica	canyons on the Velebit Mountain	36	Dalmatia
Risnjak	mountain in Gorski Kotar	30	Gorski Kotar
Mrbet	part of island, Mediterranean vegetation	31	Dalmatia
Komati	islands	224	Dalmatia
Brijuni	islands, Roman archaeological sites	36	Istria
Krka	river with canyon and waterfalls	142	Dalmatia

Population of Croatia (present-day territory) 1857-1991

Census	Population	Index 1857=100
1857	2 181 499	100.0
1869	2 398 292	109.9
1880	2 506 228	114.9
1890	2 854 558	130.9
1900	3 161 456	144.9
1910	3 460 584	158.6
1921	3 443 375	157.8
1931	3 785 455	173.5
1948	3 779 858	173.3
1953	3 936 022	180.4
1961	4 159 696	190.7
1971	4 426 221	202.9
1981	4 601 469	210.9
1991	4 784 265	219.3

Political geography of Croatia in the 20th century

Territory	Surface sq km	Population	
		Number	Census
Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia	55 372	3 267 620	1910
Provinces:			
Croatia and Slavonia	43 822	2 739 593	1921
Dalmatia	12 732	621 429	1921
Banates of Primorje nad Sava	58 740	3 606 053	1931
Banate of Croatia	65 456	4 024 601	1931
Independent State of Croatia	102 725	5 657 085	1931
People's Republic of Croatia	56 253	3 756 807	1948
Republic of Croatia	56 538	4 783 885	1991

Population of main towns (present-day territory) 1880-1991

Settlement	1880	1910	1931	1948	1981	1991
Zagreb	41 895	100 275	217 410	314 669	649 586	706 770
Split	22 245	32 917	50 873	64 262	169 322	189 388
Rijeka	29 536	67 875	73 726	68 780	159 433	167 964
Osijek	20 356	34 014	44 221	49 810	104 775	104 761
Zadar	11 992	18 077	17 358	13 954	60 371	76 343
Pula	25 562	59 610	44 568	21 065	56 153	62 378
Karlovac	12 198	16 667	21 877	26 690	55 031	59 999

Settlement	1880	1910	1931	1948	1981	1991
Slavonski Brod	5 066	11 740	17 473	18 605	47 583	55 683
Dubrovnik	9 418	12 683	15 320	16 735	43 990	49 728
Sisak	6 742	9 597	13 030	14 140	43 494	45 792
Vukovar	8 741	10 359	10 862	17 223	33 649	44 639
Varaždin	9 789	13 844	13 467	17 314	39 545	41 846
Šibenik	7 716	13 659	16 996	15 353	36 952	41 012
Vinkovci	6 117	10 455	14 724	17 219	33 004	35 347
Bjelovar	4 671	9 266	10 252	12 867	25 203	26 926
Koprivnica	4 627	8 018	7 934	8 663	20 812	24 238
Požega	3 294	5 899	7 125	8 544	19 867	21 046
Dakovo	3 755	6 151	7 086	8 489	18 105	20 317

Other settlements (towns) over 10 000 inhabitants (1991 census)

Settlements	Inhabitants	Settlements	Inhabitants
Petrinja	18 706	Županja	11 947
Virovitica	16 167	Makarska	11 743
Čakovec	15 999	Podravska Slatina	11 416
Kutina	14 992	Sinj	11 378
Nova Gradiška	14 044	Križevci	11 236
Solin	12 575	Ogulin	10 857
Knin	12 331	Trogir	10 266
Metković	12 026	Beli Manastir	10 146

National structure of the population of Croatia (present-day territory) 1948-1991

Census	Population	National structure							
		Croats	Serbs	Muslims	Hungarians	Italians	Czechs	declaration according to regions	Yugoslavs and others unknown
1948	3 779 858	2 975 399	543 795	1007	51 399	76 093	28 991	-	103 174
1953	3 936 022	3 128 661	588 756	1 618	47 711	33 316	25 954	-	95 439
1961	4 159 696	3 339 890	624 991	3 113	42 347	21 103	23 391	-	89 301
1971	4 426 221	3 513 647	626 789	18 457	35 488	17 433	19 001	-	111 288
1981	4 601 469	3 454 661	531 502	23 740	25 439	11 661	15 061	8 657	151 691
1991	4 784 265	3 736 356	581 663	43 469	22 355	21 303	13 086	45 493	214 499

Population of Croatia according to faith in 1953 and 1991

Census	Population	Structure according to faith (share in percent)					
		Catholics	Orthodox	Muslims	Protestants	unbelievers	other religions and unknown
1953	3 918 817	73.9	11.3	0.2	0.6	12.5	1.5
1991	4 760 344	76.5	11.1	1.2	0.4	3.9	6.9

N. B. Faith affiliation was not recorded in the 1948, 1961, 1971 and 1981 censuses

Counties, municipalities, towns and districts in the Republic of Croatia
(new administrative-territorial division)

I Zagrebačka županija (County of Zagreb)		
(county seat: Zagreb)		
municipalities		
Brdovec	Sveti Ivan Zelina	Preseka
Dugo Selo	Jastrebarsko	Rakovica
Rugvica	Klinča Selo	Gradec
Brckovljani	Pisarovina	Dubrava
Hruševac Kupljenski	Žumberak (seat in Krašić)	Farkaševac
Pušća	Sošice	Jakovlje
Sveta Nedjelja	Vrbovec	
town: Samobor		

II Krapinsko-zagorska županija (County of Krapina-Zagorje)		
(county seat: Krapina)		
municipalities		
Bedeckovina	Kraljevec na Sutli	Oroslavje
Budišćina	Tuhelj	Petrovsko
Desinić	Zagorska Sela	Pregrada
Donja Stubica	Konjšćina	Radoboj
Durmanec	Krapinske Toplice	Stubičke Toplice
Gornja Stubica	Lobor	Sveti Križ Začretje
Hum na Sutli	Mače	Veliko Trgovišće
Hrašćina	Marija Bistrica	Zlatar-Bistrica
Klanjec	Mihovljan	
towns: Krapina, Zabok, Zlatar		

III Sisačko-moslavačka županija (County of Sisak-Moslavina)		
(county seat: Sisak)		
municipalities		
Lipovljani	Kloštar Ivanić	Mečenčani
Lekenik	Križ	Donji Kukuruzari
Martinska Ves	district of Glin: Glin	Hrvatska Kostajnica
Jasenovac	Glin	Utolica
Jabukovac	Gornji Klasnić	Hrvatska Dubica
Popovača	Vojnić	Gvozdansko
Velika Ludina	Lasinja	Dvor
Sunja	Vrginmost	Divuša
Ivanić-Grad	Topusko	
towns: Sisak, Kutina, Novska, Petrinja		

IV Karlovačka županija (County of Karlovac)		
(county seat: Karlovac)		
municipalities		
Barilović	Netretić	Ozalj
Cetingrad	Bosiljevo	Rakovica
Draganići	Josipdol	Skakavac
Generalski Stol	Plaški	Žakanj
Krnjak	Saborsko	
towns: Karlovac, Duga Resa, Ogulin, Slunj		

V Varaždinska županija (County of Varaždin)		
(county seat: Varaždin)		
municipalities		
Cestica	Sračinec	Donji Martijanec
Gornji Kneginec	Bednja	Mali Bukovec
Jalžabet	Maruševec	Novi Marof
Vidovec	Ivanec	Varaždinske Toplice
Petrijanec	Klenovnik	Hum Breznički
Sveti Ilija	Donja Voća	Ljubešćica
Beretinec	Lepoglava	Breznica
Trnovec Bartolovečki	Ludbreg	Visoko
Vinica		
town: Varaždin		

VI Koprivničko-križevačka županija (County of Koprivnica-Križevci)		
(county seat: Koprivnica)		
municipalities		
Koprivnički Ivanec	Novigrad Podravski	Kloštar Podravski
Peteranec	Hlebine	Sveti Ivan Žabno
Drnje	Rasinja	Molve
Gola	Sokolovac	Ferdinandovac- Brodić
Legrad	Đurđevac	Virje
Đelekovec	Sveti Petar Orehovec	
towns: Koprivnica, Križevci		

VII Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija (County of Bjelovar-Bilogora)		
(county seat: Bjelovar)		
municipalities		
Kapela	Sirač	Veliki Grđevac
Veliko Trojstvo	Đulovac	Garešnica
Nova Rača	Čazma	Berek
Velika Pisanica	Ivanska	Hercegovac
Končanica	Štefanje	Rovišće
Dežanovac	Grubišno Polje	
towns: Bjelovar, Daruvar		

VIII Primorsko-goranska županija (County of Primorje-Gorski Kotar)		
(county seat: Rijeka)		
municipalities		
Bakar	Kraljevica	Mošćenička Draga
Cres	Punat	Mali Lošinj
Čavle	Baška	Matulji
Delnice	Dobrinj	Vinodolska (seat in Bribir)
Lokve	Malinska	Skrad
Jelenje	Omišalj	Ravna Gora
Kastav	Vrbnik	Mrkopalj
Klana	Fužine	Brod Moravice
Viškovo	Lovran	Vrbovsko
towns: Rijeka, Crikvenica, Čabar, Krk, Novi Vinodolski, Opatija, Rab		

IX Ličko-senjska županija (County of Lika-Senj)		
(county seat: Gospić)		
municipalities		
Brinje	Perušić	Novalja
Karlobag	Vrhovine	Pag
towns: Gospić, Otočac, Senj		

X Virovitičko-podravska županija (County of Virovitica-Podravina)		
(county seat: Virovitica)		
municipalities		
Zdenci	Orahovica	Voćin
Crnac	Čađavica	Suhopolje
Čačinci	Nova Bukovica	Špišić Bukovica
Lukač	Mikleuš	Pitomača
Gradina	Sopje	
towns: Virovitica, Slatina		

XI Požeško-slavonska županija (County of Požega-Slavonia)		
(county seat: Požega)		
municipalities		
Brestovac	Kutjevo	Durdenovac
Čaglin	Pleternica	Lipik
Jakšić	Velika	Pakrac
Kaptol	Feričanci	Podgorač
towns: Požega, Našice		

XII Brodsko-posavska županija (County of Slavonski Brod-Posavina)		
(county seat: Slavonski Brod)		
municipalities		
Bebrina	Oriovac	Gornji Bogičevci
Brodski Stupnik	Vrpolje	Vrbje
Donji Andrijević	Velika Kopanica	Nova Kapela
Gundinci	Podcrkavlje	Okučani
Garčin	Opisavci	Rešetari
Klakar	Cernik	Staro Petrovo Selo
Sibinj	Davor	Stara Gradiška
Slavonski Šamac		
towns: Slavonski Brod, Nova Gradiška		

XIII Zadarsko-kninska županija (County of Zadar-Knin)		
(county seat: Zadar)		
municipalities		
Bibinje	Sali	Lišane Ostrovičke
Sukošan	Pašman	Stankovci
Zemunik Donji	Pakoštane	Kistanje
Škabrnja	Sveti Filip i Jakov	Ervenik
Poličnik	<i>district of Knin:</i>	Orlić
Posedarje	Jasenice	Lovinac
Novigrad	Kruševo	Gračac
Starigrad	Obrovac	Donji Lapac
Ražanac	Nadvoda	Udbina
Nin	Smilčić	Titova Korenica
Vir	Polača	Smoljanac
Preko	Benkovac	Kijevo
Kali	Lisičić	Civljane
towns: Zadar, Biograd na moru, Knin		

XIV Osječko-baranjska županija (County of Osijek-Baranja)		
(county seat: Osijek)		
municipalities		
Čeminac	Ernestinovo	Levanjska Varoš
Popovac	Gorjani	Vuka
Petlovac	Punitovci	Viškovci
Kneževi Vinogradi	Drenje	Donji Miholjac
Bilje	Koška	Šljivoševci
Draž	Petrijevci	Marijanci
Darda	Satnica Đakovačka	Valjevo Donje
Belišće	Trnava	Moslavina Podravska
Bizovac	Semeljci	Erdut
Čepin	Strizivojna	Antunovac Tenjski
towns: Osijek, Đakovo, Beli Manastir, Valpovo		

XV Šibenska županija (County of Šibenik)		
(county seat: Šibenik)		
municipalities		
Primošten	Vodice	Ružić
Skradin	Oklaj	Unešić
Tisno		
towns: Šibenik, Dmiš		

XVI Vukovarsko-srijemska županija (County of Vukovar-Srijem)		
(county seat: Vukovar; provisionally in Vinkovci)		
municipalities		
Bošnjaci	Lovas	Stari Jankovci
Borovo	Tovarnik	Stari Mikanovci
Cerna	Nuštar	Tordinci
Gradište	Nijemci	Trpinja
Gunja	Otok	Vrbanja
Drenovec	Bogdanovci	Andrijaševci
Ivankovo	Tompojevci	Babina Greda
Jarmina		
towns: Vinkovci, Vukovar, Ilok, Županja		

XVII Splitsko-dalmatinska županija (County of Split-Dalmatia)		
(county seat: Split)		
municipalities		
Podstrana	Donji Proložac	Klis
Bol	Zmijavci-Runović (seat in Zmijavci)	Supetar
Pučišća	Jelsa	Milna
Postira	Sućuraj	Stari Grad
Selca	Kašteljska zagora (seat in Lečevica)	Šestanovac
Donji Muć	Podgora	Seget (seat in Seget Donji)
Dugi Rat	Gradac	Trilj
Šolta (seat in Grohote)	Donja Brela	Vrlika
Hrvace	Baška Voda	Komiža
Podbalje (seat in Drum)	Marina	Vrgorac
Cista Provo	Otok	Nerežišća
Lovreč	Diemo	Zagvozd
towns: Split, Hvar, Imotski, Kaštela (seat in Kaštel Sućurac), Makarska, Omiš, Sinj, Solin, Trogir, Vis		

XVIII Istarska županija (County of Istria)		
(county seat: Pazin)		
municipalities		
Bale	Ližnjan	Sveti Petar u šumi
Barban	Lupoglav	Sveti Vinčenat
Brtonigla	Sveti Lovreč	Tinjan
Cerovlje	Marčana	Umag
Gračišće	Medulin	Višnjan
Grožnjan	Motovun	Vižnada
Kanfanar	Sveta Nedilja	Vodnjan
Kršan	Novigrad	Vrsar
Raša	Oprtalj	Žminj
Lanišće	Pičan	
towns: Pazin, Buje, Buzet, Labin, Poreč, Pula, Rovinj		

XIX Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija (County of Dubrovnik-Neretva)		
(county seat: Dubrovnik)		
municipalities		
Konavle (seat in Cavtat)	Opuzen	Zažablje (seat in Mlinište)
Ston	Kula Norinska	Vela Luka
Orebić	Pojezzerje (seat in Otrč-Seoci)	Smokvica
Mljet (seat in Babino Polje)	Slivno (seat in Vlaka)	Lastovo
Blato		
towns: Dubrovnik, Korčula, Metković, Ploče		

XX Međimurska županija (County of Međimurje)		
(county seat: Čakovec)		
municipalities		
Belica	Nedelišće	Strigova
Donja Dubrava	Podturen	Domašinec
Donji Kraljevec	Prelog	Kotoriba
Goričan	Sveti Juraj na Bregu	Donji Vidovec
Mala Subotica	Sveti Martin na Muri	Vratišinec
Mursko Središće	Selnica	
town: Čakovec		

XXI City of Zagreb	
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Municipality	Area in sq km	Population	Population density inh. per sq km	National structure		
				Croats	Serbs	Muslims
Croatia	56 538	4 784 265	84.6	3 736 356	581 663	43 469
Greater Zagreb	1 709	933 914	546.5	803 681	49 965	13 100
Beli Manastir	1 147	54 265	47.3	22 740	13 851	160
Benkovac	640	33 378	52.2	13 553	18 986	25
Biograd	232	17 661	76.1	16 260	679	34
Bjelovar	732	66 039	90.2	53 113	5 898	88
Brač	395	13 824	35.0	12 985	182	61
Buje	368	23 877	64.9	9 422	1 000	643
Buzet	319	7 439	23.3	4 419	58	108
Cres-Lošinj	513	11 796	23.0	8 917	777	254
Crikvenica	440	19 154	43.5	16 288	913	284
Čabar	280	5 169	18.5	4 740	64	16
Čakovec	724	119 866	165.6	112 660	421	76
Čazma	455	15 263	33.5	13 897	685	24
Daruvar	610	30 092	49.3	10 459	10 074	62
Delnice	713	17 848	25.0	16 072	614	176
Donja Stubica	249	30 760	123.5	30 197	82	29
Donji Lapac	606	8 054	13.3	44	7 854	22
Donji Miholjac	471	20 365	43.2	17 033	2 404	10
Drniš	840	24 169	28.8	18 732	4 974	21
Dubrovnik	979	71 419	73.0	58 836	4 765	2 866
Duga Resa	561	30 485	54.3	27 253	1 978	39
Dugo Selo	219	19 693	89.9	17 342	773	172
Dvor	505	14 555	28.8	1 395	12 591	31
Đakovo	833	52 954	63.6	48 578	2 002	43
Đurđevac	680	40 901	60.1	39 700	204	15
Garešnica	419	18 442	44.0	14 297	2 058	16
Glina	543	23 040	42.4	8 041	13 975	62
Gospić	1 674	29 049	17.4	18 613	8 976	76
Gračac	1 016	10 434	10.3	1 697	8 371	9
Grubišno Polje	435	14 206	32.7	6 015	4 540	8
Hvar	312	11 459	36.7	10 511	207	103
Imotski	606	39 052	64.4	37 130	1 140	12
Ivanec	345	41 680	120.8	40 844	99	12
Ivanić-Grad	380	25 592	67.3	24 034	334	68
Jastrebarsko	632	32 422	51.3	31 160	367	57
Karlovac	637	81 319	127.7	51 880	21 732	486

Municipality	National structure					
	Hungarians	Italians	Czechs	Regionals*	Yugoslavs	Others and unknown
Croatia	22 355	21 303	13 086	45 493	106 041	191 393
Greater Zagreb	1 208	290	1 175	1 490	16 067	46 938
Beli Manastir	8 956	4	15	87	4 265	4 187
Benkovac	5	3	1	2	154	649
Biograd	18	9	3	16	150	492
Bjelovar	615	7	309	39	2 631	3 339
Brač	16	2	8	47	137	386
Buje	72	5 528	8	3 894	787	2 523
Buzet	-	205	2	2 096	78	473
Cres-Lošinj	41	256	4	74	469	1 004
Crikvenica	41	9	10	60	539	1 010
Čabar	4	-	3	12	40	290
Čakovec	91	1	17	103	625	5 872
Čazma	21	3	21	3	234	375
Daruvar	571	55	5 572	25	1 653	1 621
Delnice	7	1	1	33	241	923
Donja Stubica	7	1	2	4	76	362
Donji Lapac	36	-	-	1	65	32
Donji Miholjac	71	2	2	14	348	481
Drniš	3	-	3	1	76	359
Dubrovnik	71	47	28	170	1 189	3 447
Duga Resa	4	1	6	14	141	1 049
Dugo Selo	25	4	21	34	236	1 086
Dvor	3	-	2	4	311	218
Đakovo	261	17	9	27	393	1 624
Đurđevac	30	1	1	11	198	741
Garešnica	317	7	538	18	556	635
Glina	2	2	4	1	473	480
Gospić	7	3	3	22	513	836
Gračac	-	-	-	-	111	246
Grubišno Polje	498	11	1 953	12	636	533
Hvar	21	7	22	34	179	375
Imotski	3	2	8	1	66	690
Ivanec	22	2	1	9	50	641
Ivanić-Grad	19	1	56	23	354	703
Jastrebarsko	11	-	6	7	176	638
Karlovac	49	17	17	76	2 764	4 298

Municipality	Area in sq km	Population	Population density inh. per sq km	National structure		
				Croats	Serbs	Muslims
Klanjec	119	10 917	91.7	10 588	43	5
Knin	1 079	42 954	39.8	3 886	37 888	31
Koprivnica	715	61 052	85.4	54 886	3 066	95
Korčula	336	19 651	58.5	18 076	206	104
Kostajnica	365	14 851	40.7	4 295	9 343	119
Krapina	183	26 382	144.2	25 963	51	7
Križevci	548	39 248	71.6	37 112	927	30
Krk	428	16 402	38.3	14 379	496	272
Kutina	596	39 520	66.3	32 772	3 105	161
Labin	386	25 983	67.3	11 545	523	2 013
Lastovo	53	1 228	23.2	991	51	25
Ludbreg	223	21 848	98.0	21 171	168	8
Makarska	226	21 041	93.1	18 657	418	185
Metković	279	22 818	81.8	21 292	749	83
Našice	675	40 829	60.5	32 891	4 486	88
Nova Gradiška	969	60 749	62.7	43 692	12 572	100
Novi Marof	283	29 254	103.4	28 826	54	7
Novska	585	24 696	42.2	16 556	5 402	58
Obrovac	509	11 557	27.7	3 761	7 572	15
Ogulin	1 077	28 095	27.0	17 566	10 113	62
Omiš	379	25 784	68.0	25 066	112	77
Opatija	310	29 799	96.1	23 574	1 153	246
Orahovica	436	15 631	35.9	10 907	3 328	38
Osijek	659	165 253	250.8	110 934	33 146	711
Otočac	1 117	24 992	22.4	16 355	7 781	26
Ozalj	278	14 787	53.2	13 908	142	4
Pag	285	7 612	26.7	7 259	53	17
Pakrac	567	27 589	48.7	9 896	12 813	37
Pazin	532	19 006	35.7	15 026	100	63
Petrinja	390	35 565	91.2	15 790	15 969	424
Ploče	169	13 008	77.0	11 091	551	221
Podravska Slatina	781	31 227	40.0	17 898	11 212	47
Poreč	350	22 988	65.7	12 535	900	281
Požega	1 249	71 745	57.4	57 277	9 759	90
Pregrada	149	16 939	113.7	16 509	21	11
Pula	574	85 326	148.7	47 359	6 424	2 838
Rab	115	9 562	83.1	8 861	120	51
Rijeka	523	206 229	394.3	148 046	21 669	5 659

Hungarians	Italians	Czechs	Regionals*	Yugoslavs	Others and unknown	Municipality
2	-	2	2	27	248	Klanjec
11	4	2	5	502	625	Knin
77	-	22	33	1 084	1 789	Koprivnica
15	4	8	87	328	823	Korčula
2	1	-	2	581	508	Kostajnica
5	-	3	9	25	319	Krapina
20	3	15	10	402	729	Križevci
18	43	12	73	302	807	Krk
121	176	607	17	781	1 780	Kutina
2	421	4	9 324	534	1 617	Labin
1	5	-	11	43	101	Lastovo
1	-	4	6	109	381	Ludbreg
23	5	22	147	677	907	Makarska
4	5	4	23	160	498	Metković
61	3	7	36	750	2 507	Našice
25	55	89	46	1 810	2 360	Nova Gradiška
6	5	1	3	34	318	Novi Marof
63	25	220	11	675	1 686	Novska
9	1	2	-	53	144	Obrovac
13	3	5	2	580	751	Ogulin
14	3	7	52	77	376	Omiš
94	321	16	627	825	2 943	Opatija
61	1	7	31	540	718	Orahovica
3 056	18	80	394	8 351	8 563	Osijek
4	-	5	7	183	631	Otočac
-	-	1	7	167	558	Ozalj
4	1	-	1	27	250	Pag
273	869	718	12	1 346	1 625	Pakrac
2	272	-	2 723	192	628	Pazin
17	13	23	21	1 814	1 494	Petrinja
24	1	5	57	439	619	Ploče
49	2	8	42	1 092	877	Podravska Slatina
83	1 336	13	5 465	647	1 728	Poreč
61	31	378	71	1 546	2 532	Požega
-	-	-	2	23	373	Pregrada
302	5 375	55	10 270	4 642	8 061	Pula
10	11	5	24	98	382	Rab
401	3 330	144	1 649	8 014	17 317	Rijeka

Municipality	Area in sq km	Population	Population density inh. per sq km	National structure		
				Croats	Serbs	Muslims
Rovinj	291	19 727	67.8	11 290	749	278
Senj	658	9 205	14.0	8 549	207	30
Sinj	1 077	60 210	55.9	55 789	2 785	65
Sisak	1 052	84 348	80.2	54 621	19 209	2 452
Slavonski Brod	1 065	114 249	107.3	97 379	7 385	446
Slunj	802	18 962	23.6	12 091	5 540	509
Split	871	266 835	305.7	237 293	10 063	1 486
Sveti Ivan Zelina	216	17 152	79.4	16 734	80	24
Šibenik	1 020	85 002	83.3	71 386	8 971	278
Titova Korenica	1 150	11 393	9.9	1 996	8 585	93
Trogir	250	22 168	88.7	20 444	278	148
Valpovo	360	33 108	92.0	30 000	947	29
Varaždin	375	94 373	251.7	89 728	1 055	128
Vinkovci	1 024	98 445	96.1	78 313	13 170	342
Virovitica	642	46 661	72.7	35 850	7 271	79
Vis	101	4 354	43.1	3 825	101	34
Vojnić	237	8 236	34.8	116	7 366	436
Vrbovec	514	28 074	54.6	26 397	552	41
Vrbovsko	280	7 528	26.9	4 274	2 594	49
Vrginmost	447	16 599	37.1	4 043	11 729	123
Vrgorac	284	7 497	26.4	7 268	15	11
Vukovar	606	84 189	138.9	36 910	31 445	253
Zabok	221	36 309	164.3	35 484	99	24
Zadar	1 121	136 572	121.8	113 170	14 112	418
Zlata-Bistrica	343	31 291	91.2	30 712	67	10
Županja	815	49 026	60.2	42 960	1 209	2 106

National structure						Municipality
Hungarians	Italians	Czechs	Regionals*	Yugoslavs	Others and unknown	
119	2 169	17	3 255	421	1 429	Rovinj
3	1	3	10	27	375	Senj
11	1	10	42	332	1 175	Sinj
54	14	156	58	3 719	4 065	Sisak
81	17	63	138	3 307	5 433	Slavonski Brod
4	-	2	2	239	575	Slunj
240	103	120	1 287	5 473	10 770	Split
5	4	2	6	46	251	Sveti Ivan Zelina
92	18	25	174	1 010	3 048	Šibenik
3	2	-	3	385	326	Titova Korenica
22	2	6	128	254	886	Trogir
95	-	7	31	679	1 320	Valpovo
48	8	14	44	712	2 636	Varaždin
1 644	3	15	35	1 882	3 041	Vinkovci
268	12	99	31	1 214	1 837	Virovitica
11	-	2	17	140	224	Vis
2	-	-	17	158	141	Vojnić
8	3	131	8	181	753	Vrbovec
6	1	2	12	253	337	Vrbovsko
4	1	2	3	278	416	Vrginmost
-	-	1	53	42	107	Vrgorac
1 375	8	39	73	6 124	7 962	Vukovar
13	2	4	10	87	586	Zabok
112	89	30	231	1 875	6 535	Zadar
6	3	3	7	62	421	Zlata-Bistrica
99	1	8	52	680	1 911	Županja

* Declaration according to regions

Croatian casualties during the war (until January 21, 1993)

Region	Croatian army and police		Civilians		Total	
	wounded	killed	wounded	killed	wounded	killed
Banija	1 549	199	350	102	1 899	301
Baranja	232	68	22	17	254	85
Dubrovnik area	955	211	369	97	1 324	308
Hrvatsko Primorje & Istria	6	10	12	2	18	12
Hrvatsko Zagorje & Medimurje	26	4	24	5	50	9
Eastern Slavonia*	5 234	1 139	3 267	1 271	8 501	2 410
Kordun	672	134	223	67	895	201
Lika	796	115	205	82	1 001	197
Podravina & Moslavina	382	67	142	45	524	112
Split area	315	46	117	20	432	66
Šibenik area	335	57	176	52	511	109
Zadar area	668	127	317	158	985	285
Zagreb area	403	37	170	7	573	44
Western Slavonia	2 432	354	801	210	3 233	564
unknown region	2 376	1 727	591	63	2 967	1 790
TOTAL	16 381	4 259	6 786	2 198	23 167	6 493

* number of casualties in Eastern Slavonia is estimated to be much higher because the number of casualties from Vukovar is not included (approximately 600 members of defence forces and 1 200 civilians)

N.B. According to Croatian Red Cross the total number of missing persons is 13 788, including 2 600 persons from Vukovar.

Source: Division of Information, Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia (compiled from the reports of Police, Croatian army, parish priests offices and medical institutions).

Refugees from Croatia in other countries (situation on January 20, 1993)

Country	Number of refugees	
Austria	2 500	DISPLACED PERSONS: Persons who are banished from their homes, but are still within the borders of their own country.
Germany	35 000	
Hungary	15 000	
Italy	1 500	
Switzerland	2 000	
Czech Rep. and Slovakia	500	REFUGEES: Persons who are banished from their homes, but are temporarily residing outside the borders of their own country.
Macedonia	300	
Slovenia	1 500	
Serbia	85 000	
Other countries	15 000	
TOTAL	158 300	

Source: Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees, Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Displaced persons and refugees in Croatia
(situation on January 20, 1993) according to Regional offices

Regional office	Displaced persons (registered)	Refugees from Bosnia & Herzegovina (registered)	Total
Bjelovar	7 932	8 059	15 991
Čakovec	1 310	3 247	4 557
Dubrovnik	9 549	3 445	12 994
Gospić	1 258	178	1 436
Karlovac	14 441	1 089	15 530
Makarska	2 050	34 512	36 562
Slavonski Brod	12 851	36 036	48 887
Osijek	42 052	21 038	63 090
Opatija	3 937	1 742	5 679
Pula	6 794	13 641	20 435
Rijeka	9 544	16 415	25 959
Sisak	14 745	2 069	16 814
Split	18 939	39 792	58 731
Šibenik	8 000	10 000	18 000
Varaždin	1 863	2 918	4 781
Virovitica	9 166	6 327	15 493
Zabok	2 140	1 571	3 711
Zadar	18 422	1 962	20 384
Zagreb	63 940	80 390	144 330
TOTAL	248 933	284 431	533 364
Registered refugees from other republics of former Yugoslavia		31 449	31 449
Unregistered persons (approx.)	7 468	85 329	92 797
CROATIA TOTAL	256 401	401 209	657 610

Source: Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees, Government of the Republic of Croatia.

Data on war damages done to Croatian cultural heritage
(data gathered up to September 20, 1992)

CULTURAL MONUMENTS						
Type of cultural monument	Category*					Total
	0	A	B	C	N	
Castles, manor-houses, etc	0	41	30	81	50	202
Fortifications	0	12	5	1	1	19
Churches	0	28	55	97	257	437
Monasteries	0	19	11	2	10	42
Public monuments	0	3	2	0	6	11
Graveyards	0	1	4	3	3	11
Commercial buildings	0	0	2	1	0	3
Total	0	104	109	185	237	725
HISTORICAL AREAS & SETTLEMENTS						
Historical & memorial areas	0	0	1	0	0	1
Historical urban areas	2	9	16	6	14	47
Historical rural areas	0	0	5	0	245	250
Historical building areas	0	14	1	0	0	15
Archeological sites & monuments	0	4	3	0	3	10
Total	2	27	26	6	262	323

*Categories: 0 - on the list of the World Cultural Heritage;

A - of national and international importance

B - of regional importance

C - of local importance

N - non-categorized objects

Source: Ministry of Culture & Education, Government of the Republic of Croatia

Mountains and peaks (over 2000 m)

Mountain	Peak	Height above sea-level in m
Maglić	Maglić	2 386
Volujak	Volujak	2 336
Ljubišnja	Drenjačišta	2 238
Čvrstica	Pločno	2 226
Vranica	Natkrstac	2 110
Prenj	Zelena glava	2 103
Treskavica	Dokin toranj	2 086
Vran	Veliki Vran	2 074
Bjelašnica	Bjelašnica	2 067
Lelija	Velika Lelija	2 032
Zelengora	Bregoč	2 014
Cincar	Cincar	2 006

Main rivers (longer than 100 km)

River	Length in km; in Bosnia & Hercegovina (total)	Drainage area of	Flows into
Drina	346	Black Sea	Sava
Sava	331 (945)	Black Sea	Danube
Bosna	271	Black Sea	Sava
Vrbas	240	Black Sea	Sava
Una	209 (213)	Black Sea	Sava
Neretva	193 (213)	Adriatic Sea	Adriatic Sea
Sana	140	Black Sea	Una
Spreča	112	Black Sea	Bosna

Lakes

Lake	Area in sq km	Height above sea-level in m	Depth in m
Buško	55.8	716	17
Bilećko*	33.0	400	104
Modračko*	17.1	200	17
Jablaničko*	13.3	270	70
Perućačko*	12.4	290	70
Ramsko (Šćitko)*	12.3	-	-
Zvorničko*	8.1	140	28
Deransko	5.0	-	-
Blidinjsko	3.2	1 182	5
Plivska (2 lakes)	2.1	424	36

* artificial lake

Population of Bosnia & Hercegovina (present-day territory) 1876-1991

Census	Population	Index 1857=100
1876	1 051 485	100.0
1879	1 158 164	101.1
1885	1 336 091	127.1
1895	1 568 092	149.1
1910	1 898 044	180.5
1921	1 890 440	179.8
1931	2 323 555	221.0
1948	2 565 277	244.0
1953	2 847 459	270.8
1961	3 277 948	311.7
1971	3 746 111	356.3
1981	4 124 256	392.2
1991	4 354 911	414.2

Settlements (towns) over 10 000 inhabitants (1991 census)

Settlement	Inhabitants	Settlement	Inhabitants
Sarajevo	424 422	Foča	14 343
Banja Luka	142 644	Bosanski Brod	14 045
Zenica	96 238	Konjic	13 744
Tuzla	84 244	Bosanska Dubica	13 700
Mostar	75 613	Visoko	13 683
Bihać	45 807	Jajce	13 585
Brčko	41 346	Bosanski Novi	13 500
Bijeljina	36 187	Zavidovići	12 906
Prijedor	34 627	Gradačac	12 872
Doboj	27 579	Gračanica	12 711
Bugojno	22 724	Lukavac	12 654
Trebinje	21 810	Cazin	12 189
Travnik	18 849	Kakanj	12 015
Derventa	17 722	Živinice	11 956
Sanski Most	17 304	Novi Travnik	11 520
Bosanska Gradiška	16 989	Vogošća	10 693
Goražde	16 264	Janja	10 565
Bosanska Krupa	15 135	Modriča	10 498
Zvornik	14 660	Livno	10 082

National structure of the population of Bosnia & Hercegovina 1948-1991

National structure						
Census	Population	Croats	Serbs	Muslims	Yugoslavs	Others and unknown
1948	2 563 308	614 123	1 135 147	788 403	-	25 635
1953	2 847 459	654 227	1 264 045	-	891 798	37 389
1961	3 277 948	711 665	1 406 057	842 248	275 883	42 095
1971	3 746 111	772 491	1 393 148	1 482 430	43 796	54 246
1981	4 124 256	758 140	1 320 738	1 630 033	326 316	89 029
1991	4 364 574	755 895	1 369 258	1 905 829	239 845	93 747

Area and population of the municipalities according to 1991 census

Municipality	Area in sq km	Population	Population density inh. per sq km	National structure				
				Croats	Muslims	Serbs	Yugoslavs	Others and unknown
Bosnia & Hercegovina	51 129	4 364 574	85.4	755 895	1 905 829	1 369 258	239 845	93 747
Greater Sarajevo	2 049	525 980	256.7	34 867	259 088	157 526	56 048	18 451
Centar	35	79 005	2 257.3	5 411	39 686	16 632	12 960	4 316
Hadžići	273	24 195	88.6	743	15 399	6 391	831	831
Ilidža	165	67 438	408.7	6 914	28 973	25 061	5 134	1 356
Ilijaš	284	25 155	88.6	1 713	10 620	11 339	1 158	325
Novi Grad	47	136 293	2 899.9	8 886	69 204	37 736	15 508	4 959
Novo Sarajevo	47	95 255	2 026.7	8 786	33 981	33 014	15 036	4 438
Pale	555	16 310	29.4	126	4 356	11 269	394	165
Stari Grad	123	50 626	411.6	1 197	39 498	5 178	3 237	1 516
Trnovo	451	6 996	15.5	17	4 822	2 063	71	23
Vogošća	69	24 707	358.1	1 074	12 549	8 843	1 719	522
Banovići	176	26 507	150.6	559	19 188	4 453	1 925	382
Banja Luka	1 232	195 139	158.4	29 033	28 550	106 878	23 408	7 270
Bihać	689	70 896	102.9	5 471	47 223	12 646	4 278	1 278
Bijeljina	734	96 796	131.9	517	30 314	57 541	4 256	4 168
Bileća	633	13 269	21.0	39	1 944	10 651	223	412
Bosanska Dubica	499	31 577	63.3	488	6 470	21 811	1 820	988
Bosanska Gradiška	762	60 062	78.8	3 422	15 888	35 989	3 245	1 518
Bosanska Krupa	780	58 212	74.6	143	43 365	13 765	685	254
Bosanski Brod	234	33 962	145.1	13 923	4 140	11 464	3 609	826
Bosanski Novi	554	41 541	75.0	402	14 083	25 106	1 531	419
Bosanski Petrovac	853	15 552	18.2	45	3 276	11 695	358	178
Bosanski Šamac	219	32 835	149.9	14 670	2 248	13 619	1 722	576
Bosansko Grahovo	780	8 303	10.6	219	12	7 929	128	15
Bratunac	293	33 575	114.6	41	21 564	11 479	220	271
Brčko	493	87 332	177.1	22 163	38 771	18 133	5 621	2 644
Breza	83	17 266	208.0	861	13 048	2 118	1 010	229
Bugojno	366	46 843	128.0	15 963	19 724	8 854	1 539	763
Busovača	145	18 883	130.2	9 089	8 486	634	505	169
Cazin	381	63 406	166.4	142	61 861	765	411	227
Čajniče	275	8 919	32.4	5	4 007	4 714	76	117
Čapljina	249	27 852	111.9	15 007	7 717	3 768	1 018	342
Čelinac	365	18 666	51.1	79	1 440	16 591	360	196
Čitluk	181	14 709	81.3	14 544	110	19	17	19
Derventa	516	56 328	109.2	21 972	7 122	22 986	3 306	942
Doboј	684	102 546	149.9	13 283	41 268	40 020	5 637	2 338
Donji Vakuf	338	24 232	71.7	686	13 393	9 375	622	156
Foča	1 270	40 513	31.9	104	20 898	18 339	448	724
Fojnica	308	16 227	52.7	6 639	8 010	154	396	1 028
Gacko	736	10 844	14.7	29	3 830	6 765	84	136
Glamoč	1 096	12 421	11.3	184	2 243	9 849	114	31
Goražde	383	37 505	97.9	83	26 316	9 844	776	486
Gornji Vakuf	402	25 130	62.5	10 709	14 086	106	150	79
Gračanica	387	59 050	152.6	135	42 628	13 566	1 501	1 220
Gradačac	405	56 378	139.2	8 521	33 921	11 184	1 417	1 335

Municipality	Area in sq km	Population	Population density inh. per sq km	National structure				
				Croats	Muslims	Serbs	Yugoslavs	Others and unknown
Grude	218	15 976	73.3	15 939	4	8	5	20
Han Pijesak	342	6 346	18.6	7	2 544	3 699	68	28
Jablanica	289	12 664	43.8	2 253	9 136	504	573	198
Jajce	398	44 903	112.8	15 781	17 400	8 684	2 486	552
Kakanj	462	55 857	120.9	16 625	30 445	4 937	2 531	1 319
Kalesija	272	41 795	153.7	33	33 226	7 669	270	597
Kalinovik	732	4 657	6.4	18	1 726	2 821	46	46
Kiseljak	165	24 081	145.9	12 441	9 843	747	597	453
Kladanj	325	16 028	49.3	38	11 747	3 833	272	138
Ključ	850	37 233	43.8	336	17 714	18 438	545	200
Konjic	1 101	43 636	39.6	11 354	23 791	6 645	1 379	467
Kotor Varoš	574	36 670	63.9	10 640	11 161	13 986	707	176
Kreševo	149	6 699	45.0	4 738	1 527	33	249	152
Kupres	622	9 663	16.0	3 827	811	4 895	68	62
Laktaši	387	29 910	77.3	2 584	506	24 438	1 491	891
Livno	994	39 526	39.8	28 456	5 927	3 782	1 122	239
Lopare	429	32 400	75.5	1 259	12 225	17 995	556	365
Lukavac	350	56 830	162.4	2 132	37 886	12 281	3 384	1 147
Ljubinje	326	4 162	12.8	44	327	3 743	19	29
Ljubuški	289	27 182	94.1	25 180	1 569	64	222	147
Maglaj	384	43 294	112.7	8 366	19 637	13 298	1 492	501
Modriča	297	35 413	119.2	9 660	10 442	12 563	1 813	935
Mostar	1 300	126 067	97.0	42 648	43 931	23 909	12 654	2 925
Mrkonjić Grad	679	27 379	40.3	2 141	3 275	21 159	584	220
Neum	230	4 268	18.6	3 738	196	209	92	33
Nevesinje	923	14 421	15.6	194	3 313	10 737	123	54
Novi Travnik	232	30 624	132.0	12 127	11 649	4 087	2 115	646
Odžak	205	30 651	149.5	16 598	6 229	6 084	1 131	607
Olovo	408	16 901	41.4	653	12 669	3 196	282	101
Orašje	166	28 201	169.9	21 234	1 900	4 219	606	242
Posušje	372	16 659	44.8	16 571	6	9	26	47
Prijedor	834	112 470	134.9	6 300	49 454	47 745	6 371	2 600
Prnjavor	631	46 894	74.3	1 737	7 153	33 575	1 718	2 711
Prozor	477	19 601	41.1	12 213	7 173	49	99	67
Rogatica	664	21 812	32.8	18	13 169	8 374	185	66
Rudo	344	11 572	33.6	5	3 142	8 191	93	141
Sanski Most	984	60 119	61.1	4 267	28 285	25 372	1 202	993
Skender Vakuf	360	19 416	53.9	4 807	1 080	13 277	165	87
Sokolac	723	14 833	20.5	22	4 486	10 181	84	60
Srbac	447	21 660	48.5	145	940	19 291	754	530
Srebrenica	527	37 211	70.6	38	27 118	9 381	372	302
Srebrenik	249	40 769	163.7	2 761	30 595	5 326	1 130	957
Stolac	541	18 845	34.8	6 113	8 393	3 912	312	115
Šekovići	195	9 639	49.4	11	328	9 086	116	98
Šipovo	470	15 553	33.1	33	2 998	12 318	154	50
Široki Brijeg	388	26 437	68.1	26 231	9	147	19	31
Teslić	846	59 632	70.5	9 549	12 801	32 853	3 427	1 002

Municipality	Area in sq km	Population	Population density inh. per sq km	National structure				
				Croats	Muslims	Serbs	Yugoslavs	Others and unknown
Tešanj	223	48 390	217.0	8 952	34 938	3 078	1 038	384
Titov Drvar	950	17 079	18.0	34	33	16 613	357	42
Tomislavgrad	967	29 261	30.3	25 347	3 166	570	103	75
Travnik	563	70 402	125.0	26 008	31 862	7 751	3 688	1 093
Trebinje	1 205	30 879	25.6	1 226	5 542	21 387	1 625	1 099
Tuzla	307	131 861	429.5	20 581	62 807	20 424	21 920	6 129
Ugljevik	199	25 641	128.8	85	10 402	14 404	276	474
Vareš	356	22 114	62.1	8 982	6 721	3 630	2 049	732
Velika Kladuša	304	52 921	174.1	707	48 600	2 261	919	434
Visoko	242	46 130	190.6	1 973	34 385	7 377	1 456	939
Višegrad	448	21 202	47.3	39	13 316	6 963	316	568
Vitez	156	27 728	177.7	12 679	11 471	1 502	1 362	714
Vlasenica	532	33 817	63.6	40	18 699	14 356	336	386
Zavidovići	540	57 153	105.8	7 519	34 341	11 637	2 703	953
Zenica	500	145 577	291.2	22 651	80 377	22 592	15 651	4 306
Zvornik	500	81 111	162.2	120	48 208	30 839	1 225	719
Žepče	210	22 840	108.8	9 081	10 780	2 289	531	159
Živinice	281	54 653	194.5	3 969	44 063	3 499	2 115	1 007

MAP INDEX

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

List of Croatian-English equivalents of the geographical terms appearing on the maps as integral parts of the geographical names:

Croatian	English
grad	town
selo	village
brdo	hill, hillock
gora	mountain, hill
planina	mountain
vrh	peak
prijevoj	pass
polje	karst polje, lowland
spilja	cave
rijeka	river
ribnjak	lake
riječni kanal	fish-pond
zaljev	canal
morski kanal	bay, gulf
morski prolaz	sea channel, sea passage
rt	strait
otok	cape, point
šuma	island, islet
A.P.	forest
	autonomous province

Map index includes all the geographical names registered on the maps of 1:500 000 and 1:200 000 scales. Each entry has characteristics describing: abbreviation, page number of the map plate, number of the map square (formed by the lines of latitude and longitude) and symbol of the parent state. Toponyms registered on the maps 1:200 000 scale are written in *italics*.

Explanation of abbreviations:

d	.....state
k	.....cultural or natural site
mp	.....sea, sea strait, bay, gulf, sea channel, sea passage
n	.....settlements (city, town, village)
o	.....island, islet
p	.....karst polje, lowland
pl	.....hill, mountain
r	.....river, lake, canal, fish-pond
reg	.....region, province
rt	.....cape, point
v	.....peak, mountain pass

Abbreviations of state names:

BiH	.....Bosnia and Herzegovina
CG	.....Montenegro
H	.....Croatia
I	.....Italy
M	.....Hungary
SI	.....Slovenia
Sr	.....Serbia

A

Adaševci, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Adlešići, n, 20, A2, SI
 Adžamovci, n, 22, A2, H
 Agići, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Agino Selo, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Aleksa Šantić, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Alibegovci, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Aljmaš, n, 23, D1, H
 Amajlije, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Andrijaševci, n, 23, D2, H
 Ankarani, n, 18, A1, SI
 Antunovac, n, 23, D2, H
Antunovac, n, 38, C4, H
 AP Vojvodina, reg, 23, E1-E2, Sr
 Apatin, n, 23, D1, Sr
 Apatovac, n, 17, D2, H
 Apševci, n, 23, E2, H
 Arandelovo, n, 37, F2, BiH
 Arapuša, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Arbanija, n, 31, C2, H
Arbanija, n, 39, B1, H
 Artiće, n, 20, B2, SI
 Aržano, n, 31, D2, H
 Ata, n, 22, C1, M
 Avtovac, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Azbukovica, reg, 29, E3-F3, Sr

B

Baba, b, 32-33, C3, BiH
 Babići (Prijedor), n, 27, D2, BiH
 Babići (Šipovo), n, 27, E3, BiH
 Babina Greda, n, 23, D2, H
 Babin Potok, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Babino Polje, n, 37, D2, H
 Babljak, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Babno polje, n, 18, C1, SI
 Babocsa, n, 17, E2, M
 Babocsai Rinya, r, 17, E2, M
 Babotok, n, 17, D2, H
 Bač, n, 18, B1, SI
 Bač, n, 23, E2, Sr
Bačevići, n, 40, C3, BiH
 Bačina, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Bačinci, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Bačka, reg, 23, E1, Sr
 Bačka Palanka, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Bački Breg, n, 23, D1, Sr
 Bački Brestovac, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Bački Gračac, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Bački Monoštar, n, 23, D1, Sr
 Bačko Novo Selo, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Bačvani, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Bačin, n, 21, D3, H
 Bačina, n, 35, D2, H
 Bačinska jezera, r, 35, D2, H
Bačun (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1, H
Bačvice, uvala, mp, 39, D1, H
 Baderna, n, 18, A2, H
 Badija, o, 36, C2, H
 Badljevin, n, 21, E2, H
 Badovinci, n, 20, A2, H
 Badovinci, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Bahori, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Bajersko jezero, r, 19, C2, H
 Bajovo Polje, n, 33, D3, CG
 Bajna Bašta, n, 33, F2, Sr
 Bajvati, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Bakar, n, 18, C2, H
Bakar, n, 39, D2, H
Bakarski zaljev, mp, 39, D2, H
 Bakić, n, 22, B1, H
 Bakić, v, 33, D3, BiH
 Bakinci, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Bakotić, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Bakovac Kosinjski, n, 24, C1, H
 Baksa, n, 22, C1, M
 Balatun, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Bale, n, 18, A2, H
 Baljci, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Baljci, n, 31, C2, H
 Baljevac, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Baljvine, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Bančići, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Bandera, v, 28, B2, BiH
 Bandijerka, v, 29, D3, BiH
 Bandjer, v, 33, E3, CG
 Banija, reg, 20-21, B3-D3, H
 Banokszygyörgy, n, 17, D1, M
 Banova Jaruga, n, 17, D4, H
 Banovići, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Banovići Selo, n, 29, C3, BiH
 Banovo Polje, n, 23, E3, Sr
 Banska vrata, v, 19, C2, H
 Banski Kovačevac, n, 20, B3, H
 BANSKO BRDO, b, 23, D1, H
 Banj, n, 30, A2, H
 Banj, v, 29, D2, BiH
 Banja Koviljača, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Banja Luka, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Banja Vrućica, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Banjaloka, n, 19, C1, SI
 Banjani, n, 26, C1, BiH
Banjdol, n, 40, E3, BiH
 Banjevac, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Banjevac, n, 30, B2, H
 Banjole, n, 18, A3, H
Bapča, n, 38, F3, H
 Bapska, n, 23, E2, H
 Baranja, reg, 22-23, C1-D1, M, H
Baranja, reg, 38, B2-E2, H
 Baranjsko Petrovo Selo, n, 23, C1, H
 Barban, n, 18, B2, H
Barbara, kanal, r, 38, B2-C2, H
 Barbariga, rt, 18, A3, H
 Barbat, n, 19, C3, H
 Barcs, n, 17, E3, M
 Bardača, r, 27, E1, BiH
Bare, n, 40, A2, BiH
 Barevo, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Barice, n, 33, E3, CG
 Barić Draga, n, 24, C2, H
 Barilović, n, 20, B3, H
 Barjamovci, n, 31, E1, BiH
 Bartolovec, n, 17, C2, H
 Basovizza (Bazovica), n, 18, A1, I

Bast, n, 31, D3, H
 Bastasi, n, 31, D1, BiH
 Bašci, n, 33, C2, BiH
Bašćarska (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, D2, BiH
 Bašigovci, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Baška, n, 19, C3, H
 Baška Voda, n, 31, D3, H
 Baške Oštarije, n, 24, C1, H
 Bat, v, 31, C2, H
 Batina, n, 23, D1, H
 Batković, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Batkovići, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Batkuša, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Batovo, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Batrina, n, 22, B2, H
 Batrovci, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Bebrina, n, 22, B2, H
 Becanj, b, 28, C2, BiH
 Bedekovčina, n, 16, B2, H
 Bedenec, n, 16, C2, H
Beder, n, 38, A3, H
 Bednja, n, 16, B2, H
 Bednja, r, 16-17, B2-D2, H
 Begovo Razdolje, n, 19, C2, H
 Beketinci, n, 23, C2, H
 Bekija, reg, 32, A3, BiH
 Bektež, n, 22, B2, H
 Bela Crkva, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Bela krajina, reg, 20, A2, SI
 Bela Reka, n, 29, F2, Sr
 Belajske Poljice, n, 20, B3, H
 Bělavár, n, 17, E2, M
 Belavići, n, 20, A3, H
 Belec, n, 16, C2, H
 Beleg, n, 17, E2, M
 Belej, n, 18, B3, H
 Beletinec, n, 16, C2, H
 Belezna, n, 17, D2, M
 Beli, n, 18, B2, H
 Beli Manastir, n, 23, D1, H
 Beli Rzav, r, 33, E2, Sr
 Belica, n, 17, D2, H
 Belišće, n, 23, C1, H
 Belovar, n, 16, C3, H
 Beljevina, n, 22, C1, H
 Benakovac, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Beničanci, n, 22, C1, H
 Benkovac, n, 30, B1, H
 Berak, n, 23, E2, H
 Berava, r, 23, D2, H
 Beravci, n, 23, C2, H
 Berek, n, 17, D3, H
 Beretinec, n, 16, C2, H
 Berkasovo, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Berkovići, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Bermend, n, 23, C1, M
 Berzenec, n, 17, E2, M
Bestovje, n, 38, B2, H
 Bestma, n, 21, C3, H
 Beszékely, n, 17, D2, M
 Bezdan, n, 23, D1, Sr
 Bezujce, n, 33, D3, CG
 Bezujno, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Bibinje, n, 24, C2, H

Bič, v, 33, E2, Sr
 Bičine, n, 30, B2, H
Bidrovec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1, H
 Biđ, r, 23, D2, H
 Bihać, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Bihački Golubić, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Bihovo, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Bijela, n, 37, F3, CG
 Bijela (Brčko), n, 29, D2, BiH
 Bijela (Konjic), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Bijela Rudina, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Bijele Vode, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Bijeli Vir, n, 35, E2, H
 Bijeli vrh, v, 19, D3, H
 Bijelo Brdo, n, 28, B1, BiH
 Bijelo Brdo, n, 23, D1, H
Bijelo Brdo, n, 38, E3, H
 Bijelo Bučje, n, 28, B3, BiH
Bijelo polje, p, 40, D1-D2, BiH
Bijelosava, v, 40, C1-D1, BiH
 Bijeljani, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Bijeljina, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Bila, r, 28, B3, BiH
 Bilaj, n, 25, C1, H
 Bilalovac, n, 32, C1, BiH
 Bileća, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Bilečko jezero, r, 37, E2, BiH
 Bilice, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Bilice, n, 30, B2, H
 Bilišane, n, 25, D2, H
 Bilogora, b, 17, D2-E3, H
 Biljani Donji, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Bilje, n, 23, D1, H
Bilje, n, 38, C2-D2, H
Bilješki vrh, v, 40, F2, BiH
 Biljevine, n, 19, C3, H
 Bingula, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Binježevo, n, 32, C2, BiH
Binježevo, n, 40, A2, BiH
Biograci, n, 40, A3-B3, BiH
 Biograd, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Biograd na moru, n, 30, A2, H
 Biokovo, b, 31, D3-E3, H
 Biokovsko Selo, n, 31, E3, H
 Bioštica, r, 33, D2-D1, BiH
 Biovičino Selo, n, 30, B1, H
 Birač, reg, 29, D3-E3, BiH
 Birovača, v, 25, D1, H
 Biser glavica, v, 28, B2, BiH
 Bisko, n, 31, D2, H
 Biskupija, n, 31, C2, H
 Bistra, r, 17, D2-E2, H
 Bistrac Donji, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Bistrac Gornji, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Bistrica, r, 33, D2-D3, BiH
Bistrica, r, 40, E3, BiH
 Bistrica (Banja Luka), n, 27, E2, BiH
 Bistrica (Bosanska Gradiška), n, 27, E1, BiH
 Bistrica (Gornji Vakuf), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Bistrica (Jajce), n, 27, E3, BiH
 Bistrica (Krško), n, 16, B2, SI
 Bistrica (Maribor), n, 16, B1, SI
 Bistrica (Mursko Središće), n, 17, C1, H
 Bistrica (Prijeđor), n, 27, D2, BiH

Bistrica (Žepče), n, 28, C3, BiH
Bistrik (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, D2, BiH
 Bistrinci, n, 23, C1, H
 Biš, n, 16, B1, SI
 Biščani, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Biševo, n, 34, B3, H
 Biševo, o, 34, B3, H
 Biševski kanal, mp, 34, B2-B3, H
Bišina, b, 40, F3-F4, BiH
 Bitoraj, v, 19, D2, H
 Bitovnja, b, 32, B2-C2, BiH
 Bitunja, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Bize, n, 17, E1, M
 Bizeljsko, n, 20, B1, SI
 Bizovac, n, 23, C1, H
 Bjelaj, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Bjelajci, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Bjelašnica (Gacko), b, 32-33, C3, BiH
 Bjelašnica (Sarajevo), b, 32, C2, BiH
 Bjelašnica (Trebinje), b, 37, E2, BiH
 Bjeliševac, n, 22, B2, H
Bjelogorci, n, 40, E2, BiH
 Bjelolasica, v, 19, C2, H
 Bjelopolje, n, 25, D1, H
 Bjelovar, n, 17, D3, H
 Bjeljani, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Blace, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Blace, n, 35, D2, H
Blagaj, n, 40, D3, BiH
 Blagaj (Kupres), n, 31, E1, BiH
 Blagaj (Mostar), n, 32, B3, BiH
 Blagaj Japra, n, 26, C1, BiH
Blagovac, n, 40, C1-C2, BiH
 Blatna, n, 26, C2, BiH
Blatnica, n, 40, B3-C3, BiH
 Blatnica (Čitluk), n, 32, B3, BiH
 Blatnica (Teslić), n, 28, B3, BiH
 Blato (Korčula), n, 36, B2, H
 Blato (Mljet), n, 37, C2, H
 Blato na Cetini, n, 31, D3, H
Blato (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
Blažuj (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, B2, BiH
 Blidinje jezero, r, 32, A2-B2, BiH
 Blija, r, 26-27, D2, BiH
 Blinja, n, 21, C3, H
Bliznec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D1, H
 Blučići, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Bobara, b, 26, C3, BiH
 Bobetin vrh, v, 33, D3, CG
 Bobija, v, 33, D3, CG
 Boboljusc, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Bobota, n, 23, D2, H
 Bobotov kuk, v, 33, E3, CG
 Bobotski kanal, r, 23, D2, H
 Bobovac, n, 21, D3, H
 Bobovića, n, 31, C3, H
 Bobovo, n, 33, E3, CG
 Bocanjevi, n, 23, C1, H
 Bocska, n, 17, D1, M
 Boč, v, 16, B2, SI
 Bočac, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Bočačka klisura, p, 27, E3, BiH
 Boče, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Bodovaljci, n, 22, A2, H

Bodani, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Bogadmindzent, n, 22, C1, M
 Boganovci, n, 32, A1, BiH
 Bogatić, n, 30, B2-C2, H
 Bogatić, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Bogatići, n, 33, C2, BiH
 Bogatnik, n, 25, D2, H
 Bogavić, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Bogdanovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Bogdanović, n, 31, C2, H
 Bogdaše, n, 31, D1, BiH
 Bogodol, n, 32, B3, BiH
Bogodol, n, 40, B1, BiH
 Bogojevo, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Bogomolje, n, 31, E3, H
 Bogovići (Pale), n, 33, D2, BiH
 Bogutovo Selo, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Boharina, n, 16, A2, SI
 Böhönye, n, 17, E2, M
 Bohor, b, 16, A2-B2, SI
 Bojišta, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Bojmunte, n, 31, D2, BiH
Bojnik, n, 40, B2, BiH
 Bojska, n, 32, B1, BiH
 Bok, n, 29, D1-D2, BiH
 Boka kotorska, mp, 37, F3, CG
 Bokanjac (Zadar dio), n, 24, C2, H
 Bokšanića, b, 33, E2, BiH
 Bokševica, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Bokšić, n, 22, C1, H
 Bokšić Lug, n, 22, C1, H
 Bol, n, 31, D3, H
Bol (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Bolfan, n, 17, D2, H
 Bolhás, n, 17, E2, M
 Bolhó, n, 17, E2, M
 Bolman, n, 23, D1, H
 Bolj, v, 33, E3, CG
 Boljanić, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Boljanići, n, 33, E3, CG
 Boljanovići, n, 33, C2, BiH
 Boljevići, n, 33, F1, BiH
 Boljun, n, 18, B2, H
 Borač, reg, 32-33, C3-D3, BiH
 Boraja, b, 30, C2, H
 Boraja, n, 30, C2, H
 Boraja, v, 30, C2, H
 Boranja, b, 29, E3, Sr
 Borašnica, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Borci, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Borci Donji, n, 27, F2, BiH
 Boriče, n, 33, D3, CG
 Borja, b, 28, B2, BiH
 Borjád, n, 23, C1, M
 Borkovići, n, 33, D3, CG
 Borojevići, n, 32, B3, BiH
Borongaj (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E2, H
 Borova, n, 22, A1, H
 Borova, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Borovec pri Kočevski Reki, n, 19, C1, SI
 Borovica, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Borovik jezero, r, 22, C2, H
 Borovo, n, 23, D2, H
 Borsfa, n, 17, D1, M

Boršt, n, 18, A2, SI
 Borza, r, 23, D1, H
 Bosanci, n, 20, A3, H
 Bosanska Bojna, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Bosanska Dubica, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Bosanska Gradiška, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Bosanska Kostajnica, n, 26, D1, BiH
 Bosanska Krupa, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Bosanski Brod, n, 28, C1, BiH
 Bosanski Doljani, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Bosanski Dubočac, n, 28, B1, BiH
 Bosanski Kobaš, n, 27, F1, BiH
 Bosanski Novi, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Bosanski Petrovac, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Bosanski Šamac, n, 29, C1, BiH
 Bosansko Grahovo, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Bosansko Petrovo Selo, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Bosiljevo, n, 20, A3, H
 Bosna, n, 16, C2, H
 Bosna, r, 28-29, B3-C1, BiH
Bosna, r, 40, B3-B1, BiH
 Bosut, n, 23, E3, Sr
 Bosut, r, 23, D2-E3, H, Sr
 Bošnjaci, n, 23, D2, H
 Boštanj, n, 20, A1, SI
 Botajica, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Botin, v, 32, C3, BiH
Botin, v, 40, F3, BiH
Botinec, n, 38, D2, H
 Bovan, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Bović, n, 20, B3, H
 Božava, n, 24, B2, H
 Brač, o, 31, C3-D3, H
Brač, o, 39, D3-F3, H
 Bračevci, n, 22, C2, H
 Brački kanal, mp, 31, D3, H
Brački kanal, mp, 39, E2-F3, H
 Bradina, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Brajkovići, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Brajkovići (Pazin), n, 18, A2, H
 Brajkovići (Rovinj), u, 18, A2, H
 Brankovići, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Branoslavci, n, 16, C1, SI
 Branjin Vrh, n, 23, D1, H
 Branjina, n, 23, D1, H
 Bratač, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Brateljevići, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Bratin, o, 36, B2, H
 Bratogošac, v, 37, D2, BiH
 Bratunac, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Bravski Vaganac, n, 26, D2, BiH
 Bravsko polje, p, 26, C2-D2, BiH
 Brbinj, n, 24, B2-C2, H
 Brčigovo, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Brčko, n, 29, D2, BiH
Brda (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Brdo, v, 26, C2, BiH
 Brdovec, n, 16, B3, H
Brdovec, n, 38, B1, H
 Brđani (Konjic), n, 32, C2, BiH
 Brđani (Prijeđor), n, 27, D2, BiH
 Brđani Cesta, n, 21, C3, H
 Breg, n, 16, A2, SI
 Bregana, n, 16, B3, H

Bregana, r, 16, B3, H
 Bregava, r, 32, C3-B3, BiH
Bregi, n, 39, A1, H
 Bregoč, v, 33, D3, BiH
 Brekovi, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Brekovica, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Brela, n, 31, D3, H
 Brest (Buzet), n, 18, B2, H
 Brest (Petrinja), n, 21, C3, H
 Brestača, n, 21, D3, H
 Brestanica, n, 20, A2, SI
 Brestik, n, 20, C3, H
 Brestova, n, 18, B2, H
 Brestovac, n, 22, B2, H
 Brestovac Daruvarski, n, 17, E3, H
 Brestovo, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Brestovsko, n, 32, C2, BiH
Brašće, n, 38, B3, H
 Breške, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Breza, n, 32, C1, BiH
 Breza, n, 18, B2, H
 Brežičani, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Brezje, n, 16, C3, H
 Brezje Dravsko, n, 16, C2, H
 Breznica, n, 16, C2, H
 Breznica, r, 22, B1, H
 Breznica Našička, n, 22, C1, H
 Breznički Hum, n, 16, C2, H
 Brezovac, n, 17, D3, H
 Brezovica, n, 22, B1, H
 Brezovica, n, 18, B1, SI
 Brezovice, n, 29, E3, Sr
Brezovice, n, 40, E2, BiH
 Brezovo Polje, n, 20, C3, H
 Brezovo polje, v, 22, A2, H
 Brezovo Polje Selo, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Brežice, n, 20, B2, SI
 Brčud, n, 30, B1, H
 Brčud, v, 18, B2, H
 Bribir (Crikvenica), n, 19, C2, H
 Bribir (Šibenik), n, 30, B2, H
 Brijeg, n, 33, D3, CG
 Brijesnica Donja, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Brijest, n, 23, D1, H
Brijest, n, 38, C3, H
 Brijesta, n, 37, D2, H
 Brijun Mali, o, 18, A3, H
 Brijun Veli, o, 18, A3, H
 Brijuni, o, 18, A3, H
 Brljansko jezero, r, 30, C1, H
 Brinje, n, 19, D3, H
 Brka, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Brka, r, 29, D2, BiH
 Brkini, reg, 18, B1, SI
 Brkiševina, n, 20, C3, H
 Brlog, n, 19, D3, H
 Brložnik, n, 33, E1, BiH
 Brljevo, n, 33, D3, CG
 Brna Smokvica dio, n, 36, B2, H
 Brnaze, n, 31, D2, H
 Brnjaci, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Broce, n, 37, D2, H
 Bročanac, n, 20, B3, H
 Bročice, n, 21, D3, H

Bročanac, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Brod (Brčko), n, 29, D2, BiH
 Brod (Foča), n, 33, D3, BiH
 Brod Moravice, n, 19, C2, H
 Brod na Kupi, n, 19, C2, H
 Brodac, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Brodar, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Brodski Stupnik, n, 22, B2, H
 Brodski Varoš, n, 22, B2-C2, H
 Brodski Zdenci, n, 22, B2, H
 Brodanci, n, 23, C1, H
Brondin kanal, r, 38, A3, H
 Bronzani Majdan, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Brotnjo, reg, 32, B3, BiH
 Brseč, n, 18, B2, H
 Bršadin, n, 23, D2, H
 Bršljín (Novo mesto dio), n, 20, A2, SI
 Brštanice, n, 37, D1-D2, BiH
 Brštanovo, n, 31, C2, H
 Brštica, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Britonigla, n, 18, A2, H
 Brusje, n, 31, C3, H
 Brusnica Velika, n, 28, C1, BiH
 Brusovac, v, 26, C2, BiH
 Brušane, n, 24, C1-C2, H
 Bruška, n, 30, B1, H
 Bruvno, n, 25, D2, H
 Bučje, n, 22, A2, H
 Bučje, n, 33, E3, Sr
 Bučka, n, 20, A2, SI
 Bučovača, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Budačka Rijeka, n, 20, B3, H
 Budaševo, n, 21, C3, H
 Budima, zaljev, mp, 37, D2, H
 Budimci, n, 22, C2, H
 Budimir, n, 31, D2, H
 Budimlić Japra, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Budoželje, n, 32, C1, BiH
 Budrovci, n, 23, C2, H
 Bugojno, n, 32, A1, BiH
 Buhetina, v, 33, E3, CG
 Buhovo, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Bujak, v, 33, E2, BiH
 Bujavica, n, 21, E3, H
 Buje, n, 18, A2, H
 Buk, n, 22, B2, H
 Bukova glava, v, 33, E2, Sr
 Bukova Gora, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Bukovac, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Bukovac, n, 33, D3, CG
Bukovac (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1, H
 Bukovača, reg, 27, D3, BiH
 Bukovica, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Bukovica, reg, 33, E3, CG
 Bukovica, reg, 25, D2, H
 Bukovica Donja, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Bukovica Gornja, n, 29, D2, BiH
Bukovik, b, 40, D1, BiH
 Bukovik, n, 33, E3, Sr
 Bukovik, v, 33, C2, BiH
Bukovje Bistransko, n, 38, C1, H
 Bukva, v, 28, C2, BiH
 Buletić, n, 28, B2, BiH
Bulozi, n, 40, E2, BiH

Buna, n, 32, B3, BiH
Buna, n, 40, D3-D4, BiH
 Buna, r, 32, C3-B3, BiH
Buna, r, 40, D3-D4, BiH
Bundek, jezero, r, 38, D2, H
 Bundina kosa, v, 31, D1, BiH
 Bunić, n, 25, D1, H
 Burmazi, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Busnovi, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Busovača, n, 32, B1, BiH
 Bušetina, n, 22, A1, H
 Buševac, n, 16, C3, H
 Bušinja vas, n, 20, A2, SI
 Buško jezero, r, 31, D2-E2, BiH
 Butišnica, r, 31, C1, H
Butmir (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, B3, BiH
 Butoniga, r, 18, A2, H
 Buzadovac, n, 17, D3, H
 Buzet, n, 18, A2, H
 Buzeta, n, 20, C3, H
Buzin, n, 38, D2-E3, H
 Bužim, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Bužim, n, 24, C1, H

C

Cabuna, n, 22, B1, H
 Cager, v, 20, B3, H
 Caparde, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Carevdar, n, 17, D2, H
 Carevo Polje, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Cavtat, n, 37, E2, H
 Cazin, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Celje, n, 16, A2, SI
Centar (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, D2, BiH
 Cer, b, 29, E2-F2, Sr
 Cera, n, 30, C2, H
 Cerani, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Cere, n, 18, A2, H
 Cerić, n, 23, D2, H
 Cerina, n, 17, D3, H
 Cerklje, n, 20, B2, SI
 Cerna, n, 23, D2, H
 Cernica, n, 33, D3, BiH
Cernik, n, 39, D1, H
 Cernik (Nova Gradiška), n, 22, A2, H
 Cernik (Rijeka), n, 18, B2-C2, H
 Cerno, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Cerovačke spilje, k, 25, D2, H
 Cerovec, v, 20, A2, SI
 Cerovica, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Cerska, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Cesarica, n, 24, C1, H
 Cetin Grad, n, 20, B3, H
 Cetina, n, 31, C2, H
 Cetina, r, 31, C2-D3, H
 Cikote, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Cim, n, 32, B3, BiH
Cim, n, 40, C2, BiH
 Cincar, b, 31, E2, BiH
 Cinkovac, v, 22, B2, H
 Cista Provo, n, 31, D2, H
 Civljane, n, 31, C2, H
Cmrok (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D1, H

Cremašnica, n, 20, B3, H
Crepoljsko, v, 40, D1, BiH
 Cres, n, 18, B3, H
 Cres, o, 18, B2-C3, H
 Crikvenica, n, 19, C2, H
Crkvice, v, 40, A2, BiH
 Crkvice, n, 37, F2, CG
 Crkvina, n, 29, C1, BiH
 Crkvina, v, 37, D2, BiH
 Crljenice, n, 33, E3, CG
 Crna Bara, n, 23, E3, Sr
 Crna gora, b, 27, D3, BiH
 Crna Gora, n, 33, E3, CG
 Crna gora, b, 32, C3, BiH
Crna gora, b, 40, F2, BiH
 Crna mlaka, r, 20, B2, H
 Crna rijeka, r, 27, E3, BiH
 Crna punta, rt, 18, B3, H
 Crnac, n, 22, B1, H
 Crnac polje, p, 22, B2, H
 Crnča, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Crnča, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Crne Lokve, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Crni Lug, n, 31, D1, BiH
 Crni Lug, n, 19, C2, H
 Crni Rzav, r, 33, F2-E2, BiH, Sr
 Crni Umac, v, 31, C2, H
 Crni vrh, v, 33, E3, CG
 Crni vrh (Banja Luka), v, 27, E2, BiH
 Crni vrh (Glamoč), v, 27, D3, BiH
 Crni vrh (Goražde), v, 33, D2, BiH
 Crni vrh (Grmeč), v, 26, D2, BiH
Crni vrh (Igman), v, 40, B3, BiH
 Crni vrh (Jahorina), v, 33, C2, BiH
 Crni vrh (Ključ), v, 27, D2, BiH
 Crni vrh (Lisina), v, 27, D3, BiH
 Crni vrh (Lisina), v, 17, E3, H
 Crni vrh (Maglaj), v, 28, B2, BiH
 Crni vrh (Moseč), v, 31, C2, H
 Crni vrh (Otočac), v, 24, C1, H
 Crni vrh (Rogatica), v, 33, D2, BiH
Crni vrh (Vučja Luka), v, 40, E1, BiH
 Crmo, v, 37, D2, BiH
 Crmo jezero, r, 33, E3, CG
 Crnogovići, n, 33, E2, Sr
 Crnjelovo Donje, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Crnjelovo Gornje, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Crvanj, b, 32, C3, BiH
 Crvenice, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Crvenka, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Crveno Brdo, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Crvica, n, 33, F1, Sr
 Csákany, n, 17, E1, M
 Csamota, v, 22, C1, M
 Csokonyarisonta, n, 17, E2, M
 Csurgó, n, 17, E2, M
 Cven, n, 16, C1, SI
 Cvetlin, n, 16, B2, H
 Cvijanović Brdo, n, 20, B3, H
 Cvilin, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Cvitović, n, 20, B3, H

Č

Čabar, n, 19, C1, H
 Čabranka, r, 19, C1, H, SI
 Čabulja, b, 32, B2-B3, BiH
 Čačinci, n, 22, B1, H
 Čadavica, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Čadavica, n, 22, B1, H
 Čadavica, r, 22, B1, H
 Čadavica Donja, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Čadavica Gornja, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Čadavički Lug, n, 22, B1, H
 Čaglica, n, 26, B1, BiH
 Čaglin, n, 22, B2, H
 Čajnice, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Čakat, v, 32, C3, BiH
 Čakovci, n, 23, E2, H
 Čakovac, n, 17, C2, H
Čalići, n, 40, A3, BiH
 Čanak, n, 25, D1, H
 Čaplje, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Čapljin, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Čaprazlje, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Čara, n, 36, B2, H
 Čarakovo, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Čardak (Modriča), n, 29, C2, BiH
 Čardak (Zavidovići), n, 28, C3, BiH
 Čardak, v, 25, D1, H
Čarna, r, 38, E1, H
 Čatići, n, 32, C1, BiH
 Čauševac, v, 28, C3, BiH
 Čavaš, n, 37, D2, BiH
 Čavić brdo, v, 21, C3, H
 Čavle, n, 18, B2, H
Čavle, n, 39, C1, H
 Čavlena, mp, 18, B2, H
 Čavlin, o, 30, B2, H
 Čavoglave, n, 31, C2, H
 Čazma, n, 17, D3, H
 Čečava, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Čelebić, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Čelebići (Foča), n, 33, D3, BiH
 Čelebići (Konjic), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Čelić, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Čelić kosa, v, 26-27, D2, BiH
 Čelinac, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Čelinac Gornji, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Čelinka, v, 24, C1, H
 Čelopek, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Čemerna, b, 32, C2-C1, BiH
 Čemernica, b, 27, D3, BiH
 Čemernica, b, 27, E2-E3, BiH
 Čemernica, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Čemerno, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Čeminac, n, 23, D1, H
Čeminac, n, 38, C1, H
 Čengić, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Čeotina, r, 33, F3-D3, BiH
 Čepelovac, n, 17, E3, H
 Čepikuće, n, 37, D2, H
 Čepin, n, 23, D1, H
Čepin, n, 38, A3-B3, H
 Čepinski Martinci, n, 23, C1, H
 Čeralje, n, 22, B1, H

Čerin, n, 32, B3, BiH
Čerin, n, 40, A3, BiH
 Česma, r, 17, D3-C3, H
 Čestin, n, 33, E3, CG
 Česvinica, o, 36, B2, H
Čiče, jezero, r, 38, F3, H
Čifluk, n, 40, A1, BiH
 Čikola, r, 30-31, C2, H
 Čilipi, n, 37, E2, H
 Činovići, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Čiovo, o, 31, C2-C3, H
Čiovo, o, 39, A1-C2, H
Čiovo (Trogir dio), n, 39, A1-B1, H
Čiovo, rt, 39, C2, H
 Čista Mala, n, 30, B2, H
 Čitluk, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Čitluk, n, 30, C2, H
 Čokešina, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Čonoplja, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Čorle, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Čosići, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Črešnjice, n, 16, A2, SI
 Črmošnjice, n, 20, A2, SI
 Črmec, r, 16-17, C3, H
 Črneča vas, n, 20, A2, SI
 Črni Kal, n, 18, A1, SI
 Črni vrh, v, 16, A2, SI
 Črnkovići, n, 22, C1, H
Črnkovec, n, 38, F2, H
 Črnomelj, n, 20, A2, SI
Črnomerec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
 Črvar-Porat, n, 18, A2, H
 Čučerje (Zagreb dio), n, 16, C3, H
 Čučevo, v, 22, A1, H
 Čude, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Čudin klanac, v, 19, E3, H
 Čuhovići, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Čukle, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Čule, n, 32, B3, BiH
Čule, n, 40, C3, BiH
 Čuništa, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Čurevo, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Čvrljevo, n, 31, C2, H
 Čvrtnica, b, 32, B2, BiH

Ć

Ćalna, n, 29, F1, Sr
 Ćela, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Ćićarija, b, 21, A1-B2, H, SI
 Ćoralići, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Ćovića vrh, v, 33, F3, CG
 Ćumski, n, 24, A1, H

D

Dabar (Otočac), n, 19, D3, H
 Dabar (Sinj), n, 31, D2, H
 Dabarsko polje, p, 32, C3, BiH
 Dabrica, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Dajla, n, 18, A2, H
 Dalj, n, 23, D2, HH
 Danilo Biranj, n, 30, C2, H
Dankovec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1, H
 Darda, n, 23, D1, H

Darda, n, 38, C2, H
 Daruvar, n, 17, E3, H
 Dašnica, r, 29, E2, BiH
Dautovci, n, 40, A1, BiH
 Davor, n, 22, B2, H
 Dazlina, n, 30, B2, H
 Debeli rt (Novigrad, istarski), rt, 18, A2, H
 Debeli rt (Zeča), rt, 18, B3, H
 Debelo Brdo, n, 25, D1, H
Debelo brdo, v, 39, E1, H
 Debeljaci, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Dejičići, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Degman, v, 22, C2, H
 Dekani, n, 18, A1, SI
 Delijaš, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Delilovac, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Delnice, n, 19, C2, H
 Delnička vrata, v, 19, C2, H
Demerje, n, 38, C3, H
 Dera, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Derala, v, 26, C3, BiH
 Deransko jezero, r, 32, D3, BiH
 Deringaj, n, 25, D2, H
 Dernačiste, v, 33, E3, BiH
 Deronje, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Derventa, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Desinić, n, 16, B2, H
 Desna Martinska Ves, n, 21, C2, H
 Desno Trebarjevo, n, 21, C2, H
 Desno Željezno, n, 21, C2, H
 Deševa, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Detkovac, n, 22, B1, H
 Devetak, b, 33, D1-E2, BiH
 Devetak, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Dežanovac, n, 17, E3, H
 Deževica, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Dicmo, reg, 31, D2, H
 Dijakovac, n, 17, E3, H
 Diklo (Zadar dio), n, 24, C2, H
 Dilj, b, 22, B2-C2, H
 Dimitor, b, 27, D3, BiH
 Dinara, b, 31, C1-D2, BiH, H
 Dinara, v, 31, C1, H
 Dinjiška, n, 24, C2, H
 Diósvizlő, n, 22, C1, M
 Dišnik, n, 17, D3, H
 Divača, n, 18, A1, SI
 Divičani, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Divić, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Divoselo, n, 25, C2, H
 Divoš, n, 29, F1, Sr
 Divulje, n, 31, C2, H
Divulje, n, 39, B1, H
 Divuša, n, 21, C3, H
 Djedovica, v, 22, A1, H
 Djevor, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Dnolučka planina, b, 27, E3, BiH
 Dnopolje, n, 25, D1, H
 Dob, n, 37, F3, CG
 Dobje, n, 16, A2, SI
 Dobo, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Dobo (Kakanj), n, 28, C3, BiH
 Doborovci, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Dobošnica, n, 29, C2, BiH

Dobova, n, 20, B2, SI
 Dobra, r, 20, A3-B2, H
 Dobranje, n, 31, D2, H
Dobrč, n, 40, D2, BiH
 Dobrelca, v, 33, D3, CG
 Dobretići, n, 27, E3, BiH
Dobrić, n, 40, B2, BiH
 Dobrilovina, n, 33, E3, CG
 Dobrinj, n, 18, C2, H
Dobrinja, r, 40, D3-B2, BiH
 Dobrinje, n, 32, C1, BiH
 Dobrljin, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Dobrna, n, 16, A2, SI
 Dobrnja (Banja Luka), n, 27, E2, BiH
 Dobrnja (Tuzla), n, 29, D2, BiH
 Dobro Polje, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Dobro Selo, n, 26, C1, BiH
Dobro Selo, n, 40, C3-C4, BiH
 Dobropoljci, n, 30, B1, H
 Dobroselo, n, 25, E2, H
 Dobrun, n, 33, E2, BiH
Doglodi (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, B2, BiH
 Dokanj, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Dol, n, 31, D3, H
 Dolac (Glamoč), n, 31, E2, BiH
 Dolac (Travnik), n, 28, B3, BiH
 Dole, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Dolenja Vas, n, 18, B2, H
 Dolenja vas, n, 21, C1, SI
 Dolenji Suhor, n, 20, A3, SI
 Dolenjsko, reg, 20, A2-B2, SI
 Dolfin, o, 24, B1, H
 Doli, n, 37, D2, H
 Dolin, o, 19, C3, H
 Dolina, n, 22, A2, H
 Dolina pri Lendavi, n, 17, D1, SI
 Dolnja Prekopa, n, 20, A2, SI
 Dolnje Mokro polje, n, 20, A2, SI
 Doljani, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Doljani (Daruvar), n, 17, E3, H
 Doljani (Donji Lapac), n, 25, E2, H
 Doljanka, r, 32, B2, BiH
Dolje (Zagreb dio), n, 38, C2, H
 Domaljevac, n, 29, D1, BiH
 Domanovići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Domaševo, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Domašinec, n, 17, D2, H
 Dombo csat, r, 17, D2-E2, M
 Donja Bačuga, n, 21, C3, H
 Donja Bebrina, n, 22, C2, H
 Donja Bijenja, n, 32, C3, BiH
Donja Bioča, n, 40, B1, BiH
 Donja Borina, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Donja Bukovica, n, 33, E3, CG
 Donja Čemernica, n, 20, B3, H
 Donja Dragotinja, n, 26, D1, BiH
 Donja Drežnica, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Donja Dubica, n, 29, C1, BiH
 Donja Dubrava, n, 17, D2, H
 Donja Glogovnica, n, 17, D2, H
 Donja Kamešnica, v, 31, D2, BiH
 Donja Koprivna, n, 26, B1-B2, BiH
 Donja Kozica, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Donja Kupčina, n, 20, B2, H

Donja Lepenica, n, 27, F1, BiH
 Donja Lijeska, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Donja Lomnica, n, 16, C3, H
Donja Lomnica, n, 38, E3, H
 Donja Lovnica, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Donja Lupljanica, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Donja Ljubovida, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Donja Mahala, n, 29, D1, BiH
 Donja Majkić Japra, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Donja Medida, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Donja Meka Gruda, n, 33, C3, BiH
Donja Misoča, n, 40, B1, BiH
 Donja Motičina, n, 22, C1-C2, H
 Donja Pecka, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Donja Pilica, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Donja Podgorja, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Donja Presjenica, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Donja Sanica, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Donja Sipulja, n, 29, F2, Sr
 Donja Slabinja, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Donja Slatina, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Donja Strmica, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Donja Stubica, n, 16, B3, H
 Donja Stupnica, n, 21, C3, H
 Donja Tijarica, n, 31, D2, H
 Donja Tramošnica, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Donja Tremošnja, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Donja Trešnjica, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Donja Trnova, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Donja Velešnja, n, 21, C3, H
 Donja Voća, n, 16, C2, H
 Donja Vrela, n, 28, C1, BiH
 Donja Vrijeska, n, 17, E3, H
 Donja Zelina, n, 16, C3, H
 Donje Biljane, n, 30, B1, H
Donje Biosko, n, 40, D2, BiH
 Donje Crkvice, n, 37, F2, CG
 Donje Dubrave, n, 19, D2, H
 Donje Grnčarevo, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Donje Ladanje, n, 16, C2, H
 Donje Ledenice, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Donje Nedeljice, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Donje Pazarište, n, 24, C1, H
 Donje Peulje, n, 26, D3, BiH
 Donje Predrijevo, n, 22, B1, H
 Donje Prilišće, n, 20, A3, H
 Donje Raščane, n, 35, D2, H
 Donje Ratkovo, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Donje Selo, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Donje Selo, n, 31, C3, H
Donje Selo, n, 39, B3, H
Donje Sitno, n, 39, F1, H
 Donje Sokolovo, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Donje Stative, n, 20, A2, H
 Donje Vodičevno, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Donje Vukovsko, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Donje Žešće, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Donji Agići, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Donji Andrijevci, n, 22, C2, H
 Donji Babin Potok, n, 19, D3, H
 Donji Baraći, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Donji Bešpelj, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Donji Bitelić, n, 31, D2, H
 Donji Brišnik, n, 31, E2, BiH

Donji Budački, n, 20, B3, H
 Donji Čaglič, n, 21, E3, H
Donji Čehi, n, 38, D3, H
 Donji Dabar, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Donji Daruvar, n, 17, E3, H
 Donji Desinec, n, 20, B2, H
 Donji Dobrić, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Donji Dolac, n, 31, D2, H
 Donji Drežanj, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Donji Dubovik, n, 26, C2, BiH
Donji grad (Osijek dio), n, 38, C3, H
Donji grad (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
Donji Gradac, n, 40, A2, BiH
 Donji Hrastovac, n, 21, D3, H
 Donji Humac, n, 31, D3, H
 Donji Javoranj, n, 21, C3, H
 Donji Jelovac, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Donji Kamengrad, n, 26, D2, BiH
 Donji Karin, n, 30, B1, H
 Donji Kazanci, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Donji Korićani, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Donji Kosin, n, 24, C1, H
Donji Kotorac (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, C3, BiH
 Donji Kraljevec (Čakovac), n, 17, D2, H
 Donji Kraljevec (Zlatar Bistrica), n, 16, C2, H
Donji Laduč, n, 38, A1, H
 Donji Ladevac, n, 20, B3, H
 Donji Lapac, n, 25, D1, H
 Donji Lipnik, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Donji Lukavac (Gradačac), n, 29, C2, BiH
 Donji Lukavac (Nevesinje), n, 32, C3, BiH
 Donji Malovan, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Donji Mamići, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Donji Mekinjar, n, 25, D1, H
 Donji Miholjac, n, 22, C1, H
 Donji Miklouš, n, 17, D3, H
 Donji Mosti, n, 17, D2, H
 Donji Muć, n, 31, C2, H
 Donji Nikšić, n, 20, B3, H
 Donji Okrug, n, 31, C3, H
 Donji Orahovac, n, 37, F3, CG
 Donji Pervan, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Donji Podgradci, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Donji Poloj, n, 20, A3, H
 Donji Proložac, n, 31, E3, H
 Donji Rakovac, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Donji Rujani, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Donji Ruževići, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Donji Srb, n, 25, E2, H
 Donji Stoli, n, 37, F3, CG
 Donji Svilaj, n, 28, C1, BiH
 Donji Škoji, o, 36, B2-C2, H
 Donji Štrpci, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Donji Tiškovac, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Donji Vakuf, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Donji Vidovec, n, 17, D2, H
 Donji Vijacani, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Donji Volar, n, 26, D2, BiH
 Donji Vrbljani, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Donji Zatezali, n, 19, D2, H
Donji Zovik, n, 40, A3, BiH
 Donji Žabar, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Donji Žirovac, n, 20, C3, H
 Dornava, n, 16, B2, SI

Doroslovo, n, 23, E1, Sr
Dovlići, n, 40, D3, BiH
 Drače, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Drače, n, 36, C2, H
Dračevice, n, 40, D3, BiH
 Dračevo, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Draga, r, 18, A2, H
 Draga Baščanska, n, 19, C3, H
Draga (Rijeka dio), n, 39, C2-D2, H
 Dragačići, n, 32, B1, BiH
 Dragalić, n, 22, A2, H
 Dragalovci, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Draganići, n, 20, B2, H
 Draganićka šuma, reg, 20, B2, H
 Dragatuš, n, 20, A2, SI
 Drage, n, 30, B2, H
 Dragelji, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Dragičina, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Dragnjić, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Dragočaj, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Dragočava, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Dragonja, r, 18, A2, H, SI
 Dragoš-sedlo, v, 33, D3, BiH
 Dragotina, n, 20, C3, H
 Dragovci, n, 22, B2, H
 Dragove, n, 24, B2, H
 Dragozetići, n, 18, B2, H
 Draguč, n, 18, B2, H
 Draguljevac Donji, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Draguljevac Srednji, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Draksenić, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Dramalj, n, 19, C2, H
 Damlje, n, 16, A2, SI
 Draškovec, n, 17, D2, H
 Drašnice, n, 31, E3, H
 Drava, r, 22-23, A1-D1, H, M
Drava, r, 38, A2-F3, H
 Dravacsehi, n, 22, C1, M
 Drávafok, n, 22, B1, M
 Drávaszabolez, n, 22, C1, M
 Drávasztára, n, 22, B1, M
 Drávatahási, n, 22, B1, M
 Dravinja, r, 16, A2-B2, SI
 Draž, n, 23, D1, H
 Draževići, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Dražica, n, 17, D3, H
Dražice, n, 39, C1, H
 Drbetinci, n, 16, B1, SI
 Drenov Bok, n, 21, D3, H
 Drenov Klanac, n, 19, D3, H
 Drenova, n, 28, B2, BiH
Drenova (Rijeka dio), n, 39, C1, H
 Drenovac, n, 22, B2, H
 Drenovci, n, 23, D3, H
 Drenjak, v, 29, E3, BiH
Drenje Brdovečko, n, 38, A1, H
 Dretulja, r, 19, D2, H
 Drežanka, r, 32, B2, BiH
 Drežnica, reg, 19, D2, H
 Drežnik Grad, n, 20, B4, H
Drežnik Podokički, n, 38, B3, H
 Drgomalj, v, 19, C2, H
 Drhtar, v, 33, C3, BiH

Drina, r, 29, E3-E2, BiH, Sr
 Drinić, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Drinovci, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Drinovci, n, 30, C2, H
 Drinsko, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Drinjača, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Drinjača, r, 29, D3-E3, BiH
Drivenik, n, 39, E3, H
 Drniš, n, 30, C2, H
 Drnje, n, 17, D2, H
 Drobnjaci, reg, 33, E3, CG
Drozgometra, n, 40, A2, BiH
 Drugavci, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Drugovići, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Drvenica, v, 32, C3, BiH
 Drvenički kanal, mp, 30, C3, H
 Drvenik, n, 31, E3, H
 Drvenik Mali, o, 30, C3, H
 Drvenik Veli, o, 30, C3, H
 Duba Konavoska, n, 37, E2, H
 Duba Pelješka, n, 36, C1, H
 Duba Stonska, n, 37, D2, H
 Dubica, n, 21, D3, H
 Dublje, n, 29, F2, Sr
 Dubočani, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Duboševica, n, 23, D1, H
 Duboštica, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Dubovac, n, 22, A2, H
 Dubovsko, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Dubranec, n, 16, B3, H
 Dubrava, reg, 32, B3, BiH
 Dubrava (Pelješac), n, 37, D2, H
 Dubrava (Vrbovec), n, 17, D3, H
 Dubrava kod Šibenika, n, 30, B2, H
 Dubrava kod Tisnoga, n, 30, B2, H
Dubrava (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E2, H
 Dubravci, n, 20, A3, H
 Dubrave (Bosanska Gradiška), n, 27, E1, BiH
 Dubrave (Brčko), n, 29, D2, BiH
 Dubrave (Glamoč), n, 31, D1, BiH
 Dubrave (Kiseljak), n, 32, C2, BiH
 Dubrave Donje, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Dubrave Gornje, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Dubravica, n, 16, B3, H
 Dubravica (Vitez), n, 28, B3, BiH
 Dubravica (Zavidovići), n, 28, C3, BiH
 Dubravice, n, 30, B2, H
 Dubravka, n, 37, E2, H
 Dubrovnik, n, 37, E2, H
 Dubrovsko, n, 33, D3, CG
 Duće, n, 31, D3, H
 Dudle, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Duga Resa, n, 20, A3-B3, H
 Dugačko jezero, r, 23, D1, H
Dugačko jezero, r, 38, C2, H
 Dugandžići, n, 33, D1, BiH
 Dugi otok, o, 24, B2-C3, H
 Dugi Rat, n, 31, D3, H
Dugi Rat, n, 39, F2, H
 Dugo brdo, v, 17, D2, H
 Dugo Polje, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Dugo polje, p, 32, B2, BiH
 Dugo Selo, n, 16, C3, H
 Dugo Selo (Virovitica), n, 22, A1, H

Dugobabe, n, 31, C2, H
 Dugopolje, n, 31, D2, H
 Dujmovići, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Dunav, r, 23, D1-E2, H, Sr
Dunav, r, 38, F2-F3, H
Dunavac, r, 38, E3-F3, H
 Dunav-Tisa-Dunav, kanal, r, 23, E1, Sr
 Dupci, v, 31, D3, H
 Duratovci, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Durmitor, b, 33, E3, CG
 Dusina, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Duvanjsko polje, p, 31, E2, BiH
 Dužice, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Dvor, n, 21, C3, H
Dvor, n, 40, A1, BiH
 Dvorovi, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Dvorjane, n, 16, B2, SI
 Dvornica, n, 30, C2, H
 Dvorska, n, 29, E3, Sr

Dž

Džakule, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Džamija, v, 32, C2, BiH
 Džanići, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Džepi, n, 32, C2, BiH

D

Dakovići, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Dakovo, n, 23, C2, H
 Ded, v, 33, C3, BiH
 Đelekovec, n, 17, D2, H
 Đeletovci, n, 23, E2, H
 Đevanje, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Devrske, n, 30, B2, H
 Đile, n, 33, E1, BiH
 Đokinj toranj, v, 32, C2, BiH
 Đulovac, n, 17, E3, H
Đurđekovec, n, 38, F1, H
 Đurđenovac, n, 22, C1, H
 Đurđevac, n, 17, E2, H
 Đurđevića Tara, n, 33, E3, CG
 Đurdevik, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Đurići, n, 23, D3, H
 Đurmanec, n, 16, B2, H

E

Egyházasharaszti, n, 23, C1, M
 Eminovo Selo, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Endrőc, n, 22, B1, M
 Erdevik, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Erdőfü, n, 23, D1, M
 Erdut, n, 23, E1, H
 Ernestinovo, n, 23, D2, H
 Ervenik, n, 30, B1, H
 Eszteregnye, n, 17, D2, M

F

Falešići, n, 40, D2, BiH
 Fatnica, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Fažana, n, 18, A3, H
 Fažanski kanal, mp, 18, A3, H

Fekete viz, r, 22, B1-C1, M
 Felsőszentmarton, n, 22, B1, M
 Ferdinandovac, n, 17, E2, H
 Feričanci, n, 22, B1, H
 Filipana, n, 18, A3, H
 Filipovac, n, 21, E3, H
 Fityeház, n, 17, D2, M
 Foča, n, 33, D2-D3, BiH
 Foča (Doboj), n, 28, C2, BiH
 Fojba, r, 18, A2-B2, H
 Fojnica, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Fojnica (Gacko), n, 32, C3, BiH
 Fojnička rijeka, r, 32, B2-C2, BiH
 Fontana, n, 18, A2, H
 Frkašić, n, 25, D1, H
 Fruška gora, b, 29, E1-F1, H, Sr
 Funtana, n, 18, A2, H
 Fuškulin, n, 18, A2, H
 Füßvölgy, n, 17, D1, M
 Fužine, n, 19, C2, H

G

Gabela, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Gaboš, n, 23, D2, H
 Gabrje (Novo mesto), n, 20, A2, SI
 Gabrje (Sevnica), n, 20, A2, SI
 Gabrnik, n, 16, B2, SI
 Gacka, r, 19, D3, H
 Gacka, reg, 19, D3, H
 Gacko, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Gacko polje, p, 19, D3, H
 Gaćecezi, n, 30, B2, H
 Gačići, n, 22, B1, H
 Gagića gradina, v, 31, D2-E2, BiH
 Gaj, n, 21, E3, H
 Gajdobra, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Gajeva planina, v, 33, E2, Sr
 Gajić, n, 23, D1, H
 Gakovo, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Gala, n, 31, D2, H
 Galambok, n, 17, E1, M
Galgovo, n, 38, B3, H
 Galica, b, 28, B3, BiH
 Galijula, o, 34, B4, H
 Galiola, o, 18, B3, H
 Galižana, n, 18, A3, H
 Galovac (Bjelovar), n, 17, D3, H
 Galovac (Zadar), n, 25, C2, H
 Galun, o, 19, C3, H
 Gangaro, o, 30, A2, H
 Garčin, n, 22, C2, H
 Gardinovec, n, 17, D2, H
 Garé, n, 22, C1, M
 Garešnica, n, 17, D3, H
 Garešnički Brestovac, n, 17, D3, H
 Gareva, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Garevac, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Garići, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Gata, n, 31, D3, H
 Gatačko polje, p, 33, C3-D3, BiH
 Gažon, n, 18, A1, SI
 Gdinj, n, 31, D3, H
 Generalski Stol, n, 20, A3, H

Gerovo, n, 19, C1, H
 Gerzovo, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Gibarac, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Gilfanfa, n, 22, B1, M
Ginje, n, 40, A1, BiH
 Gizdavac, n, 31, C2, H
 Glamoč, n, 31, D1, BiH
 Glamoč, o, 30, A2, H
 Glamočani, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Glamočko polje, p, 31, D1-D2, BiH
 Glasinac, reg, 33, D2, BiH
 Glavace, n, 19, D3, H
 Glavatičevo, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Glavica, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Glavica, v, 31, D2, H
 Glavice, n, 31, D2, H
 Glavičice, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Glavnica, n, 16, C3, H
 Glibači, n, 33, E3, CG
 Glibodol, n, 19, D3, H
 Glina, n, 20, C3, H
 Glina, r, 20, B3-C3, H
 Glinica, n, 26, B1, BiH
 Glinica, r, 26, B1, BiH
 Glinska Poljana, n, 20, C3, H
 Glisnica, n, 33, E3, CG
 Globarica, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Globoko, n, 20, B2, SI
Glog, v, 40, E2, BiH
 Glogošnica, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Glogova, b, 29, E3, BiH
 Glogova, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Glogovac, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Glogovac, n, 17, D2, H
 Glogovac, n, 23, E3, Sr
 Glogovnica, r, 17, C3-D2, H
 Gluha Bukovica, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Glumina, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Giljev, n, 31, D2, H
 Gnojnica, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Gnojnice, n, 32, B3, BiH
Gnojnice, n, 40, D3, BiH
 Gnjat, b, 31, D1, BiH
Goduša, n, 40, A1, BiH
 Gojkovac, n, 20, B3, H
 Gojsalići, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Gola, n, 17, E2, H
 Gola kosa, v, 27, D3, BiH
 Gola planina, b, 27, E3, BiH
 Golac, n, 18, B1, SI
 Goleš, n, 27, F3, BiH
 Goleš, v, 33, E2, BiH
 Goli, o, 19, C3, H
 Goli, rt, 36, C2, H
 Goli, v, 18, B2, H
 Goli vrh, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Golija, b, 31, D1-D2, BiH
 Golinjevo, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Golubić (Knin), n, 31, C1, H
 Golubić (Obrovac), n, 25, D2, H
 Golubinja, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Golubovec, n, 16, B2, H
 Gomilica, rt, 31, C3, H
Gomilica, rt, 39, D3, H

Gominjak, o, 30, A2, H
 Gomiđe, n, 19, D2, H
 Gomjenica, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Gomjenica, r, 27, D2, BiH
Gora, n, 40, C1, BiH
 Gora, n, 20, C3, H
 Goranci, n, 32, B3, BiH
Goranci, n, 40, B1-B2, BiH
Goranec, n, 38, F1, H
 Goransko, n, 33, D3, CG
 Goražde, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Gordisa, n, 22, C1, M
 Görgeteg, n, 17, E2, M
 Gorica, v, 27, E3, BiH
 Gorica, v, 25, D1, H
 Gorica (Pag), n, 24, C2, H
 Gorica (Zadar), n, 25, C2, H
 Gorica Svetojanska, n, 20, B2, H
 Gorice, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Gorice, n, 22, A2, H
 Gorice, v, 18, B2, H
 Goričan, n, 17, D2, H
 Gorička, n, 21, C3, H
 Gorjanci, b, 20, A2-B2, SI
 Gorjani, n, 23, C2, H
 Gorjovac, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Gornja Badanja, n, 29, E2, Sr
Gornja Bioča, n, 40, B1-B2, BiH
 Gornja Bistra, n, 16, B3, H
 Gornja Bišnja, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Gornja Bodežišta, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Gornja Brela, n, 31, D3, H
 Gornja Brvenica, n, 33, E3, CG
 Gornja Bukovica, n, 33, E3, CG
 Gornja Drežnica, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Gornja Dubica, n, 29, C1, BiH
 Gornja Garešnica, n, 17, D3, H
 Gornja Glogovnica, n, 17, D2, H
 Gornja Gračanica, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Gornja Jelenska, n, 17, D3, H
 Gornja Lupjanica, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Gornja Ljuboviđa, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Gornja Majkić Japra, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Gornja Medida, n, 28, C2, BiH
Gornja Misoča, n, 40, C1, BiH
 Gornja Pecka, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Gornja Pilica, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Gornja Ploča, n, 25, D2, H
 Gornja Podgorja, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Gornja Presjenica, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Gornja Rogatica, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Gornja Slatina, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Gornja Slatina (Ključ), n, 27, D3, BiH
 Gornja Spreča, reg, 29, D3, BiH
 Gornja Tijarica, n, 31, D2, H
 Gornja Tramošnica, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Gornja Tremošnja, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Gornja Tuzla, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Gornja Vrba, n, 22, C2, H
 Gornja Vručica, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Gornje Babine, n, 33, E3-F3, Sr
Gornje Bioso, n, 40, D2, BiH
 Gornje Crkvice, n, 33, D3, CG
Gornje Gnojnice, n, 40, D3, BiH

Gornje Gručarevo, n, 37, F2, BiH
 Gornje Hrasno, n, 37, D2, BiH
 Gornje Igrane, n, 31, E3, H
Gornje Jelenje, v, 39, E1, H
 Gornje Kolibe, n, 28, C1, BiH
 Gornje Komarevo, n, 21, C3, H
 Gornje Ogorje, n, 31, C2, H
Gornje Pale, n, 40, E3, BiH
 Gornje Peulje, n, 26, D3, BiH
 Gornje Postinje, n, 31, C2, H
 Gornje Raščane, n, 35, D2, H
 Gornje Ratkovo, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Gornje Ravno, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Gornje Selište, n, 20, C3, H
 Gornje Selo, n, 31, C3, H
Gornje Sitno, n, 39, F1, H
 Gornje Sokolovo, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Gornje Sredice, n, 17, D2, H
 Gornje Stative, n, 20, A2, H
 Gornje Utoje, n, 31, C2, H
 Gornje Vinovo, n, 31, C2, H
Gornje Vrapče (Zagreb dio), n, 38, C1-C2, H
 Gornje Vratno, n, 16, C2, H
 Gornje Vukovsko, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Gornje Zagođe, n, 19, D2, H
 Gornji Agići, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Gornji Babin Potok, n, 19, E3, H
 Gornji Barači, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Gornji Bešpelj, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Gornji Budački, n, 20, B3, H
 Gornji Crnač, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Gornji Čajdraš, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Gornji Daruvar, n, 17, E3, H
 Gornji Detlak, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Gornji Dolac, n, 31, D3, H
 Gornji Grači, n, 27, D3, BiH
Gornji grad (Osijek dio), n, 38, C3, H
Gornji grad (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
 Gornji Gradac, n, 32, B3, BiH
Gornji Gradac, n, 40, A2, BiH
 Gornji Humac, n, 31, D3, H
 Gornji Jasenjani, n, 32, B2-B3, BiH
 Gornji Kamengrad, n, 26, D2, BiH
 Gornji Karajzovci, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Gornji Karin, n, 30, B1, H
 Gornji Klasnić, n, 20, C3, H
 Gornji Kneginec, n, 17, C2, H
 Gornji Korićani, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Gornji Kosin, n, 24, C1, H
Gornji Kotorac (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, C3, BiH
 Gornji Kraljevec, n, 16, C2, H
 Gornji Kremen, n, 20, B3, H
Gornji Laduč, n, 38, A1, H
 Gornji Lapac, n, 25, D1-E1, H
 Gornji Lokanj, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Gornji Lukavac (Gradačac), n, 29, C2, BiH
 Gornji Lukavac (Nevesinje), n, 32, C3, BiH
 Gornji Malovan, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Gornji Mihaljevec, n, 16, C2, H
 Gornji Mihaljac, n, 22, B1, H
 Gornji Mosti, n, 17, D2, H
 Gornji Muć, n, 31, C2, H
 Gornji Mujdžići, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Gornji Obrjež, n, 21, E3, H

Gornji Okrug, n, 31, C3, H
 Gornji Oštrc, n, 20, A2, H
 Gornji Pervan, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Gornji Podgradci, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Gornji Podpeč, n, 29, D2, BiH
Gornji Pribanj, n, 40, E2, BiH
 Gornji Rahić, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Gornji Rakovac, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Gornji Rankovići, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Gornji Ribnik, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Gornji Rujani, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Gornji Sjeničak, n, 20, B3, H
 Gornji Skrad, n, 20, B3, H
 Gornji Smrtići, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Gornji Srdevići, n, 27, F2, BiH
Gornji Stupnik, n, 38, C2-C3, H
 Gornji Svilaj, n, 28, C1, BiH
 Gornji Štrpci, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Gornji Teslić, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Gornji Tkalec, n, 17, C3, H
 Gornji Vaganac, n, 25, D1, H
 Gornji Vakuf, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Gornji Viduševac, n, 20, C3, H
 Gornji Vinjani, n, 31, E3, H
 Gornji Vrbiljani, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Gornji Zovik, n, 29, D2, BiH
Gornji Zovik, n, 40, A3, BiH
 Gorovići, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Gorski Kotar, reg, 18-19, C1-D2, H
 Gospić, n, 25, C1, H
 Gostilja, r, 29, D3, BiH
 Gosina, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Gostovići, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Gotalovo, n, 17, D2, H
 Goteniška gora, b, 19, C1, SI
 Gotovuša, n, 33, E3, CG
 Govedari, n, 36, C2, H
 Govza, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Grab, n, 31, D2, H
 Grab (Ljubuški), n, 32, A3, BiH
 Grab (Trebinje), n, 37, E2, BiH
 Grabarje, n, 22, C2, H
 Grablje, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Grabošani, n, 21, D3, H
Grabova Draga, n, 40, B2, BiH
Grabovac, n, 38, C1-D1, H
 Grabovac (Beli Manastir), n, 23, D1, H
 Grabovac (Omiš), n, 31, D3, H
 Grabovci, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Grabovica (Jablanica), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Grabovica (Kotor Varoš), n, 27, E3, BiH
 Grabovica (Tomislavgrad), n, 31, E2, BiH
 Grabovnica, n, 17, D3, H
 Grabrk, n, 20, A3, H
 Gračac, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Gračac, n, 25, D2, H
 Gračani (Zagreb dio), n, 16, B3, H
Gračani (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D1, H
 Gračanica, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Gračanica, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Gračanica (Bugojno), n, 32, A1-B1, BiH
 Gračanica (Gacko), n, 33, D3, BiH
 Gračanica (Prozor), n, 32, B2, BiH

Gračanica (Živinice), n, 29, D3, BiH
 Gračenica, n, 17, D3, H
 Gračišće, n, 18, B2, H
Gradac, n, 40, A3, BiH
 Gradac, n, 33, E3, CG
 Gradac, v, 29, E3, BiH
 Gradac, v, 22, B2, H
 Gradac (Grude), n, 32, A3, BiH
 Gradac (Neum), n, 37, D2, BiH
 Gradac (Ploče), n, 35, D2, H
 Gradac (Požega), n, 22, B2, H
 Gradac Našički, n, 22, C2, H
 Gradačac, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Gradeč, n, 17, C3, H
Gradići, n, 38, E3, H
 Gradina, n, 18, A2, SI
Gradina, v, 39, D1, H
 Gradina, v, 33, E2, Sr
 Gradina (Gacko), n, 33, C3, BiH
 Gradina (Motajica), v, 27, F1, BiH
 Gradina (Poreč), n, 18, A2, H
 Gradina (Prijeđor), n, 27, D2, BiH
 Gradina (Virovitica), n, 22, B1, H
 Gradina (Vlasenica), n, 29, D3, BiH
 Gradina (Žaba), v, 37, D2, BiH
 Gradišće, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Gradište, n, 23, D2, H
Gradna, r, 38, A2-B1, H
 Gradnići, n, 32, B3, BiH
Gradska luka (Split), mp, 39, D1, H
 Gradusa Posavska, n, 21, D3, H
 Grahovo, reg, 26, C3, BiH
 Grandići, n, 33, D3, BiH
Granešina (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1, H
 Granica, v, 33, E3, CG
 Grapska Gornja, n, 28, C2, BiH
Grbavica (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, C2, BiH
 Grbeši, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Grčarice, n, 19, C1, SI
 Grdoselo, n, 18, A2, H
 Grebak, v, 32, C3, BiH
 Grebaštica, n, 30, B2, H
 Grebenska klisura, p, 27, E2, BiH
 Grebnice, n, 29, D1, BiH
 Greda, n, 21, C2, H
 Gređice, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Gregurovec, n, 17, C2, H
 Grgurov kanal, mp, 19, C3, H
 Griblje, n, 20, A2, SI
 Griče, n, 20, A2, H
Gripe (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Grivice, n, 29, D3, BiH
Grivići, n, 40, A3, BiH
 Grivin, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Grižane, n, 19, C2, H
 Grižići, n, 22, B2, H
Gritica (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, C3, BiH
Grlo Klis, v, 39, E1, H
 Grmeč, b, 26, B2-D2, BiH
 Grmenjak Veli, o, 30, A2, H
 Grmuša, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Grmušani, n, 21, C3, H
 Grobelno, n, 16, A2, SI
Grobničko polje, reg, 39, C1-D1, H

Grobnički, n, 39, C1, H
 Grohote, n, 31, C3, H
Grohote, n, 39, B3, H
 Gromača, n, 37, E2, H
 Gromiljak, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Grožnjan, n, 18, A2, H
 Grubišno Polje, n, 17, E3, H
 Gruda, n, 37, E2, H
 Grude, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Grudnjak, r, 22, C1, H
 Grušča, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Gruškovac, n, 16, B2, SI
 Gubin, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Guča Gora, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Gučevo, b, 29, E3, Sr
 Gudavac, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Gudovac, n, 17, D3, H
 Guduča, r, 30, B2, H
 Gundinci, n, 23, C2, H
 Gunja, n, 23, D3, H
 Gusičko jezero, r, 19, D3, H
 Gušće, n, 21, D3, H
 Gvozdr. r, 33, D3-D2, BiH
 Gvozdansko, n, 20, C3, H
 Gyékényes, n, 17, E2, M

H

Hadžići (Ključ), n, 27, D2, BiH
 Hadžići (Sarajevo dio), n, 32, C2, BiH
Hadžići (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, A3, BiH
 Haganj, n, 17, D3, H
 Hajderovići, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Halapić, n, 31, D1, BiH
Halasica, r, 38, A1-B2, H
 Haloze, reg, 16, B2-C2, SI
 Ham, v, 16, C2, H
 Hambarine, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Hampovica, n, 17, D2, H
 Hanzići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Han Pijesak, n, 33, D1, BiH
 Harije, n, 18, B1, SI
 Harkanovci, n, 23, C1, H
 Harkány, n, 22, C1, M
 Harmica, n, 16, B3, H
 Haromfa, n, 17, E2, M
 Harsány-hegy, v, 23, C1, M
 Hase, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Hašani, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Hazići, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Helm, v, 18, B3, H
 Herač, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Herceg-Noví, n, 37, F3, CG
 Hercegovac, n, 17, E3, H
 Hercegovacka Goleša, n, 33, E2, Sr
 Hercegovina, reg, 32-33, A3-C3, BiH
 Hercegszántó, n, 23, D1, M
 Hlebina, n, 17, D2, H
 Hočko Pohorje, n, 16, B2, SI
 Hočevina, n, 33, E3, CG
 Hodbina, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Hodilje, n, 37, D2, H
 Hodošan, n, 17, D2, H
 Hodovo, n, 32, B3, BiH

Horvati, n. 38, B3, H
 Hotiza, n. 16, C1, SI
 Hotnja, n. 16, C3, H
 Hotonj, n. 32, C2, BiH
 Holonj, n. 40, C2, BiH
 Hrančiči, n. 29, E3, BiH
 Hranisava, v. 32, C2, BiH
 Hrasnica (Sarajevo dio), n. 40, B3, BiH
 Hrastelnica, n. 21, C2, H
 Hrastilnica, n. 17, C3, H
 Hraštin, n. 23, D2, H
 Hrastovac, v. 31, E3, H
 Hrastovica, n. 21, C3, H
 Hrašće Turopoljsko, n. 38, E3, H
 Hrašljani, n. 32, B3, BiH
 Hrbina, b. 31, D1-E2, BiH
 Hrčavka, r. 33, D3, BiH
 Hreljin, n. 18, C2, H
 Hreljin, n. 39, E2, H
 Hreša, n. 40, E2, BiH
 Hrgud, b. 32, C3, BiH
 Hrgud, n. 32, C3, BiH
 Hrib, n. 18, C1, SI
 Hrpelje, n. 18, A1, SI
 Hrustovo, n. 27, D2, BiH
 Hrvace, n. 31, D2, H
 Hrvacani, n. 28, A2, BiH
 Hrvatski Blagaj, n. 20, B3, H
 Hrvatski Leskovac, n. 16, B3, H
 Hrvatski Leskovac, n. 38, C3, H
 Hrvatsko Selo, n. 20, C3, H
 Hrženica, n. 17, D2, H
 Hudi Bitek, n. 38, C3, H
 Huloški kanal, r. 38, E2, H
 Hum, n. 37, E2, BiH
 Hum, v. 40, C3, BiH
 Hum (Blagaj), v. 32, B3, BiH
 Hum (Busovača), v. 32, B1, BiH
 Hum (Buzet), n. 18, B2, H
 Hum (Dnolučka planina), v. 27, E3, BiH
 Hum (Korčula), v. 36, B2, H
 Hum (Lastovo), v. 36, B2, H
 Hum (Plaški), v. 19, D2, H
 Hum (Podravska Slatina), n. 22, B1, H
 Hum (Vis), v. 34, B2, H
 Hum na Sutli, n. 16, B2, H
 Humac, n. 32, B3, BiH
 Humci, n. 29, D2, BiH
 Humilišani, n. 40, D1, BiH
 Humka, v. 17, D3, H
 Humljani, n. 22, B1, H
 Humska gradina, v. 32, B1, BiH
 Humulišani, n. 32, B3, BiH
 Husimovci, n. 27, D2, BiH
 Husino, n. 29, D2, BiH
 Hutovo, n. 37, D2, BiH
 Hutovo blato, r. 37, D1, BiH
 Hvar, n. 31, C3, H
 Hvar, o. 31, C3-E3, H
 Hvarski kanal, mp. 31, C3-D3, H

I

Ičići, n. 39, A2, H
 Ičevo, n. 30, B2, H

Idbar, n. 32, B2, BiH
 Idovac, v. 32, A2, BiH
 Ifsar, n. 33, D2, BiH
 Iga vas, n. 18, B1, SI
 Igalo, n. 37, F3, CG
 Igman, b. 32, C2, BiH
 Igman, b. 40, B3, BiH
 Igrane, n. 31, E3, H
 Igrri, n. 33, D3, BiH
 Iharosberény, n. 17, E2, M
 Ika, n. 39, A2, H
 Ilača, n. 23, E2, H
 Ilići, n. 32, B3, BiH
 Ilići, n. 40, C2, BiH
 Iliđža (Sarajevo dio), n. 32, C2, BiH
 Iliđža (Sarajevo dio), n. 40, B2-B3, BiH
 Ilijaš, n. 32, C2, BiH
 Ilijaš, n. 40, B1, BiH
 Ilinci, n. 23, E2, Sr
 Ilirska Bistrica, n. 18, B1, SI
 Ilok, n. 23, E2, H
 Ilova, r. 28, B2, BiH
 Ilova, r. 17, E3-D4, H
 Ilovača, n. 33, D2, BiH
 Ilovička vrata, mp. 24, B2, H
 Ilovik, n. 24, B2, H
 Ilovik, o. 24, B2, H
 Imljani, n. 27, F3, BiH
 Imotski, n. 31, E3, H
 Imotsko polje, p. 31, E3, H, BiH
 Inke, n. 17, E2, M
 Islam Grčki, n. 25, C2, H
 Islam Latinski, n. 25, C2, H
 Ist, n. 24, B2, H
 Ist, o. 24, B2, H
 Istra, reg. 18, A1-B3, H
 Iški kanal, mp. 24, C2-C3, H
 Ivan sedlo, v. 32, C2, BiH
 Ivánbattyán, n. 23, C1, M
 Ivančica, b. 16, C2, H
 Ivanec, n. 16, C2, H
 Ivanec Bistranski, n. 38, C1, H
 Ivanić-Grad, n. 17, C3, H
 Ivankovićevo, n. 23, E1, Sr
 Ivankovo, n. 23, D2, H
 Ivanovac, n. 23, D2, H
 Ivanovo Selo, n. 17, E3, H
 Ivanska, n. 17, D3, H
 Ivanja Reka, n. 16, C3, H
 Ivanja Reka, n. 38, F2, H
 Ivanjska, n. 27, E2, BiH
 Iverak, b. 29, E2, Sr
 Ivica, v. 33, E3, CG
 Ivica (Bjelašnica), v. 32, C3, BiH
 Ivica (Višegrad), v. 33, E2, BiH
 Ivoševci, n. 30, B1, H
 Izačić, n. 26, B2, BiH
 Izbično, n. 32, B3, BiH
 Izbišno, n. 33, D2, BiH
 Izgori, n. 33, D3, BiH
 Izola, n. 18, A1, SI
 Iž, o. 24, C2, H

J

Jablan, n. 27, E2, BiH
 Jablan, n. 19, D2, H
 Jablanac, n. 19, C3, H
 Jablanac, rt. 18, B2, H
 Jablanica, n. 32, B2, BiH
 Jablanica (Bosanska Gradiška), n. 27, E1, BiH
 Jablanica (Lopare), n. 29, D2, BiH
 Jablanica (Maglaj), n. 28, C2, BiH
 Jablaničko jezero, r. 32, B2, BiH
 Jablanovec, n. 16, B3, H
 Jablanovec, n. 38, C1, H
 Jabuka, n. 31, D2, H
 Jabuka, o. 30, A3, H
 Jabuka, n. 33, F3, Sr
 Jabuka, v. 33, D2, BiH
 Jabuka (Foča), n. 33, D2, BiH
 Jabuka (Gačko), n. 33, D3, BiH
 Jabukovac, n. 21, C3, H
 Jadar, r. 29, F3-E2, Sr
 Jadar, reg. 29, E2-F3, Sr
 Jadova, r. 25, C1, H
 Jadovnik, b. 26, C3, BiH
 Jadranovo, n. 18-19, C2, H
 Jadranovo, n. 39, E3, H
 Jadranska Lešnica, n. 29, E2, Sr
 Jadransko more, mp. 30-31, A1-E3, H
 Jadro, r. 39, D1-E1, H
 Jagare, n. 27, E2, BiH
 Jagjedovec, n. 17, D2, H
 Jagodnja, b. 29, E3, Sr
 Jagodnjak, n. 23, D1, H
 Jagodnjak, n. 38, B1, H
 Jagoštica, n. 33, E2, Sr
 Jahorina, b. 33, D2, BiH
 Jajce, n. 27, E3, BiH
 Jakeš, n. 28, C2, BiH
 Jakljan, o. 37, D2, H
 Jakovlje, n. 16, B3, H
 Jakšić, n. 22, B2, H
 Jakupovci, n. 27, E2, BiH
 Jakaševac (Zagreb dio), n. 38, E2, H
 Jalžabet, n. 17, C2, H
 Jamena, n. 23, E3, Sr
 Jamnica, n. 20, B2, H
 Jankomir (Zagreb dio), n. 38, C2, H
 Januzovići, n. 28, C3, BiH
 Janja, n. 29, E2, BiH
 Janja, r. 27, E3, BiH
 Janja, r. 29, D2-E2, BiH
 Janjići, n. 33, E2, BiH
 Janjila, n. 26, D2, BiH
 Janjina, n. 36, C2, H
 Janjina, r. 33, D2-E2, BiH
 Japetić, v. 16, B3, H
 Japra, r. 26, C1-C2, BiH
 Jordan, n. 29, E3, BiH
 Jare, n. 32, B3, BiH
 Jare, n. 40, A2-A3, BiH
 Jarebice, n. 29, E2, Sr
 Jarek, n. 38, C1, H
 Jarmina, n. 23, D2, H
 Jarun (Zagreb dio), n. 38, D2, H

Jarun, jezero, r. 38, D2, H
 Jasen (Trebinje), n. 37, E2, BiH
 Jasen (Vlasenica), n. 29, D3, BiH
 Jasenak, n. 19, D2, H
 Jasenica, n. 40, C3, BiH
 Jasenica (Bosanska Krupa), n. 26, C2, BiH
 Jasenica (Mostar), n. 32, B3, BiH
 Jasenica (Srebrenik), n. 29, D2, BiH
 Jasenica Lug, n. 37, E2, BiH
 Jasenice, n. 25, D2, H
 Jasenik, n. 32, B2, BiH
 Jasenovi Potoci, n. 27, D3, BiH
 Jasenovac, n. 21, D3, H
 Jasik, n. 40, E3, BiH
 Jastrebarsko, n. 20, B2, H
 Jastreblinka, v. 32, B3, BiH
 Jastreblinka, v. 40, B2, BiH
 Javnica, n. 21, C3, H
 Javor, b. 29, D3-E3, BiH
 Javor, v. 37, E2, BiH
 Javorak, v. 33, E1, BiH
 Javorje, n. 38, B1, H
 Javornik, b. 29, D3, BiH
 Javornjača, v. 26, C2, BiH
 Jazavica, n. 21, E3, H
 Jelah, n. 28, B2, BiH
 Jelas polje, p. 22, B2, H
 Jelašca, n. 33, C3, BiH
 Jelašinovci, n. 26, D2, BiH
 Jelaške, n. 29, C3, BiH
 Jeleč, n. 33, D3, BiH
 Jelenje, n. 18, B2, H
 Jelenje, n. 39, C1, H
 Jelika, v. 28, C3, BiH
 Jelinak, v. 31, D2, H
 Jelisaovac, n. 22, C1, H
 Jelsa, n. 31, D3, H
 Jelšane, n. 18, B1, SI
 Jenčarija, v. 18, B2, H
 Jerez, r. 29, E2-F2, Sr
 Jesenaš, n. 22, A1, H
 Jesenice (Omiš), n. 31, D3, H
 Jesenice (Krišto), n. 39, F2, H
 Jesenice Krilo, n. 39, F2, H
 Jesenice Sumpetar, n. 39, F2, H
 Jesenje, n. 16, B2, H
 Jezera, n. 28, B3, BiH
 Jezera, n. 30, B2, H
 Jezerane, n. 19, D2, H
 Jezerce, n. 25, D1, H
 Jezero, n. 19, D2, H
 Jezero, v. 28, C3, BiH
 Jezero (Jajce), n. 27, E3, BiH
 Jezero (Kalinovik), n. 32, C3, BiH
 Jezerski, n. 26, C2, BiH
 Ježdovec, n. 38, C2, H
 Ježević, n. 31, C2, H
 Ježica, v. 27, E2, BiH
 Johovac, n. 28, C2, BiH
 Johovica, n. 26, C2, BiH
 Josipdol, n. 19, D2, H
 Josipovac, n. 23, D1, H
 Josipovac, n. 38, A2-B3, H
 Jošan, n. 25, D1, H

Jošanica (Foča), n. 33, D2, BiH
 Jošanica (Konjic), n. 32, B2, BiH
 Jošava, r. 23, C2-D2, H
 Jošava, jezero, r. 23, C2, H
 Jošavka, r. 27, E2, BiH
 Jošavka Donja, n. 27, E2, BiH
 Joševa, n. 29, E2, Sr
 Jugođe, n. 20, A2, SI
 Junčevići, n. 33, F3, Sr
 Jurandvor, n. 19, C3, H
 Jurdani, n. 39, A1, H
 Juricani, n. 18, A2, H
 Jurišće, n. 18, B1, SI
 Jurkovića, r. 27, E2-E1, BiH
 Jurovci, n. 16, B2, SI
 Jurovski Brod, n. 20, A2, H
 Juršići, n. 18, A2, H
 Jušići, n. 39, A1, H

K

Kačjak, n. 39, E3, H
 Kačun, n. 32, B1, BiH
 Kakan, o. 30, B2, H
 Kakanski kanal, mp. 30, B2, H
 Kakanj, n. 28, C3, BiH
 Kakma, n. 30, A2, H
 Kakmuž, n. 28, C2, BiH
 Kakmuži, n. 33, E3, CG
 Kalauzovići, n. 33, D2, BiH
 Kaldir, n. 18, A2, H
 Kaldma, n. 25, E2, H
 Kalesija, n. 29, D3, BiH
 Kali, n. 24, C2, H
 Kalifront, rt. 19, C3, H
 Kalin, v. 32, B1, BiH
 Kalinovac, n. 17, E2, H
 Kalinovica, n. 38, B3, H
 Kalinovik, n. 33, C2-C3, BiH
 Kalničko gorje, b. 16-17, C2-D2, H
 Kalnik, n. 17, C2, H
 Kalje, n. 20, A2, H
 Kamanje, n. 20, A2, H
 Kamen, n. 39, E1, H
 Kamen, n. 16, B2, SI
 Kamenica, n. 40, C1, BiH
 Kamenica (Ilijaš), n. 33, C1, BiH
 Kamenica (Teslić), n. 28, B2, BiH
 Kamenica (Titov Drvar), n. 26, C3, BiH
 Kamenica (Višegrad), n. 33, E2, BiH
 Kamenica (Vogošća), n. 32, C2, BiH
 Kamenica (Zavidovići), n. 28, C3, BiH
 Kamenica Donja, n. 29, E3, BiH
 Kamenica Gornja, n. 29, E3, BiH
 Kamenica Skradnička, n. 19, D2, H
 Kameniti vrh, v. 19, D2, H
 Kamenjak, o. 24, B2, H
 Kamenjak, rt. 18, A3, H
 Kamenjak, v. 27, F3, BiH
 Kamenjak, v. 39, D1, H
 Kamenjak (Rab), v. 19, C3, H
 Kamenjak (Vaniždinsko-Topličko gorje), v. 17, C2, H
 Kamenmost, n. 31, E3, H
 Kamenov, n. 37, F3, CG
 Kamenska, n. 22, A2, H

Kamensko, n. 29, C3, BiH
 Kamensko, n. 31, D2, H
 Kamešnica, b. 31, D2, BiH
 Kaničak, n. 27, D2, BiH
 Kaničani, n. 27, D2, BiH
 Kanič, o. 34, A2, H
 Kampor, n. 19, C3, H
 Kandija, n. 32, A1, BiH
 Kanfanar, n. 18, A2, H
 Kaniška Iva, n. 17, D3, H
 Kaniža, n. 22, B2, H
 Kantrida (Rijeka dio), n. 39, B1, H
 Kaoci, n. 27, F1, BiH
 Kaonik, n. 28, B3, BiH
 Kapak, v. 28, B3, BiH
 Kapela, v. 19, D2, H
 Kapela Korenička, n. 25, D1, H
 Kapelina, n. 22, C1, H
 Kapljuh, n. 26, C2, BiH
 Kapov Han, n. 33, E2, BiH
 Kapovac, v. 22, B2, H
 Kaprije, n. 30, B2, H
 Kaprije, o. 30, B2, H
 Kaprijski kanal, mp. 30, B2, H
 Kaptol, n. 22, B2, H
 Karaboriš, n. 33, D2, BiH
 Karačić, n. 28, C3, BiH
 Karadaglije, n. 28, C2, BiH
 Karanac, n. 23, D1, H
 Karašica, r. 22, B1-D1, H
 Karašica, r. 38, A2-B2, H
 Karašica (Beli Manastir), r. 23, C1-D1, H
 Karaula, n. 32, C1, BiH
 Karaula (Smolin), v. 29, D3, BiH
 Karaula (Vučjak), v. 28, C2, BiH
 Karavukovo, n. 23, E2, Sr
 Karavukovo-Petrovac, kanal, r. 23, E2, Sr
 Karinsko more, mp. 25, D2, H
 Karlobag, n. 24, C1, H
 Karlovac, n. 20, B2-B3, H
 Karojba, n. 18, A2, H
 Karovići, n. 33, E2, BiH
 Kasatići, n. 40, A3, BiH
 Kasela, o. 30, A2, H
 Kasidoli, n. 40, E3, BiH
 Kasidoli, n. 33, E2, Sr
 Kasindo, n. 32, C2, BiH
 Kasindo, n. 40, C3, BiH
 Kasindolska rijeka, r. 40, D3-B2, BiH
 Kasova jama, k. 40, B1, BiH
 Kastav, n. 18, B2, H
 Kastav, n. 39, B1, H
 Kastélyosdombó, n. 22, B1, M
 Kašćerga, n. 18, A2, H
 Kašina, n. 16, C3, H
 Kaštel Gomilica, n. 39, D1, H
 Kaštel Kambelovac, n. 39, C1, H
 Kaštel Lukšić, n. 39, C1, H
 Kaštel Novi, n. 39, C1, H
 Kaštel Stari, n. 31, C2, H
 Kaštel Stari, n. 39, C1, H
 Kaštel Sućurac, n. 31, C2, H
 Kaštel Sućurac, n. 39, D1, H
 Kaštel Štafilčić, n. 39, B1, H

Kaštel Žegarski, n, 25, D2, H
Kaštela, reg. 39, C1-D1, H
 Kaštelanski zaljev, mp, 31, C2, H
Kaštelanski zaljev, mp, 39, C1-D1, H
 Kaštelir, n, 18, A2, H
 Katina, o, 30, A2, H
Katun, n, 39, E3, H
 Katuni, n, 31, D3, H
 Kavran, n, 18, A3-B3, H
 Kazanci, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Keleviz, n, 17, E1, M
 Kémes, n, 22, C1, M
 Kerestinec, n, 16, B3, H
Kerestinec, n, 38, B2, H
 Kerka, r, 17, D1-D2, M
 Kestenovac, n, 20, B3, H
 Kešinci, n, 23, D2, H
 Kidričevo, n, 16, B2, SI
 Kidoš, r, 23, E1, Sr
 Kifino Selo, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Kijavac, v, 27, E2, BiH
Kijevo, n, 40, C3-D3, BiH
 Kijevo, n, 31, C2, H
 Kijevo (Sanski Most), n, 27, D2, BiH
 Kijevo (Trnovo), n, 32, C2, BiH
Kikovica, n, 39, D1, H
 Kis-Hegy, v, 17, D2, M
 Kisbajom, n, 17, F2, M
 Kiseljak, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Kiseljak (Zvornik), n, 29, E2, BiH
 Kiskassa, n, 23, C1, M
 Kistanje, n, 30, B2, H
 Klada, n, 19, C3, H
 Kladanj, n, 29, D3, BiH
Kladje, n, 38, A2, H
 Klakar, n, 22, C2, H
 Klana, n, 18, B2, H
Klanac, n, 40, D3, BiH
 Klanac, n, 24, C1, H
 Klanec pri Kozini, n, 18, A1, SI
 Klanjec, n, 16, B2, H
 Klek, b, 28, C3, BiH
Klek, n, 40, D3, BiH
 Klek, v, 19, D2, H
 Klekovača, b, 26, C3-D3, BiH
 Klenak, n, 37, F2, CG
 Klenovica, n, 19, C2, H
 Klenovnik, n, 16, C2, H
 Klenje, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Klepci, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Klimno, n, 18, C2, H
 Klinča Sela, n, 20, B2, H
 Klinja, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Klinje jezero, r, 33, D3, BiH
 Klis, n, 31, D2, H
Klis, n, 39, E1, H
 Klobuk (Ljubuški), n, 32, A3, BiH
 Klobuk (Trebinje), n, 37, F2, BiH
 Klokač, v, 33, E1, BiH
 Klokočevci, n, 22, C1, H
 Klokočevik, n, 22, C2, H
 Klokotnica, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Kloštar, n, 17, D2, H
 Kloštar Ivanić, n, 17, C3, H

Kloštar Podravski, n, 17, E3, H
 Klupca, v, 36, C2, H
 Kljajćevo, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Kljević, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Ključ, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Ključ, n, 17, C2, H
 Kmur, v, 33, D3, BiH
 Knešpolje, n, 32, B3, BiH
Knešpolje, n, 40, A2, BiH
Knešpolje, reg. 40-41, D1, BiH
 Knežak, n, 18, B1, SI
 Knežci, n, 22, B2, H
 Kneževi Vinogradi, n, 23, D1, H
 Kneževno, n, 23, D1, H
 Knežica, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Knežina, n, 33, D1, BiH
 Knežja Lipa, n, 19, D1, SI
 Knin, n, 30-31, C1, H
 Kninsko Polje, n, 31, C1, H
 Kobatovci, n, 27, E2, BiH
Kobilici, n, 38, F3, H
 Kobilja Glava, n, 32, C2, BiH
Kobilja Glava, n, 40, C2, BiH
 Kobilja glava, v, 37, E2, BiH
Kobiljača, n, 40, A2, BiH
 Kobiljača, v, 32, C2, BiH
 Kobra, o, 36, C2, H
 Kočerin, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Kočevje, n, 19, C1, SI
 Kočevska mala gora, b, 19, C1, SI
 Kočevska Reka, n, 19, C1, SI
 Kočevski rog, v, 19, C1, SI
 Kočevsko, reg, 19, C1-D1, SI
 Kokorići, n, 35, D2, H
 Kokorina, n, 32, B3, BiH
Kokorina, n, 40, E3, BiH
 Kola, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Kolakovići, v, 33, D1, BiH
 Kolan, n, 24, B2, H
 Kolina, r, 33, D2, BiH
 Kölked, n, 23, D1, M
 Kolo, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Koločep, n, 37, E2, H
 Koločep, o, 37, D2-E2, H
 Koločepska vrata, mp, 37, D2, H
 Koločepski kanal, mp, 37, D2-E2, H
 Kolonić, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Kolovarice, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Kolum, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Kolut, n, 23, D1, Sr
 Kom (Korčula), v, 36, B2, H
 Kom (Velebit), v, 25, E2, H
 Komar, b, 27, E3-F3, BiH
 Komar, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Komarica, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Komarnica, n, 33, E3, CG
 Komarnica, r, 33, E3, CG
 Komesarac, n, 20, B3, H
 Komin (Ploče), n, 35, E2, H
 Komin (Sveti Ivan Zelina), n, 16, C2, H
 Kominjača, v, 29, D3, BiH
 Komuža, n, 34, B2, H
 Komletinci, n, 23, D2, H
 Komlósd, n, 17, E2, M

Komogovina, n, 21, C3, H
 Komolac (Dubrovnik dio), n, 37, E2, H
 Komparator, n, 17, D3, H
 Kompolje, n, 19, D3, H
 Komušina, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Konavle, reg, 37, E2, H
 Končanica, n, 17, E3, H
 Kondrić, n, 22, C2, H
 Kongora, n, 32, A2, BiH
Konšćica, n, 38, A2, H
 Konj, v, 31, D2, BiH
 Konjevići, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Konjevrate, n, 30, C2, H
 Konjic, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Konjiška gora, b, 16, A2, SI
 Konjsko, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Konjščina, n, 16, C2, H
 Konjuh, b, 29, C3-E3, BiH
 Konjuh, v, 29, D3, BiH
 Kopa, v, 19, D1, SI
 Kopačevo, n, 23, D1, H
Kopačevo, n, 38, D2, H
 Kopačevski rit, k, 23, D1, H
Kopačevski rit, k, 38, D2-E2, H
 Kopačevsko jezero, r, 23, D1, H
Kopačevsko jezero, r, 38, E2, H
 Kopanice, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Koper, n, 18, A1, SI
 Kapište, o, 36, B2, H
 Kopito, b, 33, D2, BiH
 Koprivna (Modriča), n, 28, C2, BiH
 Koprivna (Sanski Most), n, 27, D2, BiH
 Koprivnica, n, 17, D2, H
 Koprivnički Bregi, n, 17, D2, H
 Koprivnički Ivanec, n, 17, D2, H
 Koprivnik, n, 19, D1, SI
 Koprivno, n, 31, D2, H
 Koprski zaljev, mp, 18, A1, SI
 Koraće, n, 28, B1, BiH
 Koraj, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Korana, r, 20, B4-B3, H
 Korcsina, r, 22, B1, M
 Korčula, n, 36, C2, H
 Korčula, o, 36, B2-C2, H
 Korčulanski kanal, mp, 36, B1, H
 Kordun, reg, 20, B3, H
 Kordunski Ljeskovac, n, 20, B4, H
 Korenita, n, 29, E2-E3, Sr
 Koričani, v, 28, B3, BiH
 Koričina, v, 31, D2, BiH
 Korita, n, 33, C3, BiH
 Korita, v, 26, C3, BiH
 Koritna, n, 23, D2, H
 Koritnice, n, 18, B1, SI
 Korlat, n, 30, B1, H
 Korman, v, 33, E3, CG
 Kormati, o, 18, C3, H
 Kornat, o, 30, A2, H
 Kornati, o, 30, A2, H
 Kornatski kanal, mp, 30, A2, H
 Kornić, n, 18, C2, H
 Korog, n, 23, D2, H
 Koromačna, mp, 18, B3, H
 Koromačno, n, 18, B3, H

Kórós, n, 22, C1, M
 Kosanica, n, 33, E3, CG
 Kosna, n, 21, C3, H
 Kosovo polje, p, 31, C1-C2, H
 Kostajnica, n, 21, D3, H
 Kostajnica (Doboj), n, 28, C2, BiH
 Kostajnica (Konjic), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Kostajnik, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Kostanje, n, 31, D3, H
 Kostanjevac (Garešnica), n, 17, D3, H
 Kostanjevac (Jastrebarsko), n, 20, A2, H
 Kostanjevac pri Krki, n, 20, A2, SI
 Kosteljina, r, 16, B2, H
 Kostići, n, 27, E2, BiH
Kostrena, reg. 39, C2-D2, H
Kostrena Rijeka dio, n, 39, D2, H
 Košara, o, 30, A2, H
Koševo (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, D2, BiH
 Koška, n, 22, C1, H
 Košljun, o, 18, C2, H
 Košljunski zaljev, mp, 24, C2, H
 Koštabona, n, 18, A2, SI
 Košutarica, n, 21, D3, H
 Košute, n, 31, D2, H
 Košutnja, v, 29, E3, Sr
 Kot pri Semiču, n, 20, A2, SI
 Kotarani, n, 21, C3, H
 Kotezi, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Kotlenice, n, 31, D2, H
 Kotlina, n, 23, D1, H
 Kotor Varoš, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Kotoriba, n, 17, D2, H
 Kotorški zaljev, mp, 37, F3, CG
 Kotorško, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Kovač, b, 33, E2, BiH, CG
 Kovačevac, n, 17, D3, H
 Kovačevići, n, 33, E3, CG
 Kovači, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Kovači, n, 37, F2, CG
 Kovačić, n, 31, C1, H
 Kovanj, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Kovčice, v, 33, E3, CG
Kozala (Rijeka dio), n, 39, C1, H
 Kozara, b, 26-27, D1-E2, BiH
 Kozara, v, 33, E2, BiH
 Kozarac, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Kozarac (Beli Manastir), n, 23, D1, H
 Kozarac (Vrginmost), n, 20, B3, H
 Kozarci, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Kozarevac, n, 17, E3, H
 Kozarevina, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Kozarica, n, 36, C2, H
 Kozaruša, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Kozica, n, 33, F3, CG
 Kozica, n, 35, D2, H
 Kozica, v, 35, D2, H
 Kozice, n, 22, B1, H
 Kozina, n, 18, A1, SI
 Kozja Luka, n, 33, D2, BiH
Kozjak, b, 39, C1-D1, H
Kozjak, n, 38, D1, H
 Kozjak, o, 24, B2, H
 Kozjak (Knin), b, 31, C2, H
 Kozjak (Split), b, 31, C2, H

Kozjan, n, 25, D1, H
 Kozjansko, reg, 16, A2-B2, SI
 Kozje, n, 16, B2, SI
 Kozluk, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Kožino, n, 24, C2, H
 Kožlovac, n, 30, B1, H
 Kožuhe, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Krajiška Kutinica, n, 17, D3, H
 Krakača, n, 26, B1, BiH
 Kraljev Vrh, n, 16, B3, H
 Kraljeva Velika, n, 21, D3, H
 Kraljevec na Sutli, n, 16, B3, H
Kraljevec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D1, H
 Kraljevica, n, 18, C2, H
Kraljevica, n, 39, D2, H
 Kraljevići, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Kraljevska Sutjeska, n, 32, C1, BiH
 Krapanj, n, 30, B2, H
 Krapina, n, 16, B2, H
 Krapina, r, 16, B3-C2, H
Krapina, r, 38, B1-B2, H
 Krapinica, r, 16, B2, H
 Krapinske Toplice, n, 16, B2, H
 Krapje, n, 21, D3, H
 Kras, n, 18, C2, H
 Krasica, n, 18, C2, H
Krasica, n, 39, D2, H
 Krasno Polje, n, 19, D3, H
 Krasulje, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Krašić, n, 20, B2, H
 Kratečko, n, 21, D3, H
 Kratine, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Kravarsko, n, 16, C3, H
 Krbava, n, 25, D1, H
 Krbava, r, 25, D1, H
 Krbava, reg, 25, D1, H
 Krbavica, n, 25, D1, H
 Krbavsko polje, p, 25, D1, H
 Krč, v, 16, C3, H
 Krčić, r, 31, C1, H
 Krehin Gradac, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Krekovi, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Kremen, v, 25, D2, H
Kremeš, n, 40, C1, BiH
 Kremna, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Krepšić, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Kreševo, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Kreševo, n, 31, D2, H
 Krezluk, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Kričak, reg, 33, E3, CG
 Kričke (Drniš), n, 31, C2, H
 Kričke (Novska), n, 21, E3, H
 Kričko brdo, v, 21, E3, H
 Kringa, n, 18, A2, H
 Kriškovići, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Krivača, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Krivače, n, 33, E1, BiH
 Krivaja, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Krivaja, r, 28-29, D3-C3, BiH
 Krivi Put, n, 19, C2, H
Krivodol, n, 40, C3, BiH
 Krivodol, n, 31, E3, H
 Križ, n, 17, D3, H
 Križevci, n, 17, D2, H

Križevići, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Križišće, n, 18, C2, H
Križišće, n, 39, E2, H
 Križišće, v, 31, D3, H
 Križpolje, n, 19, D2, H
 Krk, n, 18, C2, H
 Krk, o, 18-19, B2-C3, H
Krk, o, 39, D3-E3, H
 Krka, r, 30, C1-B2, H
 Krka, r, 20, A2-B2, SI
 Krknata, o, 24, C3, H
 Krmačina, n, 20, A2, SI
 Krmčina, n, 30, A2, H
 Krmelj, n, 20, A2, SI
Krmiješina, k, 40, D3, BiH
 Krna Jela, n, 33, E3, BiH
 Krndija, b, 22, B2-C2, H
 Krnica, n, 18, B3, H
 Krnjača, n, 33, E3, Sr
 Krnjak, n, 20, B3, H
 Krnjeuša, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Krnjina, b, 28, B2, BiH
 Krstac, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Krstince, n, 31, E3, H
 Krstinja, n, 20, B3, H
 Krš, n, 24, C1, H
 Kršan, n, 18, B2, H
 Kršinci, n, 22, C2, H
 Krška vas, n, 20, B2, SI
 Krško, n, 20, A2-B2, SI
 Krtova, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Kručica, o, 36, B2, H
 Krug, b, 31, E2, BiH
 Kruge, n, 25, D1, H
 Krupa, n, 25, D2, H
 Krupa, r, 25, D2, H
 Krupa na Vrbasu, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Krupac, n, 32, C2, BiH
Krupac, n, 40, C3, BiH
Krupčke stijene, p, 40, C3, BiH
 Krupanj, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Kruščić, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Krušćica, b, 32, B1, BiH
 Krušćica (Jajce), n, 27, E3, BiH
 Krušćica (Vitez), n, 28, B3, BiH
 Krušćičko jezero, r, 24, C1, H
 Kruševica, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Kruševice, n, 37, F2, CG
 Kruševo, n, 25, D2, H
 Kruševo, n, 33, E3, Sr
 Kruševo (Olovo), n, 33, D1, BiH
 Kruševo (Stolac), n, 32, B3, BiH
 Kruševo Brdo, n, 27, F3, BiH
 Krušija, kanal, mp, 18, B3-C3, H
 Kružanj, n, 32, B3, BiH
Kružanj, n, 40, E3, BiH
 Krvavac, v, 32, C2, BiH
 Kubed, n, 18, A1, SI
 Kuče, n, 16, C3, H
Kučeli, n, 39, A1, H
Kučeljak, v, 40, D2, BiH
 Kučice, n, 31, D3, H
Kučilovina, n, 38, E1, H
 Kučina kosa, v, 25, E2, H

Kučište, n, 36, C2, H
 Kućanci, n, 22, C1, H
 Kućinci Đakovački, n, 22, C2, H
 Kujača, v, 31, E2, BiH
 Kuk, v, 25, D1, H
 Kukavice (Kupres), n, 32, A2, BiH
 Kukavice (Rogatica), n, 33, E2, BiH
 Kukljica, n, 24, C2, H
 Kukovač, v, 32, B3, BiH
 Kukujevci, n, 23, E2, Sr
Kukuljanovo, n, 39, D2, H
 Kukulje, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Kukunjevac, n, 21, E3, H
 Kula, n, 22, B2, H
 Kula (Gacko), n, 33, D3, BiH
 Kula (Konjic), n, 32, C2, BiH
 Kula (Rudo), n, 33, E2, BiH
 Kula (Sokolac), n, 33, D2, BiH
 Kula Atlagić, n, 30, B1, H
 Kulaši, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Kulen Vakuf, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Kulina, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Kuljani, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Kumovac, v, 29, E2, Sr
 Kumrovec, n, 16, B2, H
 Kuna Pelješka, n, 36, C2, H
 Kunj, n, 18, B2, H
 Kupa, r, 20-21, A3-C3, H, SI
 Kupari (Dubrovnik dio), n, 37, E2, H
 Kupčina, r, 20, A2-B2, H
 Kupica, r, 19, C2, H
 Kupinec, n, 20, B2, H
 Kupinečki Kraljevec, n, 16, B3, H
 Kupirovo, n, 25, E2, H
 Kupjak, n, 19, C2, H
 Kupljensko, n, 20, B3, H
 Kupres, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Kupres (Busovača), n, 32, B1, BiH
 Kuprešani, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Kupreška vrata, v, 31, E1, BiH
 Kupreško polje, p, 31, E1-E2, BiH
 Kupusina, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Kurba Mala, o, 30, A2, H
 Kurba Vela, o, 30, A2-B2, H
 Kuršanec, n, 17, C2, H
 Kusonje, n, 21, E3, H
 Kutas, n, 17, E2, M
 Kuterevo, n, 19, D3, H
 Kutli, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Kutli, jezero, r, 35, E3, H
 Kutlivač, n, 32, B3, BiH
Kutlivač, n, 40, D2, BiH
 Kutina, n, 17, D4, H
 Kutina, r, 17, D3-D4, H
 Kutinske Čaire, n, 17, D3, H
 Kutjevo, n, 22, B2, H
 Kuzmica, n, 22, B2, H
 Kuzmin, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Kuzminec (Koprivnica), n, 17, D2, H
 Kuzminec (Križevci), n, 16, B2, H
 Kuželj, n, 19, C2, H
 Kvarner, mp, 18, B3, H
 Kvarnerić, mp, 24, B1-B2, H
 Kvarnerička vrata, mp, 24, B2, H

L

Labin, n, 18, B2, H
 Labin (Trogir), n, 31, C2, H
 Lábod, n, 17, E2, M
 Labudnjača, r, 23, D1, H
 Ladimirevci, n, 23, C1, H
 Ladislav, n, 17, E3, H
 Ladislav Sokolovački, n, 17, D2, H
 Lađevac, n, 21, E3, H
 Lahomno, n, 16, A2, SI
 Lakat, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Lakócsa, n, 22, B1, M
Lakševine, n, 40, D3, BiH
 Laktaši, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Lalić, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Laminici Brežici, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Lamovita, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Lanišće, n, 18, B2, H
 Lanište, v, 27, D2, BiH
 Lapáncsa, n, 23, C1-D1, M
 Lasinja, n, 20, B2, H
 Laslovo, n, 23, D2, H
 Lasovac, n, 17, E3, H
 Lastovci, o, 36, C2, H
 Lastovo, n, 36, B2, H
 Lastovo, o, 36, B2, H
 Lastovski kanal, mp, 36, B2-C2, H
 Lastva, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Lašćatna, rt, 31, D3, H
 Laško, n, 16, A2, SI
 Lašva, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Lašva, r, 28, C3-A3, BiH
 Lavdara, o, 30, A2, H
 Lavska, o, 30, A2, H
 Laz Bistrički, n, 16, C3, H
 Laze, n, 20, A2, SI
 Lazzaretti (Lazaret), n, 18, A1, I
 Lebršnik, b, 33, D3, BiH, CG
 Lečevića, n, 31, C2, H
 Ledenice, n, 19, C2, H
 Legrad, n, 17, D2, H
 Lekenik, n, 20, C2, H
 Lelija, b, 32-33, C3-D3, BiH
 Lemeš, v, 31, C2, H
 Lendava, r, 17, C1-D2, M, SI
 Leotar, v, 37, E2, BiH
 Lepajci, n, 16, B2, H
 Lepenica, r, 32, C2, BiH
 Lepoglava, n, 16, C2, H
 Leskovec pri Krškem, n, 20, A2, SI
 Leskovec Toplički, n, 17, D2, H
 Lešnica, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Letenye, n, 17, D2, M
 Letinac, n, 19, D3, H
 Letka, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Letovanić, n, 20, C2, H
 Levajska Varoš, n, 22, C2, H
 Lever Tara, n, 33, E3, CG
 Levinovac, n, 22, A1-B1, H
 Levrnaka, o, 30, A2, H
 Lib, v, 32, A2, BiH
 Lice, v, 27, D3, BiH
 Lič, n, 19, C2, H

Lička Jesenica, n, 19, D2-D3, H
 Lički Čitluk, n, 25, C2, H
 Lički Novi, n, 24, C1, H
 Lički Osik, n, 25, C1, H
 Lički Ribnik, n, 25, C2, H
 Ličko Cerje, n, 25, D2, H
 Ličko Lešće, n, 19, D3, H
 Ličko Petrovo Selo, n, 25, D1, H
 Ličko polje, p, 24-25, C1-D2, H
Liganj, n, 39, A2, H
 Liješće, n, 28, C1, BiH
 Lijeva Luka, n, 21, C2, H
 Lijevče, p, 27, E1, BiH
 Lika, r, 25, C2, H
 Lika, reg, 24-25, C1-D2, H
 Likodra, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Lim, r, 33, E2-F2, BiH, Sr
 Limski zaljev, mp, 18, A2, H
 Lindar, n, 18, A2, H
 Lipa, n, 18, B2, H
 Lipa, r, 31, D2, BiH
 Lipa (Bihać), n, 26, C2, BiH
 Lipa (Livno), n, 31, D2, BiH
 Lipica, n, 18, A1, SI
 Lipice, n, 19, D2, H
 Lipik, n, 21, E3, H
 Liplje, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Lipnica, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Lipnica Donja, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Lipnica Gornja, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Lipnički Šor, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Lipnik, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Lipno, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Lipolist, n, 29, F2, Sr
 Lipovac, n, 23, E2, H
 Lipovac, v, 27, E2, BiH
 Lipovača, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Lipovčani, n, 17, D3, H
 Lipovljani, n, 21, D3, H
 Lipovo Polje, n, 24, C1, H
 Lippó, n, 23, D1, M
 Lirica, o, 36, C2, H
 Lisac, b, 33, E3, CG
 Lisac, n, 32, B1, BiH
Lisac, v, 40, F1, BiH
 Lisičine, v, 30, C3, H
 Lisina, b, 27, E3, BiH
 Lisina, b, 17, E3, H
 Lisina (Jadovik), v, 26, C3, BiH
 Lisina (Kozara), v, 27, D2, BiH
 Liska, v, 23, E2, H
 Liskovac (Bosanska Gradiška), n, 27, E1, BiH
 Liskovac (Cazin), n, 26, B1, BiH
 Liskovica, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Lisovići Donji, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Lispezentadorjan, n, 17, D1, M
 Liszo, n, 17, E2, M
 Lišane Ostrovičke, n, 30, B2, H
 Lišnja, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Lištica, r, 32, B3, BiH
Lištica, r, 40, B2-A2, BiH
 Livanjsko polje, p, 31, D1-D2, BiH
 Livno, n, 31, D2-E2, BiH
 Ližnjan, n, 18, A3, H

Lobor, n, 16, C2, H
 Lobarika, n, 18, A3, H
 Logorunska vrata, mp, 30, B2, H
 Loka, n, 16, B2, SI
 Lokev, n, 18, A1, SI
 Lokrum, o, 37, E2, H
 Lokunji, rt, 24, A1, H
 Lokva, n, 31, D3, H
 Lokvarsko jezero, r, 19, C2, H
Lokvarsko jezero, r, 39, F1, H
Lokve, n, 40, A3, BiH
 Lokve, n, 19, C2, H
 Lokvičić, n, 31, E3, H
Lomnica, r, 38, D3-F3, H
 Lomovi, v, 27, D2, BiH
 Lončari, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Lončarica, n, 17, E3, H
 Londža, r, 22, B2-C2, H
 Londžica, n, 22, C2, H
 Lonja, n, 21, D3, H
 Lonja, r, 16-17, C2-C3, H
 Lonjica, n, 16, C3, H
 Lonjsko polje, p, 16-17, C3-D4, H
 Lopar, n, 19, C3, H
 Lopare, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Lopud, n, 37, D2, H
 Lopud, o, 37, D2, H
 Lopudska vrata, mp, 37, D2, H
 Lošinj, o, 24, A1-B2, H
 Lošinski kanal, mp, 24, A1-B2, H
 Lovas, n, 23, E2, H
 Lovča, n, 21, C3, H
 Lovinac, n, 25, D2, H
 Lovište, n, 36, C1, H
 Lovište, rt, 36, C1, H
 Lovran, n, 18, B2, H
Lovran, n, 39, A2, H
 Lovrečica, n, 18, A2, H
 Lovreč, n, 31, D3, H
 Lovrenc, n, 16, B2, SI
 Lozan, n, 22, A1, H
 Lozna, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Loznica, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Lozničko Polje, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Lozovac, n, 30, B2, H
 Ložišća, n, 31, C3, H
Luban, v, 39, C1, H
 Lubarda, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Lubina, r, 27, E2-E1, BiH
 Lubovo, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Lucija, n, 18, A1, SI
Lučac (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Lučane, n, 31, D2, H
 Lučinci, n, 22, B2, H
 Lučko, n, 16, B3, H
Lučko, n, 38, C2, H
 Ludbreg, n, 17, D2, H
 Ludmer, reg, 29, E3, BiH
 Lug, n, 23, D1, H
Lug, n, 38, D1-D2, H
 Lug, n, 29, F1, Sr
 Lug (Prozor), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Lug (Trebinje), n, 37, E2, BiH
 Lug Subotički, n, 22, C1, H

Luka, n, 40, B1, BiH
 Luka, n, 24, C3, H
 Luka (Gacko), n, 33, D3, BiH
 Luka (Konjic), n, 32, C2, BiH
 Luka (Nevesinje), n, 32, C3, BiH
 Luka (Srebrenica), n, 33, E2, BiH
 Lukač, n, 22, A1, H
 Lukar, n, 30, C2, H
 Lukavac, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Lukavac, r, 29, D2-E2, BiH
 Lukavci, o, 36, B1, H
 Lukavec, n, 16, B3, H
Lukavec, n, 38, D3-E3, H
Lukavica, n, 40, C3, BiH
 Lukavica (Gračanica), n, 28, C2, BiH
 Lukavica (Lopare), n, 29, D2, BiH
 Luke, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Lukinić Brdo, n, 16, B3, H
 Lukoran, n, 24, C2, H
 Lukovdol, n, 19, D2, H
 Lukovice, n, 33, C3, BiH
 Lukovo, n, 19, C3, H
 Lukovo Šugarje, n, 24, C2, H
 Lumbarda, n, 36, C2, H
 Lun, n, 24, B1, H
 Lun, rt, 24, B1, H
 Lunga, o, 30, A2, H
 Lunjevača, b, 26, C3-D3, BiH
 Lupina, v, 26, C2, BiH
 Lupoglav (Buzet), n, 18, B2, H
 Lupoglav (Dugo Selo), n, 16, C3, H
 Lusnić, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Lúszok, n, 22, B1, M
 Lušci Palanka, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Luški, o, 24, C3, H
 Luštica, n, 37, F3, CG
 Luštica, reg, 37, F3, CG
 Lutrošnjak, o, 24, B2, H
 Lužani, n, 22, B2, H
 Lužine, n, 32, B2, BiH

Lj

Ljeljenča, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Ljeljeni vrh, v, 33, E3, CG
 Ljeskovac, n, 21, C3, H
 Ljeskovik, n, 33, E1, BiH
 Lješovo, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Ljuba, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Ljubač, n, 24, C2, H
 Ljubačka vrata, mp, 24, C2, H
 Ljubački zaljev, mp, 24, C2, H
 Ljubatovci, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Ljubeč, v, 32, A3, BiH
 Ljubeščica, n, 17, C2, H
 Ljubić, b, 28, B2, BiH
 Ljubija, n, 26-27, D2, BiH
Ljubina, r, 40, C1-B1, BiH
 Ljubina (Foča), n, 33, D3, BiH
 Ljubina (Ilijaš), n, 32, C3, BiH
 Ljubinje, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Ljubišnja, b, 33, E3, CG
 Ljubnić, n, 32, B1, BiH
 Ljubomir, reg, 37, E2, BiH

Ljubošina, n, 19, D2, H
Ljubovčici, n, 40, A3, BiH
 Ljubovija, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Ljubovo, v, 25, D1, H
 Ljubuča, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Ljubuša, b, 32, A2-B2, BiH
 Ljubuški, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Ljupina, n, 22, A2, H
 Ljusina, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Ljuša, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Ljuta (Kalinovik), n, 32, C2, BiH
 Ljuta (Konjic), n, 32, C2, BiH
 Ljuti Dolac, n, 32, B3, BiH
Ljuti Dolac, n, 40, B3, BiH
 Ljutomer, n, 16, C1, SI

M

Maceljsko gorje, b, 16, B2-C2, H, SI
 Macute, n, 22, B1, H
 Mače, n, 16, C2, H
 Mačkovac, n, 22, A2, H
 Mačkovec, n, 17, C2, H
 Mačkovec, n, 20, A2, SI
 Mačva, reg, 29, E2-F2, Sr
 Madžari, v, 27, D1, BiH
 Maglaj, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Maglaj, v, 31, D2, H
 Maglajani, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Maglić, b, 33, D3, BiH, CG
 Magyarbóly, n, 23, C1, M
 Magyarmecske, n, 22, B1, M
 Mahično, n, 20, B2, H
 Mahmić Selo, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Mahovljani, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Mahovo, n, 21, C2, H
 Mailatpuszta, n, 22, C1, M
 Maja, n, 20, C3, H
 Maja, r, 20, C3, H
 Majar, n, 22, C2, H
 Majdan, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Majdan, n, 20, C3, H
 Majdanska planina, b, 26-27, C2-D2, BiH
 Majeveca, b, 29, D2-E3, BiH
 Majkovi, n, 37, D2, H
 Majs, n, 23, D1, M
 Majur, n, 21, D3, H
 Makarska, n, 31, E3, H
 Makljen, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Makljenovac, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Maknare, mp, 24, B2, H
 Makole, n, 16, B2, SI
 Makoša, n, 37, E2, H
Maksimir (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E2, H
 Maksimov hrast, v, 22, B2, H
 Mala Brijesnica, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Mala Bukovica, n, 18, B1, SI
 Mala Buna, n, 16, C3, H
 Mala Čvrstica, v, 32, B2, BiH
Mala Gorica, n, 38, B2, H
 Mala Gradusa, n, 21, C3, H
 Mala Kapela, b, 19, D2-E3, H
 Mala Kladuša, n, 26, B1, BiH
 Mala Krupska Rujiška, n, 26, C2, BiH

Mala Mlaka, n, 38, D3, H
 Mala Palagruža, o, 34, B4, H
 Mala Pisanica, n, 17, E3, H
 Mala Rakovica, n, 38, A2, H
 Mala Subotica, n, 17, D2, H
 Mala Ukrina, r, 28, B2, BiH
 Mala Usora, r, 28, B2, BiH
 Mala vrata, mp, 39, E3, H
 Malačka, v, 31, C2, H
 Malešići, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Malešići, n, 40, B1, BiH
 Mali Drvenik, n, 30, C3, H
 Mali Dunav, r, 38, D1-D2, H
 Mali Erjavec, n, 20, A2, H
 Mali Gradac, n, 21, C3, H
 Mali Grdevac, n, 17, E3, H
 Mali Guber, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Mali Halan, v, 25, D2, H
 Mali Iž, n, 24, C2, H
 Mali Kablići, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Mali kanal, r, 23, E1, Sr
 Mali Lošinj, n, 24, A1, H
 Mali Mišjak, o, 30, B2, H
 Mali Mošunj, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Mali Prolog, n, 35, D2, H
 Mali Rajinac, v, 19, D3, H
 Mali Rašip, o, 30, A2, H
 Mali Ston, n, 37, D2, H
 Mali Strug, r, 21, E3, H
 Mali Vratnik, mp, 37, D2, H
 Mali Zvornik, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Maline, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Malinska, n, 18, C2, H
 Malo Polje, n, 33, D1, BiH
 Malo Polje, n, 40, D4, BiH
 Malostonski kanal, mp, 37, D2, H
 Maluša, v, 33, D3, BiH
 Maljeva, n, 27, F3, BiH
 Maljevac, n, 20, B3, H
 Mana, o, 30, A2, H
 Mandečko jezero, r, 31, E2, BiH
 Mandićevac, n, 22, C2, H
 Mandino Selo, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Manjača, b, 27, E3-E2, BiH
 Manjača, b, 28, B3-C3, BiH
 Maoča, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Maranovići, n, 37, D2, H
 Marčana, n, 18, A3, H
 Marčani, n, 17, D3, H
 Marčelji, n, 18, B2, H
 Marčelji, n, 39, B1, H
 Marčetići, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Máriagyűd, n, 22, C1, M
 Maribor, n, 16, B1, SI
 Marička, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Marija Bistrica, n, 16, C2, H
 Marijanci, n, 22, C1, H
 Marijindvor (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, C2, BiH
 Marina, n, 30, C2, H
 Marindol, n, 20, A3, SI
 Marini, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Marinići, n, 18, B2, H
 Marinići, n, 39, B1, H
 Marinkovci, n, 26, C3, BiH

Marjan, b, 39, C1-D1, H
 Marjan, rt, 39, C1, H
 Marjančaci, n, 23, C1, H
 Markovac Našički, n, 22, C1, H
 Markovo Polje, n, 38, F1, H
 Markovščina, n, 18, B1, SI
 Markuševac Turapoljski, n, 16, B3, H
 Markuševac (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1, H
 Markušica, n, 23, D2, H
 Marlera, rt, 18, B3, H
 Márok, n, 23, D1, M
 Márta, n, 22, C1, M
 Martin, n, 22, C2, H
 Martin Brod, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Martinac, n, 17, D3, H
 Martinci, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Martinšćica, n, 18, B3, H
 Martinšćica, uvala, mp, 39, C2, H
 Marušići, n, 18, A2, H
 Maslinica, n, 31, C3, H
 Maslinovik, o, 30, B2, H
 Maslovare (Bosanski Novi), n, 26, C1, BiH
 Maslovare (Kotor Varoš), n, 27, F2, BiH
 Mašići, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Mašun, v, 18, B1, SI
 Mataruge, n, 33, E3, CG
 Matica, r, 36, C1, BiH
 Matići, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Matokit, v, 35, D2, H
 Matty, n, 22, C1, M
 Matulji, n, 18, B2, H
 Matulji, n, 39, A1, H
 Maun, o, 24, B2, H
 Maunski kanal, mp, 24, B2, H
 Mazin, n, 25, D2, H
 Mazlina, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Mažirina, o, 30, B2, H
 Medak, n, 25, D2, H
 Medakovo, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Medari, n, 22, A2, H
 Medeno Polje, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Medna, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Mednik (Kruševo), v, 33, E2, BiH
 Mednik (Rogatica), v, 33, D1, BiH
 Medsave, n, 38, B1-B2, H
 Medulin, n, 18, A3, H
 Medulinski zaljev, mp, 18, A3, H
 Medveščak (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
 Medvedgrad, k, 38, D1, H
 Medvednica, b, 16, B3-C3, H
 Medvednica, b, 38, C1-D1, H
 Medveja, n, 18, B2, H
 Medveja, n, 39, A2, H
 Medvida, n, 25, D2, H
 Medednik, v, 29, D2, BiH
 Mededa (Bosanska Dubica), n, 27, D1, BiH
 Mededa (Višegrad), n, 33, E2, BiH
 Mediđa, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Medimurje, reg, 16-17, C2-D2, H
 Medugorje, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Medurječje, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Meduvode, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Mehurići, n, 32, B1, BiH
 Meja, n, 39, E2, H

Meje (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Melina, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Melinovac, n, 25, D1, H
 Melnice, n, 19, D3, H
 Meljić, v, 28, C3, BiH
 Meokrnje, v, 28, B3, BiH
 Merag, n, 18, B3, H
 Merdžanići, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Mesihovina, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Mesztesyő, n, 17, E2, M
 Metajna, n, 24, C1, H
 Metaljka, v, 33, E2, BiH
 Metković, n, 35, E2, H
 Metlika, n, 20, A2, SI
 Mičevac, n, 38, E2-E3, H
 Miháld, n, 17, E2, M
 Mihalj, n, 35, E3, H
 Miholjače, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Miholjački Poreč, n, 22, C1, H
 Miholjanec, n, 17, D2, H
 Miholjsko, n, 20, B3, H
 Mihovljan, n, 16, B2, H
 Mijakovići, n, 33, E3, CG
 Miklavž, n, 16, B1, SI
 Mikleuš, n, 22, B1, H
 Mikleuška, n, 17, D3, H
 Miklosfa, n, 17, D2, M
 Mikluševci, n, 23, E2, H
 Mikulić (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D1, H
 Milanovac, n, 22, B1, H
 Mile, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Milići, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Milina, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Milna (Brač), n, 31, C3, H
 Milna (Hvar), n, 31, C3, H
 Milohnjić, n, 18, B2, H
 Milosavci, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Miloševac, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Milotski Breg, n, 18, A2, H
 Milovići, n, 37, F3, CG
 Miljacka, r, 32-33, D2-C2, BiH
 Miljacka, r, 40, D2-B2, BiH
 Miljakovci, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Miljana, n, 16, B2, H
 Miljanovci, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Miljeno, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Miljevi, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Miljevi, n, 22, B1, H
 Miljević, n, 40, C2-D2, BiH
 Miljevina, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Miljkovići, n, 40, C3, BiH
 Mimice, n, 31, D3, H
 Mioče, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Miočić, n, 31, C2, H
 Miočinovići, n, 21, C3, H
 Mionica, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Miostrah, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Miračine, rt, 18, B3, H
 Miranje, n, 30, B2, H
 Mirca, n, 39, E3, H
 Mirčina, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Mirkovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Mirlović Polje, n, 31, C2, H
 Mirlović Zagora, n, 30, C2, H

Mirna, r, 18, B2-A2, H
 Mirna, r, 20, A2-A1, SI
 Mirna peč, n, 20, A2, SI
 Miroševac (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1, H
 Miska Glava, n, 26, D2, BiH
 Mislinja, n, 16, A2, SI
 Mislinja, r, 16, A2, SI
 Misoča, r, 32, C1-C2, BiH
 Misoča, r, 40, B1, BiH
 Miševići, n, 40, A2, BiH
 Mišinci, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Mišljenovac, n, 25, E1, H
 Mitrovići, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Mješaji, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Mlade, r, 32, A3-B3, BiH
 Mladenovo, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Mladikovine, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Mladoševica, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Mlaka, n, 21, E3, H
 Mlakva, n, 24, C1, H
 Mlini (Dubrovnik dio), n, 37, E2, H
 Mlinište, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Mlinište, n, 35, E3, H
 Mlinište, v, 27, D3, BiH
 Mljet, o, 36-37, D2, H
 Mljetski kanal, mp, 36-37, C2-D2, H
 Močioći, n, 40, D1, BiH
 Modračko jezero, r, 29, C2-D3, BiH
 Modran (Bijeljina), n, 29, E2, BiH
 Modran (Derventa), n, 28, B2, BiH
 Modriča, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Modrinje, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Modruš, n, 19, D2, H
 Mogorić, n, 25, D2, H
 Mohovo, n, 23, E2, H
 Mojković, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Mojmiro (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, C2, BiH
 Mokošica (Dubrovnik dio), n, 37, E2, H
 Mokra Gora, n, 33, F2, Sr
 Mokranjska Miljacka, r, 40, E2-D2, BiH
 Mokrine, n, 37, F2-F3, CG
 Mokro, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Mokro Polje, n, 30, C1, H
 Mokronog, n, 20, A2, SI
 Mokronoge (Titov Drvar), n, 26, C3, BiH
 Mokronoge (Tomislavgrad), n, 31, E2, BiH
 Mokronozi, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Molat, n, 24, B2, H
 Molat, o, 24, B2, H
 Molunat, n, 37, E3, H
 Molve, n, 17, E2, H
 Molvice, n, 38, A2-B2, H
 Momjan, n, 18, A2, H
 Monjoroš, reg, 38, B2, H
 Moračnik, o, 36, C2, H
 Morančani, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Morine, v, 32, C3, BiH
 Morović, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Morovnik, o, 24, B2, H
 Moseć, b, 30-31, C2, H
 Mosko, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Moslavačka gora, b, 17, D3, H
 Moslavina, reg, 17, D3, H
 Moslavina Podravska, n, 22, B1, H

Mosor, b, 31, D2-D3, H
 Mosor, b, 39, E1-F1, H
 Mostar, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Mostar, n, 40, C2-C3, BiH
 Mostari, n, 17, C3, H
 Mostarsko blato, p, 32, B3, BiH
 Mostarsko blato, p, 40, B2-B3, BiH
 Mostarsko polje, p, 40, C3-D3, BiH
 Mostonga, r, 23, E1-E2, Sr
 Mošćenica, n, 21, C3, H
 Mošćenice, n, 18, B2, H
 Mošćenička Draga, n, 18, B2, H
 Mošćenička Draga, n, 39, A3, H
 Mošulj, v, 29, D3, BiH
 Motajica, b, 28, B1, BiH
 Motike, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Motka, v, 37, E2, BiH
 Motka, v, 40, C1, BiH
 Motovun, n, 18, A2, H
 Movarštica, uvala, mp, 39, B2, H
 Movran, v, 31, C2, H
 Mozelj, n, 19, C1, SI
 Mračlin, n, 16, C3, H
 Mračaj, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Mrakovica, v, 27, D1, BiH
 Mratinići, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Mratinje, n, 33, D3, CG
 Mratnjača, v, 32, A3, BiH
 Mravince, n, 39, E1, H
 Mravnica, n, 37, D2, H
 Mrazovac, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Mrčara, o, 36, B2, H
 Mrčevci, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Mrčevo, n, 37, D2, H
 Mrežnica, r, 20, A3-B3, H
 Mrkalji, n, 33, D1, BiH
 Mrkan, o, 37, E2, H
 Mrkonjić Grad, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Mrkonjići, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Mrkopalj, n, 19, C2, H
 Mrkovići, n, 40, D2, BiH
 Mrsinj, v, 25, D1, H
 Mrtvica, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Mrzla Vodica, n, 19, C2, H
 Mrzla Vodica, n, 39, F1, H
 Mrzljaki, n, 20, A2, H
 Mrzović, n, 23, D2, H
 Mučići, n, 39, A1, H
 Muggia (Milje), n, 18, A1, I
 Muntrilj, n, 18, A2, H
 Munjava, n, 19, D2, H
 Mura, r, 16-17, C1-D2, H, SI
 Murakeresztúr, n, 17, D2, M
 Murátka, n, 17, D2, M
 Mursko Središće, n, 17, C1, H
 Murter, n, 30, B2, H
 Murter, o, 30, B2, H
 Murvenjak, o, 30, B2, H
 Murvica (Brač), n, 31, D3, H
 Murvica (Zadar), n, 24, C2, H
 Muškovci, n, 25, D2, H
 Mušnica, r, 33, C2-D2, BiH
 Mutnik, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Mutogras, rt, 39, E2, H

N

Nadin, n, 30, B1, H
 Nadromanija, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Nagyatád, n, 17, E2, M
 Nagybajom, n, 17, F2, M
 Nagybakónak, n, 17, E1, M
 Nagyarsány, n, 23, C1, M
 Nagykánizsa, n, 17, E2, M
 Nagykörpád, n, 17, E2, M
 Nagyszakácsi, n, 17, E2, M
 Nagygyárad, n, 23, D1, M
 Nahorevo, n, 40, C2, BiH
 Nahvioci, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Nard, n, 23, C1, H
 Narta, n, 17, D3, H
 Našice, n, 22, C2, H
 Natkrstac, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Nažbilj, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Nebljusi, n, 25, D1, H
 Nebočaj, n, 40, B1, BiH
 Nebojan, n, 20, C3, H
 Nečujam (Grohote dio), n, 31, C3, H
 Nečujam (Grohote dio), n, 39, B3, H
 Nečujam, uvala, mp, 39, B3, H
 Nedajno, n, 33, D3, CG
 Nedelišće, n, 17, C2, H
 Nedeljane, n, 16, C2, H
 Nedeščina, n, 18, B2, H
 Negoslavci, n, 23, E2, H
 Nehorići, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Nemesdéd, n, 17, E2, M
 Nemesvid, n, 17, E2, M
 Nemetin, n, 38, D3, H
 Nemila, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Nemška loka, n, 19, D1, SI
 Neorić, n, 31, D2, H
 Neretva, r, 32-33, D3-B3, BiH
 Neretva, r, 40, C1-C4, BiH
 Neretvanski kanal, mp, 36, C1-C2, H
 Neretvica, r, 32, B2, BiH
 Nerezine, n, 24, A1, H
 Nerežišća, n, 31, D3, H
 Neštin, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Netretić, n, 20, A2, H
 Neum, n, 37, D2, BiH
 Nevačka, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Nevesinje, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Nevesinjsko polje, p, 32, C3, BiH
 Nevidane, n, 30, A2, H
 Nijemci, n, 23, E2, H
 Nikolići, n, 19, D2, H
 Nikovići, n, 33, D3, CG
 Nina, n, 24, C2, H
 Niševići, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Nišići, n, 33, C1, BiH
 Nos Kalik, n, 30, B2-C2, H
 Noskovci, n, 22, B1, H
 Nova Bukovica, n, 22, B1, H
 Nova Gajdobra, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Nova Gradiška, n, 22, A2, H
 Nova Kapela (Nova Gradiška), n, 22, B2, H
 Nova Kapela (Vrbovec), n, 17, D3, H

Nova Kasaba, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Nova Krivaja, n, 17, E3, H
 Nova Sela, n, 31, D2, H
 Nova Subocka, n, 21, D3, H
 Nova Topola, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Nova Vas (Novigrad), n, 18, A2, H
 Nova Vas (Poreč), n, 18, A2, H
 Novaki (Suhopolje), n, 22, B1, H
Novaki Bistranski, n, 38, C1, H
Novaki Samoborski, n, 38, B2, H
Novaki Ščitarjevski, n, 38, F2, H
 Novalja, n, 24, B1, H
Novi Čeminac, n, 38, B1, H
 Novi Grad, n, 28, C1, BiH
Novi Grad (Osijek dio), n, 38, C3, H
Novi Grad (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, C2, BiH
 Novi Gradac, n, 22, B1, H
 Novi Jankovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Novi Marof, n, 16, C2, H
 Novi Senkovac, n, 22, B1, H
 Novi Šcher, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Novi Travnik, n, 27, F3, BiH
 Novi Varoš, n, 22, A2, H
 Novi Vinodolski, n, 19, C2, H
Novi Zagreb (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
 Novigrad (Istarski), n, 18, A2, H
 Novigrad (Zadar), n, 25, D2, H
 Novigrad Podravski, n, 17, D2, H
 Novigradsko more, mp, 25, C2-D2, H
Novo Čiče, n, 38, F3, H
 Novo mesto, n, 20, A2, SI
Novo Sarajevo (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, C2, BiH
 Novo Selo, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Novo Selo (Bosanski Brod), n, 28, B1, BiH
 Novo Selo (Bosanski Šamac), n, 28, C1, BiH
 Novo Selo (Zvornik), n, 29, E3, BiH
 Novo Selo Rok, n, 17, C2, H
 Novo Zvečevo, n, 22, B1, H
 Novoselec, n, 17, D3, H
Novoselec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1-F1, H
 Novska, n, 21, D3, H
 Nožičko, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Nuštar, n, 23, D2, H

Nj

Njegovuda, n, 33, E3, CG
 Njivice, n, 18, C2, H

O

Obalj, n, 32, C3, BiH
Oblik, v, 39, C3, H
 Obodnica Donja, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Obodnik, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Obonjan, o, 30, B2, H
 Oborci, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Oborovo, n, 16, C3, H
Obrezina, n, 38, F2, H
 Obrov, n, 18, B1, SI
 Obrovac, n, 25, D2, H
 Obrovac, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Obrovac Sinjski, n, 31, D2, H
 Obrovnica, n, 17, D3, H
 Obruč, v, 18, B2, H

Obrvena, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Obudovac, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Obzova, v, 19, C3, H
 Ocsárd, n, 22, C1, M
 Očauš, b, 28, B2, BiH
 Očauš Gornji, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Odra, n, 16, B3, H
Odra, n, 38, D3, H
 Odra, r, 16, C3, H
 Odra, kanal, r, 16, C3, H
Odra, kanal, r, 38, E3, H
 Odra Sisačka, n, 16, C3, H
 Odranski Obrež, n, 16, B3, H
Odranski Obrež, n, 38, C3-D3, H
 Odžaci, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Odžaci, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Odžak, n, 28, C1, BiH
 Odžak, n, 33, E3, CG
 Odžak (Livno), n, 31, D2, BiH
 Odžak (Nevesinje), n, 32, C3, BiH
 Odenica, r, 22, A1, H
 Ogulin, n, 19, D2, H
 Okladnik, v, 33, D2, CG
 Oklaj, n, 30, C2, H
 Okletac, n, 33, F1, Sr
 Oključ, o, 30, A2, H
 Oključna, n, 34, B2, H
 Okoli, n, 17, D3, H
 Okorag, n, 22, B1, M
 Okreč, n, 26, D2, BiH
 Okresanica, v, 29, D2, BiH
Okrug Gornji, n, 39, B2, H
Okruglica, r, 38, C2-D2, H
 Okučani, n, 22, A2, H
 Okuklje, n, 37, D2, H
 Olib, n, 24, B2, H
 Olib, o, 24, B2, H
 Olipa, o, 37, D2, H
 Olipski kanal, mp, 24, B2, H
 Olovo, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Omarska, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Omiš, n, 31, D3, H
 Omišalj, n, 18, C2, H
Omišalj, n, 39, D3, H
Omišaljski zaljev, mp, 39, D3, H
 Omolje, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Ondić, n, 25, D2, H
 Opačica, r, 31, D2, BiH
 Opatija, n, 18, B2, H
Opatija, n, 39, A1-A2, H
 Opatovac (Nova Gradiška), n, 22, A2, H
 Opatovac (Vukovar), n, 23, E2, H
 Oplećani, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Opličići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Oplotnica, n, 16, A2, SI
 Opor, v, 31, C2, H
Oprčić, n, 39, A2, H
 Oprisavci, n, 22, C2, H
 Oprtalj, n, 18, A2, H
 Opuzen, n, 35, E2, H
 Orah, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Orah, n, 35, D2, H
 Orahov Do, n, 37, D2, BiH
 Orahova (Bosanska Gradiška), n, 27, E1, BiH

Orahova (Kotor Varoš), n, 27, E2, BiH
 Orahovci, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Orahovica, n, 22, B1, H
 Orahovica (Lukavac), n, 29, C3, BiH
 Orahovica (Zenica), n, 28, B3, BiH
 Orahovica Donja, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Orahovica Gornja, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Orašac, n, 37, E2, H
 Orašac (Bihać), n, 26, C2, BiH
 Orašac (Prozor), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Orašje, n, 29, D1, BiH
 Orebić, n, 36, C2, H
 Orehevec, n, 17, C2, H
 Orehovica, n, 17, D2, H
 Orehovica, n, 20, A2, SI
Orehovica (Rijeka dio), n, 39, C1, H
Orešje, n, 38, B2, H
 Orguz, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Oriovac, n, 22, B2, H
 Orjen, b, 37, F2, CG
 Orjule, o, 24, B1-B2, H
 Orlec, n, 18, B3, H
Orlić, v, 40, C2, BiH
 Orlinka, v, 32, B3, BiH
Orlinka, v, 40, E1, BiH
 Orlovac, v, 31, C1, H
 Orljak, b, 25, D2, H
 Orljava, r, 22, A2-B2, H
 Orljavac, n, 22, B2, H
 Orljavica, r, 22, A2, H
 Ormansag, reg, 22, B1-C1, M
 Ormanj, v, 32, C2, BiH
 Ormož, n, 16, C2, SI
 Orolik, n, 23, D2, H
 Oroslavje, n, 16, B2-B3, H
Ortiješ, n, 40, D3, BiH
 Orubica, n, 22, A2, H
 Orud, n, 30, C3, H
 Oruda, o, 24, B1, H
 Osanica, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Osat, b, 33, E1, BiH
 Osatica, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Osekovo, n, 17, D3, H
 Osičac, rt, 36, C1, H
 Osijek, n, 23, D1, H
Osijek, n, 38, B3-D3, H
Osijek (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, B2, BiH
 Osilnica, n, 19, C1, SI
 Osinja, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Osivica, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Osječani Donji, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Osječani Gornji, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Osječenica, b, 26, C2-C3, BiH
 Oskorušno, n, 36, C2, H
 Oskova, r, 29, D3, BiH
 Osmaci, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Osmača, b, 27, E2, BiH
 Osmače, n, 33, E1, BiH
 Osobjava, n, 36, C2, H
 Osoje, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Osojnik, n, 37, E2, H
 Osor, n, 18, B3, H
 Osor, rt, 24, A1, H
 Osorski zaljev, mp, 18, B3, H

Osorščica, v, 24, A1, H
 Osova, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Osovo, n, 33, E2, BiH
Ostrovica, n, 39, E1, H
 Ostrovo, n, 23, D2, H
 Ostrožac (Cazin), n, 26, B2, BiH
 Ostrožac (Jablanica), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Ostrožnica, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Ostrvica, n, 25, C1, H
 Ošanjići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Ošljak, v, 31, D2, H
 Ošlje, n, 37, D2, H
 Oštarije, n, 19, D2, H
 Oštarijska vrata, v, 24, C1, H
 Oštra, rt, 37, F3, H
 Oštra glava, v, 37, E2, H
 Oštra glava (Laktaši), v, 27, E2, BiH
 Oštra glava (Prnjavor), v, 28, B2, BiH
 Oštra kosa, v, 32, B3, BiH
 Oštra Luka (Prijedor), n, 27, D2, BiH
 Oštra Luka (Tolisa), n, 29, D1-D2, BiH
 Oštrec, v, 32, A2, BiH
 Oštreli, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Oštri rat, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Oštri vrh, v, 31, D3, H
Oštrik, v, 40, B2, BiH
 Oštro, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Otavice, n, 31, C2, H
Otes (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, B2, BiH
 Otešica, r, 24, C1, H
 Otilovići, n, 33, E3, CG
 Otišić, n, 31, C2, H
 Otočac, n, 19, D3, H
Otok, n, 38, A1, H
 Otok (Sinj), n, 31, D2, H
 Otok (Vinkovci), n, 23, D2, H
Otok (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E2, H
 Otoka, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Otpočivaljka, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Otrić, n, 25, E2, H
 Otrovanec, n, 17, E3, H
 Ötvöskonyi, n, 17, E2, M
 Ovčarevo, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Ozalj, n, 20, A2, H
 Ozeblin, v, 25, D1, H
 Ozimica, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Ozren, b, 28, C2, BiH
 Ozren, b, 33, C2-D2, BiH
Ozren, b, 40, D1, BiH

P

Pačetin, n, 23, D2, H
 Pačir, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Pađene, n, 30, C1, H
 Pađeni, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Pag, n, 24, C2, H
 Pag, o, 24, B1-C2, H
 Paka, n, 22, C2, H
 Paklarevo, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Paklina, v, 31, E2, BiH
 Paklinski kanal, mp, 31, C3, H
 Paklinski (Pakleni) otoci, o, 31, C3, H
 Pakoštane, n, 30, B2, H

Pakovo Selo, n, 30, C2, H
 Pakra, r, 17, E3-D4, H
 Pakrac, n, 21, E3, H
 Palagruža, o, 34, B4, H
 Palanka, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Palče, n, 18, B1, SI
 Pale, n, 33, D2, BiH
Pale, n, 40, E3, BiH
 Palež, v, 25, D1, H
 Paležnica Donja, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Palin vis, v, 28, C2, BiH
 Paljenik, v, 28, B3, BiH
 Paprača, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Páprád, n, 22, C1, M
 Papratnica, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Papuk, b, 22, B1-B2, H
 Parage, n, 23, E2, Sr
Paruževina, n, 38, F1, H
 Past, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Pastirevo, b, 26, D1, BiH
 Pašina Voda, n, 33, E3, CG
 Paška vrata, mp, 24, C2, H
 Paški kanal, mp, 24, B1, H
 Paški Kozjak, b, 16, A2, SI
 Paški zaljev, mp, 24, B1-C2, H
 Pašman, n, 30, A2, H
 Pašman, o, 30, A1-A2, H
 Pašmanski kanal, mp, 30, A1-A2, H
 Paučje, n, 22, C2, H
 Pavlovac, n, 27, E2, BiH
Pavlovac, n, 40, D3, BiH
 Pavlovac, n, 17, E3, H
Pavučnjak, n, 38, B3, H
 Paz, n, 18, B2, H
 Pazarčić, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Pazin, n, 18, A2, H
 Pčelić, n, 22, B1, H
 Peci viz, r, 22, C1, M
 Pečeneg llova, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Pečice, n, 20, B1, SI
 Pećane, n, 25, D1, H
 Peći, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Pećigrad, n, 26, B1, BiH
Pećine (Rijeka dio), n, 39, C2, H
 Pećnik, n, 28, C2, BiH
Pehlin (Rijeka dio), n, 39, B1-C1, H
 Peklenica, n, 17, C2, H
 Pelagićevo, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Pelegrin, rt, 31, C3, H
 Pelješac, reg, 36-37, C1-D2, H
 Pelješki kanal, mp, 36, C2, H
 Pepelari, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Perast, n, 37, F3, CG
 Perduhovo Selo, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Perjasica, n, 20, A3, H
 Perković, n, 30, C2, H
 Perna, n, 20, B3, H
 Pernat, rt, 18, B3, H
 Peroj, n, 18, A3, H
 Perović, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Peručko jezero, r, 31, C2-D2, H
 Perućac, n, 33, E2, Sr
 Perućčko jezero, r, 33, E2, BiH
 Perućica, r, 33, D3, BiH, CG

Perun, v, 39, E2, H
 Perušić, n, 25, C1, H
 Pesnica, r, 16, B1-B2, SI
 Peščenik, v, 20, A2, SI
Peščenica (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E2, H
Peškera, uvala, mp, 39, E3, H
 Petelinjak, v, 18, C1, SI
 Peteranec, n, 17, D2, H
 Petibor, v, 33, E2, BiH
 Petkovića, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Petlovac, n, 23, D1, H
 Petlovača, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Petručane, n, 24, C2, H
Petreški kanal, r, 38, F2, H
 Petrijanec, n, 16, C2, H
 Petrijević, n, 23, D1, H
Petrijevci, n, 38, A2, H
 Petrinja, n, 21, C3, H
 Petrinjčica, r, 21, C3, H
 Petrov Gaj, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Petrova gora, b, 20, B3, H
 Petrovac, v, 20, B3, H
 Petrovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Petrovice, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Petrovići, n, 37, F2, CG
Petrusevec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E2, H
 Pićan, n, 18, B2, H
Pijat (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Pijuke, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Piperi, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Pirmatovci, n, 30, B2, H
 Piran, n, 18, A1, SI
 Pirovac, n, 30, B2, H
 Pisak, n, 31, D3, H
 Pisarovina, n, 20, B2, H
 Piskavica, b, 27, E2, BiH
 Piskavica, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Piščetke, n, 20, A2, H
 Pišce, n, 20, B1, SI
 Piškera, o, 30, A2, H
 Piškorevci, n, 23, C2, H
 Pištaline, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Pitomača, n, 17, E3, H
 Piva, r, 33, D3, BiH, CG
 Piva, reg, 33, D3, CG
 Pivka, n, 18, B1, SI
 Pivka, r, 18, B1, SI
 Pivka, reg, 18, B1, SI
 Pivnice, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Pivsko jezero, r, 33, D3, CG
 Pjenovac, n, 33, D1, BiH
 Pješćanica, n, 20, B3, H
 Plana, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Planik, o, 24, B2, H
 Planina, n, 16, A2, SI
 Planina, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Planina Pivska, b, 33, D3, CG
 Planinica, n, 32, A2, BiH
Plano, n, 39, B1, H
 Plaški, n, 19, D2, H
 Plat (Dubrovnik dio), n, 37, E2, H
 Platak, reg, 18, B2-C2, H
 Plavna, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Plavnica, r, 17, D3, H

Plavnice Gornje, n, 17, D3, H
 Plavnik, o, 18, C3, H
 Plavno, n, 30, C1, H
 Plazenica, v, 31, E1, BiH
 Plećine, v, 26, D2, BiH
 Plehan, n, 28, C2, BiH
Pleso (Velika Gorica dio), n, 38, E3, H
 Pleševac, v, 32, C2, BiH
 Plešivica (Samoborsko gorje), v, 20, B2, H
 Plešivica (Svilaja), v, 31, D2, H
 Pleškovec, n, 17, C2, H
 Pleternica, n, 22, B2, H
 Pliješ (Foča), v, 33, D3, BiH
 Pliješ (Foča), v, 33, D3, BiH
 Plisko Polje, n, 34, B2, H
 Plitvica, n, 25, D1, H
 Plitvička jezera, r, 25, D1, H
 Plitvički Ljeskovac, n, 25, D1, H
 Pliva, r, 27, E2, BiH
 Plivska jezera, r, 27, E3, BiH
 Ploča, rt, 30, B3, H
 Ploče, n, 35, D2, H
 Pločica, o, 36, B1, H
 Pločno, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Plomin, n, 18, B2, H
Plosna, n, 39, D1, H
 Plovuča, r, 31, D2, BiH
 Plužine, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Plužine, n, 33, D3, CG
 Plješevica, b, 25, D1, H, BiH
 Pljevlja, n, 33, E3, CG
 Poblachica, r, 33, E3-E2, Sr
 Poblache, n, 33, E2, CG
 Pobude, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Pocrnje, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Počekovići, n, 37, F2, CG
 Počitelj, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Počitelj, n, 25, C2, H
 Podbor, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Podborje, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Podbrdo, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Podbrde, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Podčetrtak, n, 16, B2, SI
 Podgajci Posavski, n, 23, D3, H
 Podgarić, n, 17, D3, H
 Podglavica, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Podgora, n, 33, E3, CG
 Podgora, n, 31, E3, H
 Podgora, reg, 33, E3, CG
 Podgorač, n, 22, C2, H
 Podgorani, n, 32, B3, BiH
Podgorje, n, 40, B3, BiH
 Podgorje, n, 18, A1, SI
 Podgorje Bistričko, n, 16, C3, H
 Podgrab, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Podgrad (Ilirska Bistrica), n, 18, B1, SI
 Podgrad (Novo mesto), n, 20, A2, SI
 Podgradina, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Podgrade, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Podgrade, n, 23, E2, H
Podgrade Podokičko, n, 38, A3, H
 Podgređina, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Podhum, n, 18, B2, H
Podhum, n, 39, C1, H

Podhum (Konjic), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Podhum (Livno), n, 31, E2, BiH
 Podhumlje, n, 34, B2, H
Podkilavac, n, 39, C1, H
 Podlapača, n, 25, D1, H
 Podlugovi, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Podmelnica, n, 20, B3, H
 Podmilačje, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Podnovlje, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Podobuće, n, 36, C2, H
 Podosoje, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Podosoje, n, 31, E3, H
 Podovi, reg, 27, D3-E3, BiH
 Podpićan, n, 18, B2, H
 Podpreska, n, 19, C1, SI
 Podrašnica, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Podravina, reg, 22-23, A1-D1, H
Podravlje, n, 38, C3, H
 Podrinje, reg, 29, E2-F3, BiH, Sr
 Podromanija, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Podrute, n, 16, C2, H
Podružje, reg, 40, C2, BiH
 Podsreda, n, 16, B2, SI
 Podstrana, n, 31, D3, H
Podstrana, n, 39, E2, H
 Podstražje, n, 34, B2, H
Podsused (Zagreb dio), n, 38, C2, H
 Podturen, n, 17, D2, H
 Podum, n, 19, D3, H
Podunavlje, n, 38, D2, H
 Podvelež, n, 32, B3, BiH
Podvelež, n, 40, D3-E3, BiH
 Podvelež, reg, 32, B3-C3, BiH
Podvelež, reg, 40, D3-F3, BiH
 Podvidača, n, 26, D2, BiH
 Podzemelj, n, 20, A2, SI
Pofalići (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, C2, BiH
 Poganovci, n, 23, C2, H
 Pogar, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Pogled, v, 29, D3, BiH
 Pohlipski kanal, mp, 24, B2, H
 Pohorje, b, 16, A1-B1, SI
 Pojatno, n, 16, B3, H
Pojatno, n, 38, B1, H
 Poklečani, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Pokrajčiči, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Pokuplje, reg, 20-21, B2-C2, H
 Pokupsko, n, 20, B3, H
 Polača (Benkovac), n, 30, B1, H
 Polača (Knin), n, 31, C1, H
 Polače, n, 36, C2, H
 Poličnik, n, 25, C2, H
Polog, n, 40, B2, BiH
 Polom, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Polskava, r, 16, B2, SI
 Poljana (Pakrac), n, 21, D3, H
 Poljana (Vrbovec), n, 17, C3, H
 Poljanak, n, 25, D1, H
Poljane, n, 39, A2, H
 Poljani, n, 28, C3, BiH
Poljanica Bistranska, n, 38, C1, H
 Poljanska gora, b, 20, A2-A3, SI
Poljanska Miljacka, r, 40, E3-D2, BiH
 Poljčane, n, 16, B2, SI

Polje, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Polje Crkvičko, n, 33, D3, CG
 Polje Čepić, n, 18, B2, H
 Poljica, reg, 31, D2-D3, H
Poljica, reg, 39, E2-F2, H
 Poljica (Hvar), n, 31, D3, H
 Poljica (Imotski), n, 31, E3, H
 Poljica (Zadar), n, 24, C2, H
 Poljica Kozička, n, 35, D2, H
 Poljice, n, 37, E3, H
 Poljice (Lukavac), n, 29, C3, BiH
 Poljice (Titov Drvar), n, 26, D3, BiH
 Poljice (Trebinje), n, 37, E2, BiH
 Poljice Popovo, n, 37, E2, BiH
Poljud, uvala, mp, 39, D1, H
 Pomol, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Ponikva, n, 16, A2, SI
 Ponikvari, n, 20, B3, H
 Ponikve, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Ponikve, n, 19, D2, H
Ponikve, n, 39, D1, H
 Ponor, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Popišano brdo, v, 22, B1, H
 Poplat, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Popov Most, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Popovac, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Popovac, n, 23, D1, H
 Popovača, n, 17, D3, H
 Popovi, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Popović Brdo, n, 20, B3, H
 Popovići (Benkovac), n, 30, B1, H
 Popovići (Dubrovnik), n, 37, E2, H
 Popovo polje, p, 37, D2-E2, BiH
 Porat, n, 18, B2-C2, H
 Poreč, n, 18, A2, H
 Poriče, n, 32, A1, BiH
 Porim, v, 32, B3, BiH
 Porozina, n, 18, B2, H
 Porrogszentkirály, n, 17, E2, M
 Porrogszentpál, n, 17, E2, M
 Portorož, n, 18, A1, SI
 Posavina, reg, 22-23, A2-D2, H
 Posavske Sessvete, n, 17, E2, H
 Posavski Bregi, n, 16, C3, H
 Posedarje, n, 25, C2, H
 Postenje, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Postira, n, 31, D3, H
Postira, n, 39, F3, H
 Posušje, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Poštak, b, 25, E2, H
 Potirna, n, 36, B2, H
 Potkovač, n, 33, E3, CG
 Potnjani, n, 22, C2, H
Potoci, n, 40, D2, BiH
 Potoci, v, 26, D3, BiH
 Potoci (Mostar), n, 32, B3, BiH
 Potoci (Titov Drvar), n, 27, D3, BiH
 Potočani (Doboj), n, 28, C2, BiH
 Potočani (Livno), n, 31, E2, BiH
 Potočani (Odžak), n, 28, C1, BiH
 Potočani (Prnjavor), n, 28, A2-B2, BiH
 Potočari, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Potočari (Brčko), n, 29, D2, BiH
 Potok, n, 17, D3, H

Potok Musulinski, n, 19, D2, H
 Potomje, n, 36, C2, H
 Potravlje, n, 31, D2, H
 Pougarije, reg, 27, E3, BiH
 Povelj, n, 27, F1, BiH
 Povelj, r, 27, F2-E1, BiH
 Povlja, n, 31, D3, H
 Poveljana, n, 24, C2, H
 Poveljanski kanal, mp, 24, C2, H
 Površ, reg, 32-33, C3-D3, BiH
 Površnica, v, 29, D2, BiH
 Poznanovec, n, 16, C2, H
 Požar, v, 37, D2, H
 Požarnica, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Požega, n, 22, B2, H
 Požeška gora, b, 22, B2, H
 Požeška kolina, p, 22, B2-C2, H
 Prača, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Prača, r, 33, D2-E2, BiH
 Pragersko, n, 16, B2, SI
 Prapatnica, n, 30, C2, H
Praputnjak, n, 39, D2, H
 Pražnica, n, 31, D3, H
Prečko (Zagreb dio), n, 38, C2, H
 Predavac, n, 17, D3, H
 Predošćica, n, 18, B2, H
 Pregarje, n, 18, B1, SI
 Pregrada, n, 16, B2, H
 Prekaja, n, 26, D3, BiH
 Preko, n, 24, C2, H
 Prekopa, n, 20, C3, H
 Prekopakra, n, 21, E3, H
Prekvršje, n, 38, F1, H
 Prelog, n, 17, D2, H
 Preloka, n, 20, A3, SI
Preluk (Opatija dio), n, 39, B1, H
Preluk, uvala, mp, 39, A1-B1, H
 Premantura, n, 18, A3, H
 Premčani, n, 33, E3, CG
 Premuda, n, 24, B2, H
 Premuda, o, 24, B2, H
 Premudska vrata, mp, 24, B2, H
 Prenj, b, 32, B2, BiH
 Preodac, n, 26, D3, BiH
 Presjeka, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Prevorac, v, 32, C3, BiH
 Prevršac, n, 21, C3, H
 Prezid, n, 18, C1, H
 Prezid, v, 25, D2, H
 Prežba, o, 36, B2, H
 Prgomet, n, 31, C2, H
 Pribelja, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Pribelji, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Pribinić, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Pribislavec, n, 17, C2, H
 Priboj, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Priboj, n, 33, F2, Sr
 Pribojska Goleša, n, 33, F2, Sr
 Pribude, n, 31, C2, H
 Pričac, n, 22, B2, H
 Pridjel, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Pridraga, n, 25, D2, H
 Pridvorci, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Pridvorje, n, 37, E2, H

Prigorje Brdovečko, n, 38, A1-B1, H
 Prigradica (Blato dio, Korčula), n, 36, B2, H
 Prigradani, n, 32, B3, BiH
Prigradani, n, 40, D1, BiH
 Prigrevica, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Prijakovci, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Prijani, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Prijeboj, n, 25, D1, H
 Prijedor, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Priluk (Zavidovići), n, 28, C3, BiH
 Priluk (Živinice), n, 29, D3, BiH
 Priluka, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Primišlje, n, 20, A3, H
 Primorski Dolac, n, 30, C2, H
 Primošten, n, 30, B2, H
 Principalis esat., r, 17, D2, M
 Prisa, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Prisočka, n, 27, F3, BiH
 Prisoje, n, 31, D2, H
 Prisoje (Tomislavgrad), n, 31, E2, BiH
 Prisoje (Višegrad), n, 33, E2, BiH
 Prisojni Orah, n, 33, D3, CG
 Pristeg, n, 30, B2, H
 Pritoka, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Privalj, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Privlački zaton, mp, 24, C2, H
 Privlaka (Vinkovci), n, 23, D2, H
 Privlaka (Zadar), n, 24, C2, H
 Prizna, n, 19, C3, H
 Prižba (Blato dio, Korčula), n, 36, B2, H
 Prkovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Prnjavor, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Prnjavor, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Prnjavor (Kalesija), n, 29, D3, BiH
 Prohići, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Proizd, o, 36, B2, H
 Prokike, n, 19, D3, H
 Prokljansko jezero, r, 30, B2, H
 Prolog, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Prološko blato, r, 31, E3, H
 Promajna, n, 31, D3, H
 Promina, b, 30, C2, H
 Prosara, b, 27, D1-E1, BiH
Prosečenica, k, 40, E3, BiH
 Prosječeno, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Proslap, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Proslapska planina, b, 32, A2-B2, BiH
 Proversa, mp, 30, A2, H
 Prozor, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Prozor, n, 19, D3, H
 Prud, n, 29, C1, BiH
 Prugovo, n, 31, C2, H
 Prusac, n, 32, A1, BiH
 Prusci, n, 26, D1, BiH
 Prvić (Šibenski kanal), o, 30, B2, H
 Prvić (Velebitski kanal), o, 19, C3, H
 Prvić Šepurine, n, 30, B2, H
 Psunj, b, 22, A2, H
 Ptuj, n, 16, B2, SI
 Ptujka Gora, n, 16, B2, SI
 Pucari, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Pučišća, n, 31, D3, H
 Pula, n, 18, A3, H
 Puljane, n, 30, C2, H

Punat, n, 19, C2, H
 Punitovci, n, 23, C2, H
 Punta Kriza, n, 18, B3-C3, H
 Pupnat, n, 36, C2, H
 Puračić, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Puska, n, 21, D3, H
 Pušćine, n, 16, C2, H
 Pušina, n, 22, B1, H
 Putičevo, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Putišići, n, 31, D2, H
 Putniković, n, 37, D2, H

R

Rab, n, 19, C3, H
 Rab, o, 19, C3, H
 Rabac, n, 18, B2, H
 Rabina, n, 32, C3, BiH
Rabina, n, 40, F4, BiH
 Rabilje, n, 33, E3, CG
 Rača, n, 33, F2, Sr
 Rače, n, 16, B2, SI
 Račinovci, n, 23, D3, H
 Račišće, n, 36, C2, H
 Rađa Vas, n, 18, B2, H
 Radalj, b, 27, E3-F3, BiH
 Radalj, n, 29, E3, Sr
Radava, n, 40, D2, BiH
 Radelj, o, 30, B2, H
 Radenković, n, 29, F2, Sr
 Radimlja, r, 32, B3-C3, BiH
 Radišići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Radnja, r, 28, B2, BiH
 Radoboj, n, 16, B2, H
 Radojčići, n, 19, D2, H
 Radonić, n, 30, C2, H
 Radonja, r, 33, E2, BiH
 Radošić, n, 31, C2, H
 Radovan, b, 32, B1, BiH
 Radovica, n, 20, A2, SI
 Radovčiči, n, 33, E1, BiH
 Raduč, n, 25, D2, H
 Radučić, n, 30, C1, H
 Radulja, v, 20, A2, SI
 Raduša, b, 32, A2-B2, BiH
 Raduša, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Rađevići, n, 33, E3, CG
 Radevina, reg, 29, E3-F3, Sr
 Radići, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Rajac, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Rajčevića, v, 17, D2, H
 Rajevo Selo, n, 23, D3, H
 Rajić, n, 21, E3, H
Rajlovac (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, B2, BiH
 Raka, n, 20, A2, SI
 Rakalj, n, 18, B3, H
 Rakitje, n, 16, B3, H
Rakitje, n, 38, B2-C2, H
 Rakitnica, n, 21, C1, SI
 Rakitnica, r, 32, C2-B2, BiH
 Rakitnica, r, 33, D2-E2, BiH
 Rakitnica (Rogatica), n, 33, D2, BiH
 Rakitnica (Trnovo), n, 32, C2, BiH
 Rakitno, reg, 32, A2, BiH

Rakitovica, n, 22, C1, H
 Rakov Potok, n, 16, B3, H
Rakov Potok, n, 38, B3, H
 Rakovec, n, 16, C3, H
 Rakovica, n, 32, C2, BiH
Rakovica, n, 40, A2, BiH
 Rakovica, n, 20, B4, H
Rakovica, r, 38, A2-B2, H
 Rama, r, 32, B2, BiH
 Rama, reg, 32, B2, BiH
 Ramići, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Ramljane, n, 30-31, C2, H
 Ramljani, n, 19, D3, H
 Ramovo ždrijelo, v, 33, E3, CG
 Ramsko jezero, r, 32, A2-B2, BiH
 Ranča, b, 27, E3, BiH
 Rankovići, n, 27, F3, BiH
 Rapavel, n, 18, A2, H
 Rapski kanal, mp, 19, C3, H
 Rasavci, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Rasinja, n, 17, D2, H
 Raskršće, v, 28, B2, BiH
 Raslina, n, 30, B2, H
 Rasno, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Rasova, n, 33, E3, CG
 Rastićevo, n, 31, E1, BiH
 Rastište, n, 33, E2, Sr
 Rastošnica, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Rastovača, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Rastuša, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Raša, n, 18, B2, H
 Raša, r, 18, B2, H
 Raša, zaljev, mp, 18, B3, H
 Raška Gora, n, 32, B3, BiH
Raška Gora, n, 40, C1-D1, BiH
 Raštani, n, 32, B3, BiH
Raštani, n, 40, C2-D2, BiH
 Raštelica, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Rašević, n, 30, B1, H
 Rat, n, 32, B1, BiH
 Ratiš, b, 29, C2-D2, BiH
 Ratkovo, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Rava, n, 24, C2, H
 Rava, o, 24, C2, H
 Ravan, b, 28, C3, BiH
 Ravča, n, 35, D2, H
 Ravna Gora, n, 19, C2, H
 Ravna gora, b, 22, A1-B1, H
 Ravna gora (Banja Luka), v, 27, E2, BiH
 Ravna gora (Jajce), v, 27, E3, BiH
Ravna planina, b, 40, E3, BiH
 Ravne, n, 23, E3, Sr
 Ravni, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Ravni kotari, reg, 24-25, C2-D3, H
 Ravnice, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Ravnik, o, 34, B2, H
 Ravno, n, 37, D2, BiH
 Ravnje, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Razboj Ljevečanski, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Razkrižje, n, 16, C1, SI
 Razvode, n, 30, C2, H
 Ražanac, n, 25, C2, H
 Ražljevo, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Ražnjić, rt, 36, C2, H

Rebići, n, 18, B2, H
 Rečica, n, 20, B2, H
 Rečica, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Reka, n, 17, D2, H
 Reka, r, 18, B1, SI
 Re kavice, n, 27, E2, BiH
Remete (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D1, H
 Remetinec, n, 16, C2, H
Remetinec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
 Remetovac, v, 17, D3, H
 Removac, n, 17, E3, H
 Repaš, n, 17, E2, H
 Repnik, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Repušnica, n, 17, D4, H
 Reput, n, 32, B1, BiH
 Resanovci, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Resića Varda, v, 33, E2, BiH
 Resnik, v, 25, D2, H
Resnik (Zagreb dio), n, 38, F2, H
 Rešetari, n, 22, A2, H
 Rešetarica, r, 22, A2, H
 Rešetnica, n, 33, D2, BiH
Retfala (Osijek dio), n, 38, B3, H
 Retkovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Rezovac, n, 22, A1, H
 Režanci, n, 18, A2, H
 Ribari, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Ribnica, n, 29, C3, BiH
 Ribnica, n, 16, A1, SI
 Ribnica, r, 28, C3, BiH
 Ribnik, n, 20, A2, H
 Ribnjak, r, 17, D2, M
 Ribnjak (Bač), r, 23, E2, Sr
 Ribnjak (Donji Miholjac), r, 22, C1, H
 Ribnjak (Garešnica), r, 17, D3, H
 Ribnjak (Kolut), r, 23, D1, Sr
 Ribnjak (Kopačevo), r, 23, D1, H
Ribnjak (Kopačevski rit), r, 38, D2-E2, H
 Ribnjak (Koška), r, 22, C1, H
 Ribnjak (Narta), r, 17, D3, H
 Ribnjak (Oriovac), r, 22, B2, H
 Ribnjak (Prijeđor), r, 27, D2, BiH
 Ribnjak (Sišćani), r, 17, D3, H
 Ribnjak (Veliki Zdenci), r, 17, E3, H
 Ričica, r, 25, D2, H
 Ričice (Gračac), n, 25, D2, H
 Ričice (Imotski), n, 31, E2, H
 Ričičko bilo, b, 19, C2, H
 Ričina, r, 31, E2-E3, BiH
 Rihyabcsenyő, n, 17, F2, M
 Riječki zaljev, mp, 18, B2, H
Riječki zaljev, mp, 39, A1-D2, H
 Rijeća, n, 33, D1, BiH
 Rijekica, n, 29, C3, BiH
 Rijekica, n, 18, B2, H
Rijeka, n, 39, B1-D2, H
 Rika, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Rilić, b, 35, D2, H
 Rilić, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Rilja, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Rinža, r, 19, C1, SI
 Ripač, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Ripci, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Risan, n, 37, F2, CG

Risanski zaljev, mp, 37, F2-F3, CG
 Risnjak, b, 18-19, C2, H
Risnjak, b, 39, E1, H
 Risovac, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Risovac, v, 26, C2, BiH
 Ritošići, n, 33, E3, Sr
 Rivanj, n, 24, C2, H
 Rivanj, o, 24, C2, H
 Rizvanovići, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Rječica, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Rječina, r, 18, B2, H
Rječina, r, 39, C1, H
 Roč, n, 18, B2, H
 Rodaljice, n, 30, B1, H
 Rodoč, n, 32, B3, BiH
Rodoč, n, 40, C3, BiH
 Roduša, v, 27, E3, BiH
Rogač, n, 39, B3, H
Rogač, uvala, mp, 39, B3, H
 Rogačica, n, 33, F1, Sr
 Rogaška Slatina, n, 16, B2, SI
 Rogatec, n, 16, B2, SI
 Rogatica, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Rogla, v, 16, A2, SI
 Rogoj, v, 33, C2, BiH
 Rogotin, n, 35, D2, H
Rogovići, n, 40, E2, BiH
 Rogovac, n, 22, A1, H
 Rogoznica, n, 30, B2, H
 Rogoznica, v, 31, D3, H
 Rogoza, n, 17, D3, H
 Rokovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Romanija, b, 33, D2, BiH
 Romanovci, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Rore, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Rore, v, 27, D3, BiH
 Rostovo, v, 32, B1, BiH
 Rošani, n, 22, B1, H
 Roško Polje, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Rota, v, 36, C2, H
 Rotimlja, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Ro vaši, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Rovine, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Rovinj, n, 18, A2, H
 Rovinjsko Selo, n, 18, A2, H
 Rovišće, n, 17, D3, H
 Rožanj, v, 29, E3, Sr
 Roženica, n, 16, B3, H
 Rtina, n, 24, C2, H
 Ruda, n, 31, D2, H
 Ruda glava, v, 33, E3, CG
 Rude, n, 16, B3, H
Rudeš (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
 Rudice, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Rudina, v, 33, E3, CG
 Rudine, v, 31, C3, H
Rudine, v, 39, B2, H
 Rudnice, n, 33, D3, CG
Rudnik, n, 40, A2, BiH
 Rudo, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Rudopolje, n, 19, D3, H
 Rugvica, n, 16, C3, H
Rujište, b, 40, E1, BiH
 Rujnica, n, 28, C3, BiH

Rukavac, n, 39, A1, H
 Rumboci, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Runović, n, 31, E3, H
 Runjani, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Rupa, n, 18, B2, H
 Rupe, n, 33, E3, H
 Ruski Krstur, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Rušćica, n, 22, C2, H
 Ruše, n, 16, B1, SI
 Ružica, v, 33, D3, CG
 Ružić, n, 31, C2, H
 Ružići, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Rzav, r, 33, F2-E2, BiH, Sr

S

Sabljaki, jezero, r, 19, D2, H
 Saborsko, n, 19, D3, H
 Sakarun, mp, 24, B2, H
 Salas Crnobarski, n, 29, E2, Sr
Saldun, uvala, mp, 39, A1-B1, H
 Sali, n, 24, C3, H
Salona, k, 39, D1, H
 Samarica, n, 17, D3, H
 Samobor, n, 16, B3, H
Samobor, n, 38, A2, H
 Samoborsko gorje, b, 16, A3-B3, H
 Samod, n, 22, C1, M
 Samogradska vrata, mp, 30, B2, H
 Sana, r, 26-27, D3-C1, BiH
 Sand, n, 17, E2, M
 Sandžak, reg, 33, E3-F3, Sr
 Sanica, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Sanica, r, 26-27, D2, BiH
 Sanski Most, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Sapna, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Sarajevo, n, 32-33, C2, BiH
Sarajevo, n, 40, B3-D2, BiH
Saršoni, n, 39, B1-C1, H
 Sarvaš, n, 23, D1, H
Sarvaš, n, 38, E3, H
 Sase, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Sasina, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Satnica Đakovačka, n, 23, C2, H
 Sava, r, 20-21, A1-E3, BiH, H, SI
Sava, r, 38, A1-F2, H
 Savar, n, 24, C2, H
 Savci, n, 16, C2, SI
 Savinja, r, 16, A2, SI
Savski Marof, n, 38, A1, H
 Savsko Polje, n, 20, B3, H
 Savudrija, n, 18, A2, H
 Savudrija, rt, 18, A1, H
 Sebinje, n, 32, C1, BiH
 Sečovlje, n, 18, A2, SI
 Sedlarica, n, 17, E3, H
 Segesd, n, 17, E2, M
 Seget Donji, n, 31, C2, H
 Seget Gornji, n, 31, C2, H
 Sekulinci, n, 22, B1, H
 Sela, n, 16, C3, H
 Selca, n, 31, D3, H
 Selce, n, 19, C2, H
Selci, n, 38, A3, H

Selci Đakovački, n, 23, C2, H
 Selenča, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Selina (Poreč), n, 18, A2, H
 Selina (Zadar), n, 25, C2, H
 Seliški vrh, v, 19, E3, H
Selište, n, 40, C3, BiH
 Selje, n, 22, B1, M
 Seljani, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Semberija, reg, 29, E2, BiH
 Semeljci, n, 23, D2, H
Semeljevo, r, 38, E2, H
 Semić, n, 20, A2, SI
 Semin, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Semizovac, n, 32, C2, BiH
Semizovac, n, 40, B1-C2, BiH
 Semjénháza, n, 17, D2, M
 Senovo, n, 20, A1, SI
 Senj, n, 19, C3, H
 Senjska vrata, mp, 19, C3, H
 Senjsko bilo, b, 19, C3-D3, H
 Seoca, n, 31, D3, H
 Seoce, n, 32, C1, BiH
 Seoca, n, 32, C1, BiH
 Seona, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Sestrice, o, 18, A2, H
 Sestrunj, n, 24, C2, H
 Sestrunj, o, 24, B2-C2, H
 Sestrže, n, 16, B2, SI
 Sesvete, n, 16, C3, H
Sesvete, n, 38, F1-F2, H
 Sesvete (Požega), n, 22, B2, H
 Setihovo, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Severin, n, 17, D3, H
 Severin na Kupi, n, 19, D2, H
 Severovci, n, 17, E2, H
 Sevnica, n, 20, A1, SI
 Sibinj, n, 22, B2, H
 Sibinj Krmpotski, n, 19, C2, H
 Siča, n, 20, A3, H
 Sičane, n, 31, D2, H
 Sičice, n, 22, A2, H
 Sidača, v, 31, D3, H
 Sigetec, n, 17, D2, H
 Sijekovac, n, 28, B1, BiH
 Sikavci, o, 24, C2, H
 Sikirevci, n, 23, C2, H
 Siklós, n, 22, C1, M
 Silba, n, 24, B2, H
 Silba, o, 24, B2, H
 Silbanski kanal, mp, 24, B2, H
 Silbaš, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Siljevac, v, 37, E2, BiH
 Siljevača, v, 24, C2, H
 Simijova, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Simun Han, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Sinac, n, 19, D3, H
 Sinokos, n, 27, F3, BiH
 Sinj, n, 31, D2, H
 Sinji vrh, n, 20, A3, SI
 Sinjsko polje, p, 31, D2, H
 Sirač, n, 17, E3, H
 Sirač, v, 35, D2, H
 Sirova Katalena, n, 17, E3, H
 Sisak, n, 21, C2-C3, H

Sišćani, n, 17, D3, H
 Sit, o, 30, A2, H
 Sitneši, n, 27, F1, BiH
 Sitnica, b, 37, E1-E2, BiH
 Sitnica, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Sitiski kanal, mp, 30, A2, H
 Sivac, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Siverić, n, 30, C2, H
 Sivica, n, 17, D2, H
 Sivša, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Sjenica, v, 26, C3, BiH
 Sjeničak Lasinjski, n, 20, B3, H
 Sjenina, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Sjenište, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Sjetlina, n, 33, D2, BiH
Sjeverna luka (Split), mp, 39, D1, H
 Skakava Donja, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Skakava Gornja, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Skakavac, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Skelani, n, 33, F2, BiH
 Skender Vakuf, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Skipovac Donji, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Skipovac Gornji, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Skrad, n, 19, C2, H
 Skradin, n, 30, B2, H
 Skradnik, n, 19, D2, H
 Skradno, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Skravnik, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Skrivena Luka, n, 36, B2, H
 Skugrić Gornji, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Skugrići, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Skukani, n, 20, A3, H
 Slabinja, n, 21, D3, H
 Sladna, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Sladojevci, n, 22, B1, H
 Slakovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Slano, n, 37, D2, H
Slanovec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1, H
 Slanje, n, 17, D2, H
 Slatina, n, 33, E3, CG
 Slatina, n, 22, B1, H
Slatina, n, 39, C2, H
 Slatina (Čiovo), n, 31, C3, H
 Slatina (Donji Vakuf), n, 27, E3, BiH
 Slatina (Goražde), n, 33, D2, BiH
 Slatina (Jablanica), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Slatina (Laktaši), n, 27, E2, BiH
 Slatina Pokupska, n, 20, C3, H
 Slatinski Drenovac, n, 22, B1, H
Slavanj, v, 40, C3, BiH
 Slavnik, v, 18, A1, SI
 Slavonija, reg, 22-23, A1-D2, H
Slavonija, reg, 38, A3-D3, H
 Slavonski Brod, n, 22, C2, H
 Slavonski Kobaš, n, 22, B2, H
 Slavonski Šamac, n, 23, C2-D2, H
 Slezen, r, 23, E3, Sr
Slipčić, n, 40, C4, BiH
 Slivlja, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Slivnica, n, 25, C2, H
 Slivno, n, 31, E3, H
 Slobodnica, n, 22, B2, H
 Slovenska Bistrica, n, 16, B2, SI
 Slovenske gorice, b, 16, B1-C2, SI

Slovenske Konjice, n, 16, A2, SI
 Slovinci, n, 21, D3, H
 Slunj, n, 20, B3, H
 Sljeme, v, 16, B3, H
Sljeme, v, 38, D1, H
 Sljemenska planina, b, 33, D1, BiH
 Smilčić, n, 30, B1, H
 Smiljan, n, 24, C1, H
 Smjetovača, v, 33, E3, CG
 Smokvica, n, 36, B2, H
 Smokvica, o, 30, A2, H
 Smolin, b, 29, D3, BiH
 Smolnik-Fala, n, 16, A1, SI
 Smoluća Donja, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Smoljana, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Smoljanci, n, 18, A2, H
 Smrčevce, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Smrdelje, n, 30, B2, H
 Snežnik, v, 18, B1, SI
 Sniježnica, b, 37, E2, H
 Sniježnica, b, 32, C3, BiH
 Sniježnica, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Snježnik, v, 18, C2, H
 Sobra, n, 37, D2, H
 Sočani, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Sočerga, n, 18, A2, SI
 Sočkovac, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Soko, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Sokolac, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Sokolina, v, 29, D3, BiH
 Sokolina, v, 33, F1, Sr
 Sokoline, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Sokolovac, n, 17, D2, H
Sokolovac, n, 38, D1, H
 Sokolska planina, b, 29, E3-F3, Sr
 Solila, v, 27, F2, BiH
 Solin, n, 31, D2, H
Solin, n, 39, D1-E1, H
 Solun, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Soljani, n, 23, D3, H
 Sombor, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Somina, b, 33, D3, BiH, CG
 Somogyescso, n, 17, E2, M
 Somogyssimonyi, n, 17, E2, M
 Somogysszob, n, 17, E2, M
 Somogytamóca, n, 17, E2, M
 Somogyudvarhely, n, 17, E2, M
 Sonta, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Sopilja, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Sopje, n, 22, B1, H
 Sopotnica, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Sósvertike, n, 22, B1, M
 Sošice, n, 20, A2, H
 Sot, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Sotin, n, 23, E2, H
 Sotla, r, 16, B2-B3, H, SI
 Sovići (Grude), n, 32, A3, BiH
 Sovići (Jablanica), n, 32, B2, BiH
 Sovinjak, n, 18, A2, H
 Spačva, r, 23, D2-E2, H
 Spačva, reg, 23, D2-E2, H
 Spahići, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Sparagovići, n, 37, D2, H
 Spiljani, n, 32, C2, BiH

Spinut (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Split, n, 31, C2, H
Split, n, 39, C1-D1, H
 Splitska, n, 31, D3, H
Splitska, n, 39, F3, H
 Splitska vrata, mp, 31, C3, H
 Splitski kanal, mp, 31, C3, H
Splitski kanal, mp, 39, A2-C2, H
 Spodnja Voličina, n, 16, B1, SI
 Spodnje Hoće, n, 16, B1, SI
 Spodnje Škofije, n, 18, A1, SI
 Spodnji Dolič, n, 16, A2, SI
 Spodnji Duplek, n, 16, B1, SI
 Spreča, r, 28-29, D3-C2, BiH
 Spuhlja, n, 16, B2, SI
 Sračinec, n, 16, C2, H
 Srakane, o, 24, A1, H
 Srbac, n, 27, F1, BiH
 Sribljani, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Srbski klanac, v, 25, E2, H
 Srdevići, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Srebrenica, n, 33, E1, BiH
 Srebrenik, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Središće, n, 16, C2, SI
 Srednja Gora, n, 25, D1, H
 Srednja vrata, mp, 18, B2, H
 Srednje, n, 33, C1, BiH
Srednje Selo, n, 39, B3, H
 Sremska Rača, n, 23, E3, Sr
 Sreser, n, 36, C2, H
 Srhinje, n, 32, C1-C2, BiH
 Srijednska, n, 17, D3, H
 Srijem, reg, 23, D2-E2, H, Sr
 Srijemske Laze, n, 23, D2, H
 Srinjine, n, 31, D3, H
Srinjine, n, 39, F2, H
 Srnetica, b, 26-27, C2-D3, BiH
 Srnice Donje, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Srnice Gornje, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Srpske Moravice, n, 19, D2, H
 Srpski Miletić, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Srpsko Polje, n, 19, D3, H
 Stabandža, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Stabna, n, 33, D3, CG
 Stajnica, n, 19, D2, H
 Stanari, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Stanišić, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Stanišević, n, 18, B2, H
 Stankovac, n, 20, C3, H
 Stankovci, n, 30, B2, H
 Stanovi (Brčko), n, 29, D2, BiH
 Stanovi (Doboj), n, 28, C2, BiH
 Stapar, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Stara Baška, n, 19, C3, H
 Stara cerkev, n, 19, C1, SI
Stara Drava, r, 38, E3, H
 Stara Gradiška, n, 22, A2, H
 Stara Moravica, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Stara Novalja, n, 24, B1, H
 Stara Ploščica, n, 17, D3, H
 Stara Rača, n, 17, D3, H
 Stara Rijeka, n, 26, D2, BiH
 Stara Subocka, n, 21, D3, H
Starača, r, 38, B2-C2, H

Starešina, b, 31, D1, BiH
 Stari Dulići, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Stari Farkašić, n, 20, C3, H
 Stari Grabovac, n, 21, E3, H
 Stari Grad, n, 31, D3, H
Stari Grad (Rijeka dio), n, 39, C1-C2, H
Stari Grad (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, D2, BiH
 Stari Jankovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Stari Laz, n, 19, C2, H
 Stari Majdan, n, 26, D2, BiH
 Stari Martinac, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Stari Mikanovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Stari Perkovci, n, 23, C2, H
 Stari Slatnik, n, 22, B2, H
 Stari Teočak, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Stari trg ob Kolpi, n, 20, A3, SI
 Starigrad (Senj), n, 19, C3, H
 Starigrad (Zadar), n, 25, C2, H
 Starigradski zaljev, mp, 31, D3, H
 Staro Petrovo Selo, n, 22, B2, H
 Staro Selo, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Staro Selo Topusko, n, 20, B3, H
 Staro Topolje, n, 22, C2, H
 Starod, n, 18, B2, SI
 Starše, n, 16, B2, SI
 Staševica, n, 35, D2, H
 Stekerovci, n, 27, D3, BiH
Stenjevec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, C2, H
 Stepen, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Stijena, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Stilja, n, 35, D2, H
 Stinica, n, 19, C3, H
Stinjiva, uvala, mp, 39, D3, H
 Stipanov grič, v, 19, D3, H
 Stipanjići, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Stjenice, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Stobreč, n, 31, D2, H
Stobreč, n, 39, E1, H
Stobreč, uvala, mp, 39, E1, H
 Stogić, v, 32, C2, BiH
 Stojdraga, n, 16, B3, H
 Stojnci, n, 16, B2, SI
 Stolac, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Stolac (Foča), v, 33, D2, BiH
 Stolac (Rudo), v, 33, E2, BiH
 Stolice, v, 29, D2, BiH
 Stolice, v, 29, E3, Sr
 Stomorina, o, 36, B2, H
 Stomorska, n, 31, C3, H
Stomorska, n, 39, C3, H
 Ston, n, 37, D2, H
 Stončica, n, 34, B2, H
 Stončica, rt, 34, B2, H
 Stonski kanal, mp, 37, D2, H
 Stožer, v, 32, A2, BiH
 Strahinjčica, v, 16, B2, H
 Strahov Do, n, 33, E3, CG
 Stranice, n, 16, A2, SI
 Stranjani, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Stratinska, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Stražbenica, v, 33, E2, CG
 Stražeman, n, 22, B2, H
 Straževac, v, 32, C3, BiH
 Stražište, v, 37, F2, CG

Stražnica, v, 40, B3, BiH
 Strgačina, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Strizivojna, n, 23, C2, H
 Strmec, n, 16, A2, SI
Strmec, n, 38, C3-D3, H
 Strmec, v, 27, D2, BiH
 Strmec Samoborski, n, 16, B3, H
Strmec Samoborski, n, 38, B2, H
 Strmen, n, 21, D3, H
 Strmica, n, 31, C1, H
 Strmovno, n, 33, F1, Sr
 Strošinci, n, 23, E3, H
 Struga Banska, n, 21, C3, H
 Strupići, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Strupnić, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Stružec, n, 17, D3, H
 Stubičke Toplice, n, 16, B3, H
 Studena, n, 18, B2, H
 Studenci, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Studenci (Gospić), n, 25, C1, H
 Studenci (Imotski), n, 31, E2, H
 Studenec, n, 20, A2, SI
 Studeni Jadar, r, 29, D3-E3, BiH
 Studva, r, 23, E3, H, Sr
Stup (Sarajevo dio), n, 40, B2, BiH
 Stupari, n, 29, D3, BiH
Stuparići, n, 40, A1, BiH
 Stupčanica, r, 29, D3, BiH
 Stupna, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Stupnički Kuti, n, 22, B2, H
Stupnički Obrež, n, 38, B2-C2, H
 Stupnik, n, 16, B3, H
 Subocka, r, 21, D3-E3, H
 Subra, v, 37, F2, CG
 Sućeska, n, 33, E1, BiH
Sučidar (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Sućuraj, n, 31, E3, H
 Sudovec, n, 16, C2, H
 Sudurađ, n, 37, D2, H
 Suha, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Suha Katalena, n, 17, E3, H
 Suhača, n, 16, B2, SI
 Suho Polje, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Suhodrvlje, v, 29, D3, BiH
 Suhopolje, n, 22, B1, H
 Sukošan, n, 24, C2, H
 Sumartin, n, 31, D3, H
 Sunger, n, 19, C2, H
 Sunja, n, 21, D3, H
 Sunja, r, 21, C3-D3, H
 Supetar, n, 31, D3, H
Supetar, n, 39, E3, H
 Supetarska Draga, n, 19, C3, H
 Surd, n, 17, D2, M
 Surjan, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Susak, n, 24, A1, H
 Susak, o, 24, A1, H
Susedgrad, k, 38, C2, H
 Susek, n, 29, F1, Sr
 Sušac, o, 36, A2-B2, H
Sušak (Rijeka dio), n, 39, C2, H
 Sušci, n, 31, D2, H
 Sušičko jezero, r, 33, E3, CG
 Sušik, r, 19, D2, H

Sutivan, n, 31, C3, H
Sutivan, n, 39, D3, H
 Sutla, r, 16, B2-B3, H, SI
 Sutina, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Sutjeska, r, 33, D3, BiH
 Sutlići, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Sutorina, n, 37, E3, CG
 Suva gora, v, 33, E2, BiH
 Suvaja, n, 25, E2, H
 Suvaja (Bosanska Krupa), n, 26, C2, BiH
 Suvaja (Bosanski Petrovac), n, 26, C2, BiH
 Suza, n, 23, D1, H
 Sveta Fumija, o, 31, C3, H
Sveta Fumija, o, 39, A2, H
 Sveta Gera, v, 20, A2, H
Sveta gora, v, 40, D2, BiH
 Sveta Helena, n, 16, C3, H
Sveta Klara (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
 Sveta Marija, n, 17, D2, H
Sveta Nedjelja, n, 38, B2, H
 Sveta Nedjelja (Hvar), n, 31, D3, H
 Sveta Nedjelja (Samobor), n, 16, B3, H
 Svetac, o, 34, A2, H
 Sveti Andrija (Dubrovnik), o, 37, D2, H
 Sveti Andrija (Rovinj), o, 18, A2, H
 Sveti Đurađ, n, 22, C1, H
 Sveti Filip i Jakov, n, 30, A2, H
 Sveti Grgur, o, 19, C3, H
 Sveti Ilija, v, 31, E3, H
 Sveti Ilija (Pelješac), v, 36, C2, H
 Sveti Ilija (Rilić), v, 35, D2, H
 Sveti Ivan, v, 31, D3, H
 Sveti Ivan Zelina, n, 16, C3, H
 Sveti Ivan Žabno, n, 17, D3, H
 Sveti Juraj, n, 19, C3, H
Sveti Juraj, v, 39, D1, H
 Sveti Jure (Biokovo), v, 31, E3, H
 Sveti Jure (Mosor), v, 31, D3, H
 Sveti Križ Začretje, n, 16, B2, H
 Sveti Lovrenc, n, 16, A1, SI
Sveti Luka, v, 39, C1, H
 Sveti Marko, o, 18, C2, H
Sveti Marko, o, 39, D2-D3, H
Sveti Martin pod Okićem, n, 38, A2-A3, H
 Sveti Nikola, o, 18, A2, H
 Sveti Nikola, v, 31, D3, H
 Sveti Petar, o, 24, B2, H
 Sveti Petar Čvrstec, n, 17, D2, H
 Sveti Petar u šumi, n, 18, A2, H
 Sveti Rok, n, 25, D2, H
 Sveto brdo, v, 25, D2, H
 Svetozar Miletić, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Svetvinčenat, n, 18, A2, H
 Svib, n, 31, D2, H
 Svilaj, n, 22, C2, H
 Svilaja, b, 31, C2-D2, H
 Svilaja, v, 31, C2, H
 Svilan, o, 30, B2, H
 Svilovojevo, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Svinica, n, 21, C3, H
 Svinica Krstinska, n, 20, B3, H
 Svinjar, v, 28, B2, BiH
 Svitava, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Svodna, n, 26, D1, BiH

Svrake, n, 32, C2, BiH
Svrake, n, 40, B1-B2, BiH
 Szabás, n, 17, E2, M
 Szalánta, n, 22, C1, M
 Szentá, n, 17, E2, M
 Szenyér, n, 17, E2, M
 Szepetnek, n, 17, D2, M

Š

Šagovina Cernička, n, 22, A2, H
 Šahbegovići, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Šalovec, n, 16, C3, H
 Šandrovac, n, 17, E3, H
 Šapašnik, v, 35, D2, H
 Šapjane, n, 18, B2, H
 Šaptinovci, n, 22, C1, H
 Šaranci, reg, 33, E3, CG
 Šarengard, n, 23, E2, H
 Šaš, n, 21, D3, H
 Šator, b, 26-27, D3, BiH
 Šatorina, v, 19, D3, H
 Šatorovići, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Ščavnica, r, 16, C1, SI
 Ščedranski kanal, mp, 36, B1, H
 Ščedro, o, 36, B1, H
 Ščit, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Ščit (Krušćica), v, 32, B1, BiH
 Ščit (Vranica), v, 32, B2, BiH
 Ščitarjevo, n, 16, C3, H
Ščitarjevo, n, 38, F2, H
 Šekovići, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Šembije, n, 18, B1, SI
 Šemenovci, n, 31, E1, BiH
 Šenkovec, n, 17, C2, H
 Šentjanž, n, 20, A1, SI
 Šentjerneji, n, 20, A2, SI
 Šentjur, n, 16, A2, SI
 Šentupert, n, 20, A2, SI
 Šeovica, n, 21, E3, H
 Šerići, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Šestanovac, n, 31, D3, H
Šestine (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D1, H
 Šibenik, n, 30, B2, H
 Šibenska vrata, mp, 30, B2, H
 Šibenski kanal, mp, 30, B2, H
 Šibovi, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Šid, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Šidski Banovci, n, 23, E2, H
 Šije, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Šilo, n, 19, C2, H
 Šilo, rt, 24, A1, H
Šilo, rt, 39, D3, H
 Šilo velo, o, 30, A2, H
 Šimići, n, 27, E2, BiH
Šimunčevac, n, 38, F1, H
 Šimuni, n, 24, B2, H
 Šipan, o, 37, D2, H
 Šipanska Luka, n, 37, D2, H
 Šipovljani, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Šipovo, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Šiprage, n, 27, F3, BiH
 Širitovci, n, 30, C2, H
 Široka Kula, n, 25, C1, H

Široke, n, 30, C2, H
 Široki Brijeg, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Široko Polje, n, 23, C2, H
 Šiša gora, b, 27, D3, BiH
 Šišan, n, 18, A3, H
 Šišava, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Šišljavić, n, 20, B2, H
 Škabrnje, n, 25, C2, H
 Škalnica, n, 18, B2, H
 Škarda, o, 24, B2, H
 Škardska vrata, mp, 24, B2, H
 Škare, n, 19, D3, H
 Škobalji, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Škocjan, n, 20, A2, SI
 Škoflje, n, 18, B1, SI
 Školjić, o, 24, C2, H
 Škrda, o, 24, B2, H
 Škrip, n, 31, D3, H
Škrljevo, n, 39, D2, H
 Škulj, o, 30, A2, H
Šljeme, n, 40, E1, BiH
 Šljivansko, n, 33, E3, CG
 Šljivoševci, n, 22, C1, H
 Šmarje, n, 16, B2, SI
 Šmarjeta, n, 20, A2, SI
 Šmartno, n, 16, B2, SI
Šmrika, n, 39, E2, H
 Šnjegotina Donja, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Šnjegotina Velika, n, 27, F2, BiH
 Šoderica, r, 17, D2, H
 Šodolovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Šolaji, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Šolta, o, 31, C3, H
Šolta, o, 39, A3-C3, H
 Šoltanski kanal, mp, 30-31, C3, H
 Šopot, n, 30, B1, H
 Španovica, n, 21, E3, H
Špansko (Zagreb dio), n, 38, C2, H
 Špiček, v, 20, B1, SI
 Špionica Donja, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Špionica Gornja, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Špionica Srednja, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Špišić Bukovica, n, 22, A1, H
 Štajersko, reg, 16, A2-B1, SI
 Štalcerji, n, 19, C1, SI
 Štefanje, n, 17, D3, H
 Šterna, n, 18, A2, H
 Štikada, n, 25, D2, H
 Štikovo, n, 31, C2, H
 Štirinsko jezero, r, 33, C3, BiH
 Štitar, n, 23, D2, H
 Štivan, n, 18, B3, H
 Štivila, n, 22, B2, H
 Štore, n, 16, A2, SI
 Štrigova, n, 16, C2, H
 Štrpci, n, 25, D1, H
 Štrukovec, n, 17, C2, H
 Štula, v, 20, A2, H
 Šturlić, n, 26, B1, BiH
 Šuica, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Šuica, r, 31, E2, BiH
 Šula, n, 33, E3, CG
 Šumećani, n, 17, C3, H
 Šumeće, n, 22, B2, H

Šuplja stijena, v, 33, E3, CG
 Šušnjevica, n, 18, B2, H
 Švica, n, 19, D3, H
 Švičko jezero, r, 19, D3, H

T

Taborište (Glina), n, 20, C3, H
 Taborište (Petrijnja), n, 21, C3, H
 Tajan (Lastovski kanal), o, 36, B2, H
 Tajan (Stonski kanal), o, 37, D2, H
 Tajan, v, 28, C3, BiH
 Taleža, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Tanča gora, n, 20, A2, SI
 Tapsony, n, 17, E2, M
 Tar, n, 18, A2, H
 Tara, b, 33, E2-F2, Sr
 Tara, r, 33, D3-E3, BiH, CG
 Tarany, n, 17, E2, M
 Tarčin, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Tarevci, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Tarevo, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Tasovčići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Tegare, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Tekeres, r, 17, E2, M
 Tekerš, n, 29, F2, Sr
 Telašćica, mp, 24, C3, H
 Telečka, n, 23, E1, Sr
Tenka Punta, rt, 39, D3, H
 Tenja (Sveta Ana), n, 23, D1, H
Tenja (Sveta Ana), n, 38, C3-D4, H
 Teočak Krstac, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Tepca, n, 33, E3, CG
 Tepčići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Terezino Polje, n, 22, A1, H
 Tesenta, n, 22, C1, M
 Teslić, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Tešanj, n, 28, B2-C2, BiH
 Tetima, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Tetovišnjak, o, 30, B2, H
 Tetrebina, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Tičići, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Tičja glava, v, 32, A2, BiH
 Tihaljina, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Tihaljina, r, 32, A3, BiH
Tihovičko brdo, v, 40, C1, BiH
 Tijat, o, 30, B2, H
Tikveš, n, 38, E1, H
 Tinja, r, 29, D2, BiH
 Tinja Donja, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Tinja Gornja, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Tinjan, n, 18, A2, H
 Tisno, n, 30, B2, H
 Tišća, r, 29, D3, BiH
 Tišina, n, 21, C2, H
 Tišina (Bosanski Šamac), n, 29, C1, BiH
 Tišina (Zenica), n, 28, B3, BiH
 Titov Drvar, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Titova Korenica, n, 25, D1, H
 Tivat, n, 21, F3, CG
 Tjentište, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Tkon, n, 30, A2, H
 Tobut, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Todorovo, n, 26, B1, BiH

Tojšići, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Tolisa, r, 29, C2-D1, BiH
 Tolisa (Gradačac), n, 28, C2, BiH
 Tolisa (Orašje), n, 29, D1, BiH
 Tolsti vrh, v, 16, A2, SI
 Tomaš, n, 17, D3, H
 Tomašanci, n, 23, C2, H
 Tomašica, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Tomašica, n, 17, E3, H
 Tomešnjak, o, 30, A1, H
 Tomina, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Tomislavgrad, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Tompojevci, n, 23, E2, H
 Topčić Polje, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Toplica, r, 17, E3-D3, H
Toplik, n, 40, C3-D3, BiH
 Topolo, n, 37, D2, H
 Topolovac, n, 21, C3, H
 Topolovica, n, 17, E3, H
 Topolje (Beli Manastir), n, 23, D1, H
 Topolje (Ivanić-Grad), n, 16, C3, H
 Topusko, n, 20, B3, H
 Tordinci, n, 23, D2, H
 Torine, v, 33, D3, BiH
 Torjanci, n, 23, C1, H
 Tornyszentmiklós, n, 17, D1, M
 Tošćanica, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Tótszerdahely, n, 17, D2, M
 Tounj, n, 19, D2, H
 Tounjčica, r, 19, D2, H
 Tovariševo, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Tovarnik, n, 23, E2, H
 Tóttős, n, 23, D1, M
 Trakošćansko jezero, r, 16, B2, H
 Travnica, v, 33, E2, BiH
 Travnik, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Trbounje, n, 30, C2, H
 Trbušće, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Trdinov vrh, v, 20, A2, SI
 Trebava, b, 28-29, C2, BiH
 Trebavac, b, 28, C2, BiH
 Trebelno, n, 20, A2, SI
 Trebević, b, 33, C2-D2, BiH
Trebević, b, 40, D2-E3, BiH
 Trebimlja, n, 37, D2, BiH
 Trebinje, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Trebinjsko jezero, r, 37, E2, BiH
 Trebišnjica, r, 37, E2-D2, BiH
 Trebižat, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Trebižat, r, 32, B3, BiH
 Trenkovo, n, 22, B2, H
 Trepča, n, 20, B3, H
 Trepče, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Treskavac, b, 33, D3-E3, CG
 Treskavac, v, 37, D2, BiH
 Treskavica, b, 32-33, C2-D2, BiH
 Trešnjevica, n, 32, C3, BiH
Trešnjevka (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
 Treštenica, n, 29, C3, BiH
 Trg, n, 20, B2, H
 Trget, n, 18, B2, H
 Trget-Bršica, n, 18, B2, H
 Tribalj, n, 19, C2, H
Tribalj, n, 39, F3, H

Tribanj, n, 24, C2, H
 Tribistovo, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Tribuč, n, 20, A2, SI
 Tribunj, n, 30, B2, H
 Trieste (Trst), n, 18, A1, I
 Trijebanj, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Trijebovo, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Trilj, n, 31, D2, H
 Trn, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Trnakovac, n, 22, A2, H
 Trnava, n, 22, C2, H
 Trnava, r, 16-17, C2-D2, H
Trnava (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1, H
 Trnava (Zagreb dio), n, 16, C3, H
 Trnavac, n, 25, D1, H
 Trnbusi, n, 31, D3, H
 Trnopolje, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Trnova, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Trnovac, n, 24, C1, H
 Trnovačko jezero, r, 33, D3, CG
 Trnovec Bartolovečki, n, 17, C2, H
 Trnovlje, n, 16, A2, SI
 Trnovo, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Trnovo, n, 33, C2, BiH
 Trnjani, n, 22, C2, H
Trnje (Zagreb dio), n, 38, D2, H
 Trogir, n, 31, C2, H
Trogir, n, 39, A1-B1, H
Trogirski kanal, mp, 39, B1, H
 Trogirski zaljev, mp, 30-31, C2, H
 Trojeglava, n, 17, E3, H
 Trošelj, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Trošmarija, n, 19, D2, H
 Trovrh (Grmeč), v, 26, C2, BiH
 Trovrh (Plješevica), v, 25, D1, H
 Trovrh (Udbina), v, 25, D2, H
 Trpanj, n, 36, C1, H
 Trpinja, n, 23, D2, H
 Trpinje, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Trsa, n, 33, D3, CG
Trsat (Rijeka dio), n, 39, C2, H
 Trstenci, n, 28, B1, BiH
 Trstenik, n, 36, C2, H
 Trstenik (Cres), o, 18, C3, H
 Trstenik (Korčula), o, 36, B2, H
Trstenik Pušćanski, n, 38, B1, H
 Trsteno, n, 37, D2, H
 Tršćanski zaljev, mp, 18, A1, I, SI
 Tršće, n, 19, C1, H
 Tršić, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Tršić, n, 29, E2, Sr
 Trtla, b, 32, B3, BiH
 Trubar, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Trusina, b, 32, C3, BiH
 Tržac, n, 26, B2, BiH
Tržić, n, 38, A3, H
 Tržić Tounjski, n, 19, D2, H
 Tržišće, n, 20, A2, SI
 Tučepi, n, 31, E3, H
 Tuheljske Toplice, n, 16, B2, H
Tuhobić, v, 39, E1, H
 Tuholj, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Tulica, n, 40, A2, BiH

Tuliševica, n, 39, A2, H
 Tulovići, n, 29, C3, BiH
 Tupanari, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Tupković Gornji, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Turjak, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Turanj, n, 30, A2, H
 Turbe, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Turić, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Turija, r, 29, C3-C2, BiH
 Turija, v, 31, E3, H
 Turija (Bihać), n, 26, B2, BiH
 Turija (Lukavac), n, 29, C2, BiH
 Turjaci, n, 31, D2, H
 Turjak, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Turjanica, r, 27, F2-E2, BiH
 Turjanski, n, 19, E3, H
 Turmenti, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Túrony, n, 22, C1, M
 Turopolje, n, 16, C3, H
 Turopolje, reg, 16, B3-C3, H
Turopolje, reg, 38, D3, H
 Turovi, n, 33, C2, BiH
 Tušev dol, n, 20, A2, SI
 Tušilović, n, 20, B3, H
 Tušnica, v, 31, E2, BiH
 Tužno, n, 16, C2, H
 Tuzla, n, 29, D2, BiH
Tvrđimici, n, 40, D3, BiH
Tvrđa (Osijek dio), n, 38, C3, H
 Tvrđavica, n, 23, D1, H
Tvrđavica, n, 38, C3, H
 Tvrtkovac, v, 28, C3, BiH

U

Uble, n, 36, B2, H
 Ubli, n, 37, F2, CG
 Ublina, v, 31, E3, H
 Ubosko, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Učka, b, 18, B2, H
 Udbina, n, 25, D1, H
 Udré, v, 29, E3, BiH
 Udrežnje, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Udvar, n, 23, D1, H
 Ugar, r, 28, B3-A3, BiH
 Ugljan, n, 24, C2, H
 Ugljan, o, 24, C2, H
 Ugljane, n, 31, D2, H
 Ugljara, n, 29, D1, BiH
Uglješ, n, 38, B2-C2, H
 Ugljevik, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Ugodnovići, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Ugrovača, r, 32, A2-B3, BiH
 Ujpetre, n, 23, C1, M
 Ujudvar, n, 17, D1, M
 Ukrina, r, 28, B2-B1, BiH
 Uknica, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Ukšići, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Ulice, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Ulinje, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Ulog, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Uljanik, n, 17, E3, H
 Um, v, 27, D1, BiH
 Umag, n, 18, A2, H

Umčani, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Umčani, n, 35, D2, H
 Umetić, n, 21, C3, H
 Umljanović, n, 31, C2, H
 Umljani, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Umovi, v, 31, D2, H
 Una, r, 26-27, C3-D1, BiH, H
 Unac, r, 26, D3-C3, BiH
 Unešić, n, 30, C2, H
 Unije, n, 24, A1, H
 Unije, o, 24, A1, H
 Unjski kanal, mp, 24, A1, H
 Uništa, n, 31, C1, BiH
 Unuković, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Urga, n, 26, B2, BiH
Urinj, n, 39, D2, H
 Uršna sela, n, 20, A2, SI
 Uskoplje, n, 37, E2, H
 Uskoplje, reg, 32, A1-B2, BiH
 Usora, r, 28, B2-C2, BiH
 Ustibar, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Ustikolina, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Ustiprača, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Ustirama, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Ušanović, n, 33, D2, BiH
Ušvak, n, 40, A3, BiH
 Utinja, n, 20, B3, H
 Utješinović, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Utolica, n, 21, D3, H
 Uvac, n, 33, F2, BiH
 Uzarići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Uzdol, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Uzdolje, n, 30, C2, H
 Uzlomac, b, 27, E2-F2, BiH
 Uzovnica, n, 29, E3, Sr

V

Vagan (Glamoč), n, 27, D3, BiH
 Vagan (Rudo), n, 33, E2, BiH
 Vaganski vrh, v, 25, D2, H
 Vaganj, v, 31, D2, BiH
 Vahta, v, 20, A2, SI
 Vajska, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Vajszló, n, 22, B1, M
 Valpovo, n, 23, C1, H
 Valtura, n, 18, A3, H
 Valun, mp, 18, B3, H
 Valun, n, 18, B3, H
 Vangel, n, 18, A1, SI
 Varaždin, n, 16, C2, H
 Varaždin Breg, n, 16, C2, H
 Varaždinske Toplice, n, 17, C2, H
 Varaždinsko-Topličko gorje, b, 16-17, C2-D2, H
 Varda, b, 33, E2, BiH
 Vardarac, n, 23, D1, H
Vardarac, n, 38, D2, H
 Vardomb, v, 17, D1, M
 Vareš, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Vareš Majdan, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Varivode, n, 30, B2, H
Varoš (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Varoška Rijeka, n, 26, C1, BiH
 Vašica, n, 23, E2, Sr

Vaška, n, 22, B1, H
 Vaškovo, n, 33, E3, CG
 Vavta vas, n, 20, A2, SI
 Večiči, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Veji, n, 22, B1, M
Vela, n, 40, A2, BiH
 Vela Arta, o, 30, B2, H
 Vela glava (Hvar), v, 31, C3, H
 Vela glava (Šibenik), v, 30, C2, H
 Vela Luka, n, 36, B2, H
Vela luka, mp, 39, E3, H
Vela Straža, v, 39, B3, H
 Vela vrata, mp, 18, B2, H
 Velagići, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Velatovo, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Vele Drage, n, 19, D2, H
 Vele Mune, n, 18, B2, H
 Velebit, b, 24-25, B1-D2, H
 Velebitski kanal, mp, 24-25, B1-C2, H
 Velenići, n, 33, E3, BiH
Velež, b, 40, E1-F3, BiH
 Velež (Mostar), b, 32, B3-C3, BiH
 Velež (Zavidovići), b, 28, C3, BiH
 Veli bok, mp, 18, B2, H
 Veli Brdud, n, 18, B2, H
 Veli Budikovac, o, 34, B2, H
 Veli Drvenik, n, 30, C3, H
 Veli Iž, n, 24, C2, H
Veli Kabal, v, 39, F1, H
 Veli Laganj, o, 24, B1, H
 Veli Lošinj, n, 24, B1, H
 Veli Mišjak, o, 30, B2, H
 Veli Planjak, v, 36, C2, H
 Veli Rašip, o, 30, A2, H
 Veli Tun, o, 24, B2, H
 Veli Vratnik, mp, 37, D2, H
 Veličani, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Velika, n, 22, B2, H
Velika bara, r, 38, E3, H
 Velika Barna, n, 17, E3, H
 Velika Brijesnica, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Velika Cista, n, 31, D2, H
 Velika Čiluša, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Velika Črešnjevica, n, 17, E3, H
 Velika Dapčevića, n, 17, E3, H
 Velika Gata, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Velika gora, b, 19, C1, SI
 Velika Gorica, n, 16, C3, H
Velika Gorica, n, 38, E3-F3, H
 Velika Horvatska, n, 16, B2, H
 Velika Ilova, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Velika Kapela, b, 19, C2-D2, H
 Velika Kapela, v, 31, E3, H
 Velika Kladuša, n, 26, B1, BiH
 Velika Kopanica, n, 23, C2, H
Velika Kosnica, n, 38, E2-F2, H
 Velika Lelija, v, 33, C3, BiH
 Velika Ljubuša, v, 32, A2, BiH
 Velika Manjača (Banja Luka), v, 27, E2, BiH
 Velika Manjača (Žepče), v, 28, B3, BiH
 Velika Metla, v, 26, C3, BiH
 Velika Mlaka, n, 16, C3, H
Velika Mlaka, n, 38, E3, H
 Velika Nedjelja, n, 16, C2, SI

Velika Obarska, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Velika Osječnica, v, 26, C2, BiH
 Velika Ostravica, v, 28, C2, BiH
 Velika Peratovica, n, 17, E3, H
 Velika Pisanica, n, 17, E3, H
 Velika rijeka, r, 17, D2-D3, H
 Velika Runjavica, v, 27, F2, BiH
 Velika Sočanica, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Velika Trnovitica, n, 17, D3, H
 Velika Ukrina, r, 28, B2, BiH
 Velika Usora, r, 28, B2, BiH
 Velika vas, n, 20, A2, SI
 Velika Vlajna, v, 32, B3, BiH
 Velika Vranovina, n, 20, B3, H
 Velika vrata, mp, 37, E2, H
 Veliki Alan, v, 19, C3, H
 Veliki Badić, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Veliki Bastaji, n, 17, E3, H
 Veliki Bat, v, 31, C1-D1, BiH
 Veliki Bročanac, n, 31, C2, H
 Veliki Bukovec, n, 17, D2, H
 Veliki Crnopac, v, 25, D2, H
 Veliki Cvjetnić, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Veliki Divić, v, 27, D2, BiH
 Veliki Grdevac, n, 17, E3, H
 Veliki grad, v, 37, D2, H
 Veliki Guber, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Veliki Javornik, v, 16, A2, SI
 Veliki Kabal, v, 31, D2, H
 Veliki Kabičić, n, 31, D2, BiH
 Veliki kanal, r, 23, D1-E1, Sr
 Veliki Lupoglav, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Veliki Obljaj, n, 20, C3, H
 Veliki Oglavak, v, 27, E1, BiH
Veliki Ogradenik, n, 40, A4, BiH
 Veliki Pašijan, n, 17, D3, H
 Veliki Planik, v, 18, B2, H
 Veliki Prolog, n, 35, D2, H
 Veliki Radić, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Veliki Risnjak, v, 18, C2, H
 Veliki Skočaj, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Veliki Stolac, v, 33, E2, BiH
 Veliki Strug, r, 21, D3-E3, H
 Veliki Šibenik, v, 35, D2, H
 Veliki Školj, o, 37, E3, H
 Veliki Tisac, v, 37, E2, BiH
 Veliki Troglav, v, 31, D2, BiH
 Veliki Vitao, v, 33, D3, CG
 Veliki Vitorog, v, 27, E3, BiH
 Veliki Vran, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Veliki vrh, v, 16, A2, SI
 Veliki vrh (Dinara), v, 26, C3, BiH
 Veliki vrh (Golija), v, 31, D2, BiH
 Veliki Zdenci, n, 17, E3, H
 Veliki Žep, v, 33, E1, BiH
 Veliko Blaško, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Veliko Brdo (Makarska), n, 31, E3, H
 Veliko Brdo (Popovača), n, 17, D3, H
 Veliko Čajno, n, 32, C1, BiH
 Veliko jezero, r, 33, D3, CG
 Veliko Mraševo, n, 20, A2, SI
 Veliko Palančište, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Veliko Pločno, v, 32, B3, BiH
Veliko Pločno, v, 40, E2, BiH

Veliko Svinjičko, n, 21, D3, H
 Veliko Trgovišće, n, 16, B2, H
 Veliko Trojstvo, n, 17, D3, H
 Veliko Vukovje, n, 17, D3, H
 Velim, n, 30, B2, H
 Velimirovac, n, 22, C1, H
 Velino Selo, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Velo, v, 30, C3, H
 Velo Dance, rt, 36, D2, H
 Velo Grablje, n, 31, D3, H
 Velo Jezero, r, 36, C2, H
 Velolučki zaljev, mp, 36, B2, H
 Velušić, n, 30, C2, H
 Veljaci, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Veljun, n, 18, B3, H
Vemelski Dunavac, r, 38, E2, H
 Veprinac, n, 18, B2, H
Veprinac, n, 39, A1, H
 Vera, n, 23, D2, H
 Verići, n, 27, E2, BiH
Veternica, k, 38, C1, H
 Vetovo, n, 22, B2, H
 Vése, n, 17, E2, M
 Vesela, n, 32, A1, BiH
Vežica (Rijeka dio), n, 39, C2, H
 Vid, n, 35, E2, H
 Vidoši, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Vidova gora, v, 31, D3, H
 Vidovci, n, 22, B2, H
 Vidovec, n, 16, C2, H
Vidovec (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E1, H
 Vidovice, n, 29, D2, BiH
Vidovići, n, 40, A1, BiH
 Vidrenjak, n, 17, D3, H
 Vidrići, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Viduša, b, 37, E2, BiH
 Viganj, n, 36, C2, H
Vihovići, n, 40, C2, BiH
 Vijaka, r, 28, B2, BiH
 Vijaka Donja, n, 29, C3, BiH
 Vijaka Gornja, n, 29, C3, BiH
Vijarak, v, 40, B2, BiH
 Vijenac, v, 17, D2, H
 Vikoč, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Vilany-Hegy, b, 22-23, C1, M
 Vilenica, v, 27, F3, BiH
 Vilić Selo, n, 22, B2, H
 Villany, n, 23, C1, M
 Vilovica, v, 32, C3, BiH
 Vilusi, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Viljevo Donje, n, 22, C1, H
 Vinac, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Vinačka klisura, p, 27, E3, BiH
 Vinež, n, 18, B2, H
 Vinica, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Vinica, n, 16, C2, H
 Vinica, n, 20, A3, SI
 Vinine, n, 37, D2, BiH
 Vinišće, n, 30, C3, H
 Vinkovci, n, 23, D2, H
 Vinodol, reg, 18-19, C2, H
 Vinodolski kanal, mp, 19, C2, H
Vinodolski kanal, mp, 39, E3, H
 Vinjani, n, 31, E2, BiH

Vinjerac, n, 25, C2, H
 Vir, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Vir, n, 24, C2, H
 Vir, o, 24, C2, H
 Virak, n, 33, E3, CG
 Virje, n, 17, D2, H
 Virovi, r, 23, D2, H
 Virovitica, n, 22, A1, H
 Vis, n, 34, B2, H
 Vis, o, 34, B2, H
 Vis (Kula), v, 17, E3, H
 Visočica, b, 32, C2, BiH
 Visočica, v, 25, C2, H
 Visočnik, v, 37, E2, BiH
 Visoka, n, 31, C2, H
 Visoko, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Visovac, k, 30, B2, H
 Visuć, n, 25, D1, H
 Višegrad, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Viševica, v, 19, C2, H
 Višići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Viški kanal, mp, 34, B2, H
 Viškovci, n, 23, C2, H
Viškovo, n, 39, B1, H
 Višnjani, n, 18, A2, H
 Višnjevac, n, 23, D1, H
Višnjevac, n, 38, B3, H
 Višnjica, n, 33, E3, CG
 Višnjićevo, n, 23, E3, Sr
 Vitaljina, n, 37, E3, H
 Vitanje, n, 16, A2, SI
 Vitez, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Vitez, v, 33, D2, BiH
 Vitina, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Vitinica, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Vitkovci, n, 28, B2, BiH
 Vitkovići, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Vitorog, b, 27, D3-E3, BiH
 Vitorog, v, 27, E3, BiH
 Vitovlje, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Vizić, n, 23, E2, Sr
 Vízvár, n, 17, E2, M
 Vižinada, n, 18, A2, H
 Vladislavci, n, 23, D2, H
 Vlahović, n, 20, C3, H
 Vlahovići, n, 32, C3, BiH
Vlahovići, n, 40, E3, BiH
 Vlahovlje, n, 33, C2, BiH
 Vlasenica, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Vlasinje, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Vlašić, b, 28, B3, BiH
 Vlašići, n, 24, C2, H
 Vlastica, v, 37, E2, BiH
 Vlatkovići, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Voćin, n, 22, B1, H
 Voćinska rijeka, r, 22, B1, H
 Vodenica, v, 20, A2, H
 Vodice, n, 30, B2, H
 Vodno, n, 33, F3, CG
 Vodnjani, n, 18, A3, H
 Vodoteč, n, 19, D2, H
 Vodruž, n, 16, A2, SI
 Vodenica, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Vodinci, n, 23, D2, H

Vogljajna, r, 16, A2, SI
 Vogošća, n, 32, C2, BiH
Vogošća, n, 40, C2, BiH
Vogošća, r, 40, E1-C2, BiH
 Vojak, v, 18, B2, H
 Vojinovići, n, 33, D3, CG
 Vojšnica, n, 20, B3, H
 Vojnić, n, 20, B3, H
 Vojnići, n, 32, A3, BiH
 Vojnik, n, 16, A2, SI
 Vojskova, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Volinja, n, 21, C3, H
 Voloder, n, 17, D3, H
Volosko (Opatija dio), n, 39, A1, H
 Volujak, b, 32, C2, BiH
 Volujak, b, 32, D3, BiH, CG
 Voljavica, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Voljevac, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Voljevci, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Voljice, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Vörös-hegy, v, 17, E2, M
 Voštane, n, 31, D2, H
Voz, uvala, mp, 39, D3, H
 Vozilići, n, 18, B2, H
 Vozuća, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Vračenovci, n, 37, F2, CG
 Vran, b, 32, A2-B2, BiH
 Vrana (Cres), n, 18, B3, H
 Vrana (Zadar), n, 30, B2, H
 Vrandučka klisura, p, 28, B3, BiH
 Vranica, b, 32, B2, BiH
 Vranić, v, 32, A3, BiH
 Vranovci, n, 22, C2, H
 Vransko jezero (Cres), r, 18, B3, H
 Vransko jezero (Zadar), r, 30, B2, H
 Vranja, n, 18, B2, H
 Vranjak, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Vranjak, v, 37, E2, BiH
 Vranjevići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Vranjska, n, 32, C3, BiH
Vrapče (Zagreb dio), n, 38, C2, H
 Vrapčići, n, 32, B3, BiH
Vrapčići, n, 40, D2, BiH
 Vratušinec, n, 17, C2, H
 Vratlo, v, 33, D3, BiH
 Vratnik (Mala Kapela), v, 25, D1, H
 Vratnik (Velebit), v, 19, C3, H
 Vražići, n, 29, D2, BiH
 Vražje jezero, r, 33, E3, CG
 Vrba, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Vrba, r, 31, C2, H
 Vrbanevec, n, 17, D2, H
 Vrbanj, n, 31, D3, H
 Vrbanja, n, 23, D3, H
 Vrbanja, r, 27, F3-E2, BiH
 Vrbanjci, n, 27, E2, BiH
 Vrbas, r, 41, E3-F1, BiH
 Vrbaška, n, 27, E1, BiH
 Vrbaška, r, 27, D1-E1, BiH
 Vrbica, n, 37, F2, CG
 Vrbić, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Vrbnica, n, 33, D3, BiH
Vrelo Bosne, r, 40, B3, BiH
 Vrbnik (Knin), n, 30, C1, H

Vrbnik (Krk), n, 19, C2, H
 Vrboska, n, 31, D3, H
 Vrbova, n, 22, B2, H
 Vrbovec, n, 17, C3, H
Vrbovec Samoborski, n, 38, B2, H
 Vrbovo, n, 18, B1, SI
 Vrbosko, n, 19, D2, H
 Vrčice, n, 20, A2, SI
 Vrdi, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Vrebac, n, 25, D1, H
 Vrelo, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Vrelo Jasenjak dio, n, 19, D2, H
 Vrelo Koreničko, n, 25, D1, H
 Vremšćica, v, 18, B1, SI
 Vrgada, n, 30, B2, H
 Vrgada, o, 30, A2-B2, H
 Vrginmost, n, 20, B3, H
 Vrgorac, n, 35, D2, H
 Vrh, n, 18, C2, H
 Vrh Draganički, n, 20, B2, H
 Vrhovci, v, 22, B2, H
 Vrhovi, v, 31, D1, BiH
 Vrhovine, n, 19, D3, H
 Vrhovnjaci, o, 36, C2, H
 Vrhovo, n, 16, A2, SI
 Vrhpolje, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Vrhpolje, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Vrioci, n, 27, D1, BiH
 Vrisnik, n, 31, D3, H
 Vrljica, n, 31, C2, H
 Vrljika, r, 31, E3, H
 Vrnograč, n, 26, B1, BiH
 Vrnjika, r, 19, D2, H
 Vrpolje, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Vrpolje (Đakovo), n, 23, C2, H
 Vrpolje (Šibenik), n, 30, C2, H
 Vrpolje Ljubomir, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Vrsar, n, 18, A2, H
 Vrsi, n, 24, C2, H
 Vršak, v, 32, A2, BiH
 Vršani, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Vrtari, v, 16, C2, H
 Vrtlinska, n, 17, D3, H
 Vrtoče (Bosanski Petrovac), n, 26, C2, BiH
 Vrtoče (Titov Drvar), n, 26, C3, BiH
 Vruja, n, 33, E3, CG
 Vučedo, k, 23, E2, H
 Vučevića, b, 33, E2, BiH
 Vučevića, n, 31, C2, H
 Vučevo, b, 33, C3-D3, BiH
 Vučica, r, 22-23, B1-C1, H
Vučja Luka, n, 40, E1-E2, BiH
 Vučjak, b, 28, C1-C2, BiH
 Vučjak, v, 19, C3, H
 Vučji Do, n, 37, F2, CG
 Vučkovci, n, 29, C2, BiH
 Vuka, n, 23, D2, H
 Vuka, r, 22-23, C2-D2, H
 Vukanovići, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Vukić, v, 31, D2, H
 Vukmanić, n, 20, B3, H
 Vukomeričke gorice, b, 16, B3-C3, H
 Vukova Gorica, n, 20, A3, H
 Vukovar, n, 23, D2-E2, H

Vukovine, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Vukovje Donje, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Vukovje Gornje, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Vukšić, n, 30, B2, H

Z

Zabiće, n, 18, B1, SI
 Zableće, n, 27, D3, BiH
 Zabok, n, 16, B2, H
 Zaborak, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Zabrdje, n, 17, C3-D3, H
 Zabrdje, n, 33, E2, Sr
 Zabrdje (Kotor Varoš), n, 27, E2, BiH
 Zabrdje (Ugljevik), n, 29, D2-E2, BiH
 Zabrnjica, n, 33, E2, Sr
 Zabu kovje, n, 16, A2, SI
 Zadar, n, 24, C2, H
 Zadarski kanal, mp, 24, C2, H
 Zado barje, n, 20, A2, H
 Zadubravlje, n, 22, C2, H
 Zadvanje, n, 31, D3, H
 Zaglav, n, 24, C3, H
 Zaglavica, n, 26, C3, BiH
 Zagoni, n, 29, E2, BiH
 Zagora, reg, 30-31, C2-E3, H
 Zagorje, n, 18, B1, SI
 Zagorje, reg, 16, B2-C2, H
 Zagorje, v, 36, C2, H
 Zagrade, n, 22, B2, H
 Zagreb, n, 16, B3-C3, H
 Zagreb, n, 38, C1-F2, H
 Zagrebački Velesajam, k, 38, D2, H
 Zagvozd, n, 31, E3, H
 Zahor, v, 32, B1, BiH
 Zahum, v, 32, A2, BiH
 Zaistovec, n, 17, C2, H
 Zajača, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Zajile, n, 17, E3, H
 Zákány, n, 17, D2, M
 Zakmur, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Zalakomár, n, 17, E1, M
 Zalaszentjakab, n, 17, E2, M
 Zaláta, n, 22, B1, M
 Zalin, n, 26, C2, BiH
 Zalom, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Zalomka, r, 32, C3, BiH
 Zalužnica, n, 19, D3, H
 Zameško, n, 20, A2, SI
 Zamel (Rijeka dio), n, 39, B1, H
 Zaostro, n, 33, E3, Sr
 Zaostrog, n, 31, E3, H
 Zaovine, n, 33, E2, Sr
 Zapeće, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Zaprešić, n, 16, B3, H
 Zaprešić, n, 38, B1, H
 Zapuntel, n, 24, B2, H
 Zapuntel, mp, 24, B2, H
 Zastenje, n, 39, C1, H
 Zastijenje, v, 27, F3, BiH
 Zastržišće, n, 31, D3, H
 Zaton (Dubrovnik), n, 37, E2, H
 Zaton (Šibenik), n, 30, B2, H
 Zaton (Zadar), n, 24, C2, H

Zaton Žuljana, mp, 36, C2, H
 Zaugline, n, 33, E2, Sr
 Zavaít, n, 33, D3, BiH
 Zavala, n, 37, D2, BiH
 Zavala, n, 31, D3, H
 Zavalatica (Čara dio, Korčula), n, 36, B2, H
 Zavalje, n, 26, B2, BiH
 Zavelim, n, 31, E2, BiH
 Zavidovići, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Zavilaka, n, 29, E3, Sr
 Zavojane, n, 35, D2, H
 Zavolje, n, 26, D2, BiH
 Završje, n, 16, C2, H
 Zbjegovača, n, 17, D4, H
 Zborište, v, 33, E2, Sr
 Zbure, n, 20, A2, SI
 Zdenci, n, 22, B1, H
 Zdišovo, n, 19, D2, H
 Zeča, o, 18, B3, H
 Zečevo (Pag), o, 24, C2, H
 Zečevo (Velebitski kanal), o, 19, C3, H
 Zečji rat, v, 29, D3, BiH
 Zelena glava, v, 32, B2, BiH
 Zelengora, b, 33, C3-D3, BiH
 Zelengrad, n, 25, D2, H
 Zeleni Jadar, r, 33, E1, BiH
 Zelenika, n, 37, F3, CG
 Zelina, r, 16, C3, H
 Zelinje, n, 29, E3, BiH
 Zelonići, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Zelovo, n, 31, D2, H
 Zeljina Gornja, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Zeljina Srednja, n, 28, C2, BiH
 Zemunik Donji, n, 25, C2, H
 Zemunik Gornji, n, 25, C2, H
 Zenica, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Zenik, n, 40, A2, BiH
 Zenta (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Zgon, n, 27, D2, BiH
 Zgornja Polskava, n, 16, B2, SI
 Zgornja Voličina, n, 16, B1, SI
 Zgornji Duplek, n, 16, B1, SI
 Zgošća, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Zijemlje, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Zijemlje, n, 40, F2, BiH
 Zimomor, v, 32, C3, BiH
 Zlarin, n, 30, B2, H
 Zlarin, o, 30, B2, H
 Zlarinski kanal, mp, 30, B2, H
 Zlatar, n, 16, C2, H
 Zlatar-Bistrica, n, 16, C2, H
 Zlična, r, 40, B3, BiH
 Zlobin, n, 19, C2, H
 Zlobin, n, 39, E2, H
 Zlogonje, n, 16, C2, H
 Zlosela, n, 31, E1-E2, BiH
 Zlovrh, v, 33, E2, BiH
 Zmajana, o, 30, B2, H
 Zmajevac, n, 23, D1, H
 Zmijanje, reg, 27, D2-E2, BiH
 Zmijavci, n, 31, E3, H
 Zmijina glava, v, 40, E1, BiH
 Zmuničko jezero, r, 33, E3, CG
 Zminjak, n, 29, E2, Sr

Zmištak, v, 30, B1, H
 Zovi Do, n, 32, C3, BiH
 Zreće, n, 16, A2, SI
 Zrenj, n, 18, A2, H
 Zrin, n, 21, C3, H
 Zrinska gora, b, 20-21, C3, H
 Zrinski Topolovac, n, 17, D2, H
 Zrmanja, n, 25, E2, H
 Zrmanja, r, 30, C1-B1, H
 Zrmanja Vrelo, n, 25, E2, H
 Zujevinu, r, 40, A2-B2, BiH
 Zubovići, n, 27, E3, BiH
 Zubovići, n, 24, B1, H
 Zukići (Konjic), n, 32, C2, BiH
 Zukići (Živinice), n, 29, D3, BiH
 Zupci, reg, 37, E2, BiH
 Zupčići, n, 33, D2, BiH
 Zvečajska klisura, p, 27, E2, BiH
 Zvečanje, n, 31, D3, H
 Zverinac, n, 24, B2, H
 Zverinac, o, 24, B2, H
 Zverinjak, reg, 38, F2, H
 Zvernjak, v, 20, B3, H
 Zvijezda, b, 28-29, C3-D3, BiH
 Zvijezda, b, 33, E2, Sr
 Zvirnjača, n, 32, A2, BiH
 Zvončac, uvala, mp, 39, D1, H
 Zvoneće, n, 39, A1, H
 Zvonimirovac, n, 22, B1, H
 Zvorničko jezero, r, 29, E3, BiH
 Zvornik, n, 29, E3, BiH

Ž

Žaba, b, 37, D2, H, BiH
 Žabica, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Žabljak, n, 33, E3, CG
 Žabljak (Livno), n, 31, E2, BiH
 Žabljak (Tešanj), n, 28, C2, BiH
 Žagrović, n, 30, C1, H
 Žapal, mp, 24, A1, H
 Žapalj, mp, 36, B2, H
 Žarkovac, n, 23, E1, Sr
 Žarovnica, n, 16, C2, H
 Žažvić, n, 30, B2, H
 Žbandaj, n, 18, A2, H
 Ždala, n, 17, E2, H
 Ždralovi, n, 17, D3, H
 Ždrelac, n, 24, C2, H
 Ždrelac, mp, 30, A1-A2, H
 Ždrijelovići, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Ždrimci, n, 32, B2, BiH
 Žedno, n, 39, B1, H
 Žejane, n, 18, B2, H
 Željara, n, 25, D1, H
 Željeznica, r, 32-33, D2-C2, BiH
 Željeznica, r, 40, C3-B2, BiH
 Željezno Polje, n, 28, B3, BiH
 Željuša, n, 40, D1, BiH
 Žepa, n, 33, E2, BiH
 Žepa, r, 33, D1-E1, BiH
 Žepče, n, 28, C3, BiH
 Žeravac, n, 28, C1, BiH
 Žeravac, r, 40, E1, BiH

Žetele, n, 16, B2, SI
 Žiće, n, 16, A2, SI
 Žikarce, n, 16, B1, SI
 Žirjanski kanal, mp, 30, B2, H
 Žirje, n, 30, B2, H
 Žirje, o, 30, B2, H
 Žirovnica, r, 21, C3, H
 Žitnić, n, 30, C2, H
 Žitnjak (Zagreb dio), n, 38, E2, H
 Žitomislčići, n, 32, B3, BiH
 Živaja, n, 21, D3, H
 Živanj, v, 33, D3, BiH
 Živinice, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Živinice (Derвента), n, 28, B2, BiH
 Živinice (Skender Vakuf), n, 27, E2, BiH
 Živinice Donje, n, 29, D3, BiH

Živinice Gornje, n, 29, D3, BiH
 Živogošće, n, 31, E3, H
 Žižanj, o, 30, A2, H
 Žlebec Gorički, n, 38, A2, H
 Žman, n, 24, C3, H
 Žminj, n, 18, A2, H
 Žnjan (Split dio), n, 39, D1, H
 Žoljan, n, 22, C2, H
 Žrnovnica, mp, 19, C2, H
 Žrnovnica, n, 31, D2, H
 Žrnovnica, n, 39, E1, H
 Žrnovo, n, 36, C2, H
 Žrnovnica, v, 40, C2, BiH
 Žrvanj, n, 37, E2, BiH
 Žuljana, n, 36, C2, H
 Žumberačka gora, b, 20, A2-B2, H

Žumberak, reg, 20, A2-B2, H
 Žunovica, n, 40, A3, BiH
 Župa, n, 31, E3, H
 Župa pivska, reg, 33, D3, CG
 Županja, n, 23, D2, H
 Županski kanal, r, 22, B1, H
 Župča, n, 32, C2, BiH
 Župevec, n, 20, B2, SI
 Župica, jezero, r, 26, D3, H
 Župski zaljev, mp, 37, E2, H
 Žurkovo (Rijeka dio), n, 39, C2, H
 Žurkovo, uvala, mp, 39, C2, H
 Žut, o, 30, A2, H
 Žuta Lokva, n, 19, D3, H
 Žutska Aba, o, 30, A2, H
 Žutski kanal, mp, 30, A2, H